PACE

Somali Component

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

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

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NARRATIVE QUARTERLY REPORT

01/07/02 - 30/09/02

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AU/IBAR ..... African Union/Inter- African Bureau of Animal Resources
AHW ..... Animal Health Worker
BENELPA ..... Benadir Livestock Professional association
CAPE ..... Community based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology
CBAHDS ..... Community Based Animal Health Delivery Systems
CAHW ..... Community Based Animal Health Worker
CBPP ..... Contagious Bovine Pluero Pneumonia
CERELPA ..... Central Regions Livestock Professional Association
CSU ..... Common Services Unit
DG ..... Director General
DFiD ..... Department for International Development
EC ..... European Commission
ECSU ..... European Commission Somalia Unit
FAO ..... Food and Agricultural Organisation of United Nations
ILRI ..... International Livestock Research Institute
INGO ..... International Non Governmental Organisation
ITP ..... Itinerant Training Programme
KARI ..... Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
MOL ..... Ministry of Livestock, Somaliland
MOLAE ..... Ministry of livestock Agriculture & Environment, Puntland
MOU ..... Memorandum of Understanding
NAHA ..... Nomadic Animal Health Auxiliary
PACE ..... Pan African control Of Epizootics
PULPA ..... Puntland Livestock Professional Association
RP ..... Rinderpest
RFV ..... Rift Valley Fever
SCIU ..... Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit
SHA ..... Swiss Humanitarian Aid
SLPF ..... Somali Livestock Professional Forum
SOWELPA ..... South west Livestock Professional Association
SVP ..... Somali Veterinary Professional
TRANSJULPA ..... TransJuba Livestock Professional Association
ULPA ..... United Livestock Professional Association
UN ..... United Nations
UNDP ..... United Nations Development Programme
VSF ..... Vétérinairie Sans Frontière
WTO ..... World Trade Organization

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

1.1 The PACE Somalia Component

The Somali PACE Component operates under the overall PACE objective **aiming at improving farmers' incomes and peoples' general living conditions by strengthening livestock services and hence improve and maintain animal health security.**

In this quarter activities restarted in 2 zones, Puntland and Central Somalia that had been interrupted due to political and security issues for 2 and 1 month, respectively. Both zones started activities in Somalia last week of July. On the other hand, activities in Southern Somalia were interrupted due to political fighting leading to insecurity. Baidoa the zonal base for southern Somalia was evacuated and remained so for the rest of the quarter. Somaliland activities concentrated on discussions with Ministry of Livestock (MoL) and the private vet association (ULPA) on better involvement of the two sectors in PACE.

2. SOMALI PACE OBJECTIVES

Overall objective and Project Purpose

The project will contribute to sustainable enhancement of production as well as trade in livestock and livestock products.

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

3. EXPECTED RESULTS

Somali PACE Project has six expected results (outputs) and these are merged with the four major thrust of global PACE as described in the following table:

Matching Global PACE Thrust and Somali PACE Results

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

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

4. ACTIVITIES

The following table gives a summary of activities carried out during the quarter. Reports of the activities are given in the respective PACE zones and SCIU.

Expected Results	Activities carried out	Zones
RESULT 1 *The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened*	Continuation on the strategy on role of public sector in PACE	Somaliland, Puntland
	Veterinary code Task force formation, Planning phase	Puntland
	Submission and finalisation of MOU with line ministries	Somaliland, Puntland
	Organostructure and TOR training for Public sector	Puntland
	Epidemiology training public sector	Somaliland
	Understanding the concept of DISS	Somaliland
	Data Management training in public sector	Somaliland
RESULT 2 *The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced*	Privatisation and community based animal health strategies- integration	Zonal advisor Central + CAPE
	Meeting with ULPA (Privatisation)	Zonal advisor Central
	Harmonisation of CBAH activities	Somaliland
	CBAH Need Assessment in Mudug region	Puntland
	Somali training curriculum workshop for all zones	Puntland
	Organisation and Capacity building ULPA	Somaliland

RESULT 3 *A disease surveillance system is functioning*	Basic epidemiology training	Puntland
	Information gathering training	Puntland
	Pre survey sensitisation	Southern and Central
	Ground work for Contract holder training	Southern Somalia Afmadow
	Contract holder training	Southern Somalia
RESULT 4 *Emergency preparedness and response system in place, initially to Rinderpest*	No field activities foreseen	
RESULT 5 *Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning*	Identification of networking consultant	Implementing partner
	Animal health networking meeting	Somaliland
RESULT 6 *The programme is effectively co-ordinated*	Re-starting activities in Central Somalia	SCIU +Zonal advisor
	Finalise procurement for RP survey	SCIU
	AU-IBAR/PACE meetings	SCIU +National Coordinator
	Pastoralists Livelihood Programme of AU-IBAR meetings	SCIU
	World Veterinary Congress, Tunis	SLPF
	Finalisation of Rift Valley Fever report, Somaliland	SCIU +Zonal advisor Somaliland
	Biometrics training at ILRI	SCIU
	Operational meetings	Implementing partners + SCIU representatives
	GREP meeting	National coordinator/implementing partner
	Administrative issues	SCIU

Result 1: Capabilities of public sector AHWs to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened

i) Somaliland

In Somaliland, public sector activities commenced on the prepared activities between PACE and MOL that were complied with the Zonal advisor of Puntland (responsible for public sector activities) in consultation with the Somaliland PACE zonal advisor.

Activities planned were:

1. Advise and discussion on the revised MOL activities in line with the Master Plan
2. Discussion on Disease Information and surveillance system and selection criteria for MOL staffs including identification of office space for establishment of Central unit of DISS

Additional activities carried out:

- Epidemiology and data management training of MOL staff
- Submission of MOU

In this discussion it was made clear that activities such as advise on appropriate personnel establishment and the organo-structure of MOL that have already being addressed in the Master Plan would not be repeated. Not many discussions were held on Master Plan as it awaits the endorsement by the council of ministers before starting on the implementation.

As Disease information Surveillance System (DISS) linked with MOL is likely to be one of the major activities, efforts are being made to understand how DISS would operate. A series of meetings were organised for senior MOL staff over 5 days to discuss DISS at central level DISS would function under 5 sub units that include Coordination unit, Disease reporting Unit, Emergency Response Unit, Diagnosis and Certification Unit and Epidemiology Data Management Unit (EDMU) within MOL and be managed by 10 ministry staff. The functions of each subunit were proposed, but was not extensively discussed and deferred for it to be addressed at a later date. The function of each subunit will be detailed in the proposed strategy for the implementation of DISS. A more structured disease surveillance system will be incorporated within the current the Master Plan and this activity linked with other units within MOL.

Likewise, a training in general data management for 12 MOL staff was organised with the objective on how to improve on the existing data management system in the MOL. Data from (abattoir and export livestock figures from Port of Berbera were received on a periodical basis, but were not processed and analysed to enable MOL to use the information). This training addressed the relevance of the need of data management for proper monitoring and decision-making at MOL level. The training used the existing data gathered in the Ministry as practical examples.

In addition, training in basic applied epidemiology was conducted for 10 MOL staff for a period of 10 days. These series of trainings were planned as part of capacity building of MOL staff to be able to understand and eventually operate DISS. This training addressed the concepts of epidemiology, role of public sector in disease surveillance including design, monitoring and evaluation of disease surveillance activities so as to produce data to allow MOL for decision-making. The importance of data not only for collection, but ability to analysis, and disseminate the information was strongly emphasised.

MOL on receiving the results from the RVF survey from ITP2 (Terra Nuova), that were finalised under PACE, faces the challenge to present and publicise these findings. A good opportunity was missed to present the survey results during the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Livestock Working Group (LWG) meeting held in Hargeysa, as MOL was reluctant to present all results. They only presented the methodology and the design of the survey together with their role in monitoring the exercise. Participants including Somaliland traders and international organisations pressurised MOL to disclose the results. MOL has finally agreed to hold a seminar to present these findings. This is likely to occur in the next quarter.

Another activity that PACE is keen to follow up is the situation regarding the status of the Somaliland Veterinary Code. Currently, the Veterinary Code produced with support from ITP2 project of Terra Nuova has been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

A request to rehabilitate part of the MOL buildings to establish the Epidemiology and Data management Unit was received from MOL and has been forwarded to EC Somalia Unit for approval. This unit is of importance, but Somaliland Ministry has to be committed to make it functional through allocation of funds.

The condition to support MOL for future public sector activities is now going to be based on signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between PACE and MOL. This includes the

rehabilitation of MOL premises and establishment of DISS. The MOU has been officially submitted, but not yet signed. Likewise, MOL should commit itself to finalising the Master Plan and the Veterinary Code.

Details of the activities in public sector for Somaliland are reported in Section A of this report.

ii) Puntland

Activities planned include:

1. Workshop on advise on appropriate personnel and their terms of reference (TOR)
2. TOR for veterinary code task force and review on laws and regulations
3. Basic epidemiology and information gathering training for public sector

In this zone the Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Environment (MOLAE) in Puntland lacks an organised, well-structured and functional public service for the control of livestock diseases, particularly those that are likely to effect trade. Despite Ministry being operational since formation of Puntland State, there are no clear job descriptions, apart from the Port Veterinary Office staff.

The present ministry's organization is not clear, as there are several conflicting ideas and the hierarchy flow of instructions from the DG to various department and even to low cadre ministry staff is not implemented or respected. The number of staff currently in the MoLAE at all levels is inadequate and sparsely distributed at the delivery points. With this background, it is imperative that MOLAE develops its Master Plan for organisational structure, staffing, budgeting and implementation of activities by involvement of stakeholders.

Of importance would be to include the component of DISS and the establishment of Epidemiology and Data Management Unit within MOLAE. To date, workshops have been held on roles and responsibilities of public and private sector, organo-structure of MOL, Terms of Reference and Job descriptions of MOL staff. These have been considered as brain storming sessions for setting the scene for a wider audience stakeholder workshop. PACE will conduct stakeholder workshops to identify the major functions, roles and responsibilities of the ministry.

This approach is likely to be similar to that used in Somaliland. A concept note of this workshop will be produced and agreed upon prior to the implementation of the activity. Consultation with key persons who helped in the development of the Somaliland Master Plan will also be carried out.

In this quarter, activities concentrated on Organizational structure of the Department of Animal Health of MOLAE and the formation of the task force for the veterinary Code. The Department of Animal Health (DAH) of the Ministry currently has no available documents describing the organizational structure of the Department, cadre of staff needed and job descriptions of key positions. Following the previous workshop held on roles and responsibilities of MOLAE, PACE Puntland Zone organized a planning workshop for 12 public sector animal health workers in the zone to determine the structure of the DAH and define job descriptions for the key positions in the Department.

A consultant was engaged to conduct the workshop for senior public sector animal health workers. The meeting identified that the DAH will have two divisions and five sections at the headquarters with regional and district veterinary officers in three regions of the state. The roles and responsibilities of the department, the five sections and the position and job description of staff were generally defined in the previous workshop.

Of interest was how best to establish linkages between public and private sector as well as linkages with international organisations, trading partners and neighbouring countries. The reporting system or chain of command was set to improve on the delivery of animal health

services and streamline other livestock activities. The Ministry was presented with results of the workshop. Identifying additional personnel is subject to need identification, job description and ensuring appropriate budget allocation. It was reiterated that these findings be used in highlighting MOLAE functions during the stakeholder workshop. Detailed report is presented in Section B.

Contrary to Somaliland where the Veterinary Code has been prepared, in Puntland there is a need to review the old Somali Veterinary Code and re-draft it taking into consideration trade requirements and other recommendations by OIE for livestock.

A request was made by PACE Puntland Zone to livestock stakeholders, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE), Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA) and Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Trade, to nominate competent persons who will form a task force to review and re-draft the code. Six persons were nominated and a pre-planning meeting for 5 days was held.

The concept of the veterinary laws and the importance of such laws were introduced in terms of control of animal diseases, international trade and privatisation. Incorporation of the OIE/WTO and AU/IBAR recommendations when veterinary laws are being reviewed and re-drafted was emphasised upon. Ten chapters were identified as those that will form the veterinary law-code. The veterinary law-code for Puntland will be drafted in line with that of Somaliland.

Epidemiology training for both public and private sector was carried out in Bosasso and Galkaiyo and is reported under Result 3.

In Puntland the MOU submitted was signed by the Minister of Livestock Agriculture and Environment and is submitted as in Section B. With the signing of the MOU activities will be planned according to the workplan with priority given to initiate the rehabilitation of MOLAE buildings in Garowe, relocation of PACE office to Garowe, setting the machinery for the Veterinary Code task force to become operational.

Below please find a summary of the trainings in Public sector

Topic of training	Number of trainees	Number of days	Zone	Remarks
Sensitisation on DISS	10	5	Somaliland	Held in Hargeysa
Data management	12	3	Somaliland	Held in Sheikh
Basic epidemiology	12	10	Somaliland	Held in Gabiley
	20 (ten public)	8	Puntland	Held in Bosasso and Galkaiyo
Information gathering	20 (ten public)	3	Puntland	Held in Bosasso and Galkaiyo
Organisational structure of Department of Animal Health workshop	11	3	Puntland	Facilitated by a Somali consultant held in Bosasso
Veterinary Code task force- pre planning workshop	6	5	Puntland	Held in Galkaiyo

iii) Comments

Public sector activities concentrates on strengthening the capacity of civil servants, but ministries should ensure that outputs of trainings and workshops should be implemented as soon as possible. Activities implemented by ministries on their own following inputs from

PACE is considered as performance indicators. Currently evidence is lacking as to whether ministries have carried out any activity following PACE support.

Result 2: The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced.

i) Private sector and community based animal health strategy

A concept paper has been developed in order to harmonize concepts of privatisation of Veterinary services with concepts included in CAPE strategy, A further contribution should come from the CAPE component in order to finalize a common strategies incorporating both private veterinary services and community-based animal health delivery systems.

ii) Somaliland

Activities planned include:

- Assess the functioning of ULPA
- Harmonisation of communities based animal health activities in Somaliland

All activities were implemented

a) Capacity building of ULPA Somaliland

PACE supported ULPA to establish their central office in the last quarter. This quarter, 4 ULPA members were trained on computer skills for 3 months. Activities with ULPA concentrated on establishing and organisational structure, office procedures including a system of registration of their members including preparation of registration forms, membership cards and subscription fees. Discussion concentrated on procedures of monitoring the performance of private practices, clinical record keeping, selection and training for CBAHWS, disease information flow and linkages with MOL. A report prepared by the Zonal coordinator is presented in Section A.

a.1) Meeting with UPLA, Somaliland

The Zonal Advisor for Central Somalia visited Somaliland with the objective to present the concept of private sector support in PACE. A brief on the PACE project was presented and the involvement of the private sector in PACE emphasised. Key areas of interest were ability to carry out disease surveillance activity through contracts given for sanitary mandate and the commitment of MOL to adhere to these contracts. A short presentation on the role played by the private sector in Somaliland related to the delivery of Veterinary services, especially focused on the sero-surveillance system was presented by ULPA. Details are given in Section C.

b) Harmonisation of Community based animal health care activities

This workshop was organised by CAPE Unit facilitated by Dr Dirie. The objective of the workshop was to bring together representatives of the main stakeholders that are involved in the funding and implementation of CAH in the area with aim of harmonizing their activities. The workshop invited all organization and agencies working in the livestock sector. Each group presented their activities and a group exercise highlighted problems. A taskforce consisting of MoL, Vet Aid, PACE Zonal Office and CAPE was nominated and assigned to follow up on the implementations of the recommendations of the workshop. These include:

- A focal point for all CAH activities is established in the Mol
- All NGOs implementing or intending to implement CAH project should sign an MoU with Ministry and should work on areas assigned to them by MoL
- A lead organization for all NGOs involved in CAH activities to be created
- All parties should respect the rules and regulations agreed upon

- Vet Aid and CAPE should redouble their efforts in securing funds for sustainable CAH project in the remote areas of the country.

A complete report is presented in Section A.

iii) Puntland

Activities planned include:

- Capacity building of Zonal Veterinary association (PULPA)
- Field day for private vets by PULPA
- Field assessment for community based animal health (CBAH) activities
- Identify areas for possible CBAH

The first activity could not be carried out, as the request to engage one consultant through CAPE did not materialise. This activity was replace with the one presented below. The second activity was deferred due to insecurity along Garowe- Gardo-Bosasso road.

a) CAPE workshop on the development of minimum guidelines and a training manual for CBAHW's in the East-Horn Ecosystem, Puntland.

This workshop was held in Galkaiyo from 15th to 17th September. The participants included livestock professionals from all over Somalia and zone 5 of Ethiopia, representative of international NGO's working in the livestock sector in Somalia: CARE and VET AID; local NGO's working in partnership with these INGO's: NRO, SDRO; representatives of five livestock zonal associations in Somalia.

Each community animal health players have developed their own training manuals and it was felt that there is a need to have a standardised approach for implementation of CBAHW's programmes in the region hence the main objective of the workshop. The meeting was facilitated by the Zonal team of PACE Puntland and conducted by CAPE Unit led by Dr Dirie.

PACE SCIU was represented by Dr Abdullatif Abdi also in the capacity as SLPF interim Chairman. A general consensus was reach in the approval of the training curriculum with a suggestion that the curriculum be separated from the guidelines. A report of the meeting is presented in Section B.

b) CAPE assessment on CBAHW's in Mudug and Nugal regions of Puntland

CAPE Unit, MoLAE, and members of the private veterinary teams, through facilitation of PACE Puntland zone, carried out an assessment to establish the need for CBAHW's in Puntland in two districts: Galkaiyo district of Mudug Region and Burtinle district of Nugaal Region and the impact of an established CBAHW's programme in Galdogob district.

In all the villages visited in Galkaiyo and Burtinle there was a strong indication that animal health service providers were not available and each nomad treated their own animals with drugs purchased from the district headquarters. In Galdogob, the community were content with the services provided by the CBAHW's trained by veterinarians facilitated by a local NGO and financed by CARE International. They, however, felt that the trained persons were too few for the livestock population in the district. CBAHW's seems to be the complementary approach to deliver animal health services to the nomadic pastoralists in Puntland. These systems can only work well if they are linked with Veterinary professionals.

iv) Central Somalia

Activities include:

a) Assessment of local veterinary associations in Central zone and their linkage with PACE activities

Only one association in Hiraan was assessed. Other associations, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud and Mudug were not visited due to late resumption of activities in Central zone following the

security incident in Hiraan in the last quarter. The visits to these regions were more for sensitisation of local authorities on the forthcoming survey.

b) Assessment of Hiraan Veterinary Association

Hiraan Veterinary association appeared to be run individually and not in consensus with their members. Interventions by Somali country coordinator and the Zonal adviser led to the creation of a 5 member committee to oversee the association activities. A meeting was organised to discuss the role of HVA and PACE.

Issues raised were disease information flow and reaction. Focal persons in the districts of Hiraan were appointed by HVA. HVA would advise institutions working in the livestock sector through bilateral engagements and HVA would embark on submitting small-scale project proposal for Hiraan region. The need for strengthening operational skills for the association was raised.

It was felt that the Zonal association be supported to strengthen their capacity in understanding the roles and functions of a Zonal association and members of the Zonal association could then assist the respective local associations. A report of this assessment meeting in presented in Section C

c) Field trips with Veterinarians in Hiraan/Middle Shabelle regions

The purpose of these visits in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions was to accompany private veterinary teams for the purpose of observing their clinical capabilities and also using the opportunity to discuss with communities the main objective of PACE with regards to establishing a system of disease information and surveillance. A total of 3 districts in Hiraan and 4 in Middle Shabelle were visited. Veterinary teams carried out their private business in veterinary therapeutics and sale of veterinary products.

v) Comments

The private sector activities concentrated on capacity building support and community based animal health. Although the series of workshops organized by CAPE provides useful guidance, there is a need to establish better linkages between SVPs and community based animal health workers. This seems to be missed out in Somaliland. This linkage does not appear to be there and could pose a serious problem to SVP should many organisations start CBAHS without linking it to SVPs. This issue should be addressed and new activity embarked in another site as the pilot project in Dinsor is stopped due to insecurity in Bay region.

There is a growing concern by private veterinarians in Somaliland that they have voiced their cause regarding issues related to the Veterinary code, but find themselves weak to push their views. Although support for private clinical activities is not foreseen in PACE, Zonal advisors could allow veterinarians to accompany them when they undertake missions within their zones, e.g., sensitisations and awareness missions and SVPs can use the opportunity to carry out their veterinary work. This should be at no cost to PACE.

The security situation in Baidoa for the southern Somali zone has stopped most activities, including support to private sector.

Result 3 & 4 Livestock disease surveillance system with an emergency preparedness and response component on is functioning.

i) Somaliland

Activities include:

- Finalisation and presentation of RVF results to MOL

The second activity was not carried out as MOL failed to present the RVF survey results in the SACB LWG meeting in Hargeysa. The follow up and way forward for RVF surveillance was going to be the major issue in the workshop. As results were not presented, the workshop did not materialise.

a) RFV survey in Somaliland -finalisation of the report

The Zonal advisor together with the Project epidemiologist spent time in Somaliland to produce a final report on the RVF survey that has been submitted to MOL. Emphasis was made on disseminating this information locally and internationally. MOL has agreed to discuss these results in the next quarter.

ii) Puntland

Activities carried out include:

-Epidemiology and information training for public and private SVPs

a) Basic Epidemiology and information gathering training for public and private veterinarians in Puntland.

Surveillance and monitoring of livestock disease is one of the most important activities in the PACE Somalia Project. PACE Puntland Zone with the assistance of Epidemiology unit of SCIU organised training on Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering system for a total of twenty (20) Somalia veterinarians, ten each from the public and private sectors .Ten of the trainees were trained in Bosasso from 3rd to 13th August while the other ten were trained in Galkaiyo from the 18th to 28th August.

The training involved classroom work in Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering and practical in sample collection, questionnaire filling and the use of GPS. The trainings were conducted by the SCIU Epidemiology Unit so as to attain a standardised training as in other zones and facilitated by the Zonal Team.

The need for more field practise to be able to be acquainted with the terminologies and examples given was voiced. It was stated that practical exposure would be repeated during contract holder training. Contract holder training is one that is carried out just before embarking on the cross-sectional disease surveys.

iii) Central Somalia

Activities include:

- Pre-survey sensitisation
- Contract holder training
- Cross-sectional survey for rinderpest

Only the first activity was carried out. The other two were deferred for the next quarter. The reason being late resumptions of activities in the zone due to security incident and Zonal advisor being away on leave in August.

a) Pre survey sensitisation activity.

Objective of the mission was to prepare the base for the forthcoming training for contractors and to carry out sensitisation and awareness on the forthcoming rinderpest survey in the Central Regions. At the same time an assessment on areas that would be secure was also done.

A total of 23 districts covering the 4 regions were targeted were covered by nearly 2 SVPs per district and commitment obtained from the local authorities. The Zonal coordinator and the Chairman of CERELPA coordinated the activity and prepared an interim report Details of the activities are reported in Section C.

iv) Southern Somalia

- Activities planned include:
- Pre-survey sensitisation
- Contract holder training in Baidoa
- Cross-sectional survey for 3 regions operating through Baidoa
- Contract holder training for 2 regions operating through Afmadow
- Cross-sectional Rinderpest survey for 2 regions operating through Afmadow

The activities operating through Baidoa did not materialise due to insecurity leading to evacuation of base. Security report is presented in Section D. Only the pre-survey sensitisation and contract holder training in Afmadow took place. The Rinderpest survey in Afmadow was carried forward for the next quarter.

a) Pre survey sensitisation activity.

Likewise, a pre-survey sensitisation was also carried out in Southern Zone. This activity was to be reported at the start of the survey, but due to security problems in Baidoa, participants could not forward the results of the sensitisation survey

b) Contract Holder Training in Afmadow, Southern Somalia

For the southern zone, a decision was made to start the above training, a prerequisite for the RP survey, in Middle and Lower Juba regions. Gedo region was excluded as it was insecure and was supported by an emergency project implemented by VSF Suisse. Involving Gedo at this time would cause complications and could affect the ongoing VSF project. Moreover, the leading NGO, Terra Nuova has reservations about its staff operating in Gedo due to the fatal incident whereby one of their expatriate was killed by members of a veterinary team.

The contract holder training was conducted in Afmadow, a base that has been used on a temporary basis. Groundwork and sensitisation of local authorities in the two regions was carried out by PACE staff and a 12-day training starting 22nd Sept 2002 was organised. A total of 8 participants, team leaders and monitors of 4 survey teams attended.

These participants were selected by the Zonal veterinary association SOWELPA along a terms of reference prepared by PACE. This training addressed the issues of the RP survey, including sampling procedures, questionnaires, and group exercises. The use of GPS and reaching coordinates was explained and emphasised. Spare coordinates were to be used when animals were not near the random coordinates.

Teams had to sample animals as close to the coordinates, but samples within 10km radius or even further would be acceptable with reasonable justification. Each team was contracted be paid for work done according to samples collected and sites visited. Transport and logistic support would also be provided to the teams. The survey was planned immediately after the training. This will be reported in the next quarter.

v) Comments

Although livestock disease surveillance activities were disturbed due to insecurity in both Beled Weyne and Baidoa, efforts are now underway to start the cross-sectional surveys for RP. The pre-survey sensitisation mission ensured communities were fully aware of the exercise and gave their support.

The selection of SVP for the contract holder training in Afmadow, through the SOWELPA chairmen was considered as the correct approach, but complaints were received that the terms of reference and selection criteria were received late as they were not forwarded in time from Baidoa.

The epidemiology and information gathering training for both public and private sector in Puntland was well received, but due to tension on the road, participants were divided for Bosasso and Galkaivo and as such the training was repeated.

Result 5: Local/regional networks for animal health are functioning

i) Somaliland

The activity reported below was planned.

a) Local animal Health Network meeting

In Somaliland, a one- day meeting organised by MOL and facilitated by PACE was held to establish a local animal health network.

All organisation involved in the livestock sector attended with the objective to establish better linkages and information exchange between institutions and appoint one leading focal point organisation. This group would also become the Somaliland Livestock Working Group. Most organization presented their findings.

The group elected Vet Aid to be the focal point and agreed to establish a code of conduct for activities in the livestock sector. A brief report is presented in Section A.

ii) Puntland

Activities planned include the one reported below:

a) Livestock Export Networking,

Following a recent rejection by livestock authorities in UAE ports, series of meetings were held between livestock traders, public sector veterinarians, private sector veterinarians and chamber of commerce.

The participants deliberated on the causes of livestock rejection, which included sheep pox-like lesions, unthrifty animals and other conditions noticed by the veterinarians in the importing countries.

The veterinarians (public and private sectors) were reminded of their role in carrying out thorough examination (clinical and serological such as brucella testing) of animals before certification and final certification for export.

The traders were informed on the need to select appropriate animals for export considering the sex, weight, age, that are the requirement of the importing countries. The meeting recommended the following formation of a livestock trade committee, registration of private veterinary teams and accompaniment of vessels by veterinarians during the export. Details are presented in Section B.

iii) Comment

Networking activities reported were mainly in Somaliland and Puntland. These were activities only providing additional information related to livestock working groups in Somaliland and export related issues in Puntland. No additional information was obtained from Central and Southern Somalia.

Result 6: The programme is effectively coordinated

Activities reported in the result reflect the work carried out at the SCIU office in Nairobi with support given to the field bases in all four zones of Somalia. It took several missions from SCIU to pave the way forward for resumptions of activities by mid July in Central Somalia. Details are provided in Section E.

Likewise, following the agreement between Puntland authorities and international community represented by UN agencies and NGOs, activities resumed towards end of July in Puntland. Whilst, activities resumed in Central and Puntland, southern zone, particularly Bay region became insecure due to political differences between leaders of the newly declared state, the South Western State of Somalia

The closure of activities in 3 out of 4 zones is clearly detrimental to the success of implementation of activities. Of particular concern is the planned survey for rinderpest as it is now likely to fall in the rainy season causing difficulties in accessibility. If political climate and security prevails, the survey will continue, despite the shortcomings. This is because surveys have been planned since May 2002 and have not been implemented for reasons given above.

On the other hand, linkages with AU/IBAR and Regional PACE offices were strengthened, particularly with the Epidemiology Unit. Activity plans with regards to RP surveys were shared with the epidemiology unit with the eastern African epidemiologists showing interest to visit Somalia.

Likewise discussions were held with the PACE Coordination unit on PACE Steering committee to be held soon. During the quarter, the project linked closely with the Pastoral Livelihood Programme (PLP) of AU-IBAR. As this project addresses issues of livestock trade within the region, the Somali SCIU staff participated in 2 workshops and a mission to the livestock export ports of Berbera, Bosasso and Djibouti

During the quarter, one Somali SCIU staff and one Zonal Somali coordinator representing the Somali Livestock Professional Forum attended the World veterinary Congress in Tunis. This was one of the few opportunities Somalis have received in the recent past to attend an international forum.

Apart from presenting SLPF profile, the objectives of PACE were explained and a Somali PACE project pamphlet distributed. Pastoralist Livelihood Programme of AU-IBAR supported the Somali participants.

In addition SCIU staff spent time in the zones, carrying out epidemiology and information gathering training, the contract holder training in Afmadow and spent time in Somaliland finalising the RVF report.

The project Advisor made missions to all two zones, in Somaliland and Puntland for finalising the MOU. Likewise, the National coordinator and Representative of Terra Nuova had to attended a Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) meeting on receiving an invitation at a very short notice (3days before the meeting) to present the way forward for rinderpest eradication in Somalia. The Project Advisor and the Somali Country Coordinator could not attend this meeting as both were away on mission in Somalia.

In addition, the SCIU office started the process of developing MOUs with ILRI and KARI as these institutions would be beneficial to Somali PACE project in the coming future. KARI for diagnostics and ILRI for training in epidemiology, biometrics and possibly provide assistance in livestock sectoral policy likely to be suitable of the Somalia.

During the quarter, one operational meeting of the partners was also held.

All details under this result 6 are presented in Section E.

6. WAY FORWARD AND WORKPLAN FOR UPCOMING QUARTER

	CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN PACE PROJECT OCT- DEC 2002	
	ACTIVITIES	
RESULT 1	***The capabilities of Public sector (MoL) to regulate, coordinate and evaluate livestock development sector are strengthened***	
	FINALISE PUBLIC SECTOR STRATEGY FOR SOMALILAND AND PUNTLAND	PUNTLAND +SCIU
	SUBMISSION AND FINALISING MOU BETWEEN PACE AND LINE MINISTRIES	SOMALILAND, PUNTLAND
	INITIATE PROCEDURES FOR REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN MINISTRY	SOMALILAND, PUNTLAND
	WAY FORWARD DISCUSSION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF MASTERPLAN	SOMALILAND
	FOLLOW UP ON THE VETERINARY CODE	SOMALILAND
	INITIATION OF THE VETERINARY CODE FORMULATION TASK FORCE	PUNTLAND
	FIRST WORKSHOP WITH VETERINARY CODE TASK FORCE	PUNTLAND
	TERMS OF REFERENCE AND JOB DESCRIPTION WORKSHOP FOR MINISTRY	PUNTLAND
RESULT 2	***Private sector strengthening***	
	FINALISE PRIVATE VETERINARY SECTOR $ COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY	CENTRAL+SCIU
	CAPCITY BUILDING VETERINARY ASSOCIATION ULPA (SUPPORTED BY CAPE)	SOMALILAND
	CAPACITY BUILDING VETERINARY ASSOCIATION PULPA	PUNTLAND
	CAPE NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH	PUNTLAND
	TRAINING AND SUPPORT TO CBHAWS IN DINSOR, YAQBRAVA	SOUTHERN SOMALIA
	BASELINE SURVEY AND COMMUNNITY DIALOGUE IN AFMADOW	SOUTHERN SOMALIA
	AWARENESS IN COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH , MATERIAL PREPARATION	SOUTHERN SOMALIA
RESULT 3	***Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning***	
	GROUND PLANNING FOR SURVEY IN 6 SOMALI REGIONS COVERING 2 ZONES	CENTRAL, SOUTHERN
	CONTRACT HOLDER TRAINING FOR 6 REGIONS (EXCLUDING GEDO REGION)	CENTRAL, SOUTHERN
	RINDERPEST CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY IN 6 REGIONS (4 CENTRAL, 2 SOUTHERN)	CENTRAL, SOUTHERN
	PRE-SURVEY SENSITIZATION FOR RVF NORTHERN SOMALIA ZONES	PUNTLAND
	RIFT VALLEY FEVER SENSITIZATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	SOMALILAND
	RIFT VALLEY FEVER – THE WAY FORWARD	SOMALILAND
	TESTING OF SERA FOR PPR	SOMALILAND
RESULT 4	***Emergency preparedness and response***	
	INITIATION OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY	SCIU
RESULT 5	***Local/Regional networks for animal health are functioning***	
	RECRUITING SOMALI NETWORKING STAFF	SCIU
	NETWORKING STRATEGY	SCIU
	FAMILIARISATION VISIT OF NETWORKING CONSULTANT TO SOMALIA	ALL ZONES

RESULT 6	***Programme is effectively coordinated***	
	MOU WITH KENYA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE (KARI) FOR SERODIAGNOSTICS	SCIU
	MOU WITH INTERNATIONAL LIVESROCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE	SCIU
	PARTICIPATORY DISEASE SEARCH WORKSHOP GRIFFTU, WAJIR- ORGANISED BY CAPE	CAPE
	WILDLIFE EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING ARUSHA ORGANISED BY PACE CSU	AU-IBAR
	LINKAGES WITH PACE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OTHER COMMON SERVICES UNIT (CSU)	SCIU
	LINKAGES WITH PASTORALIST LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME OF AU-IBAR	SCIU
	PARTICIPATION IN FAO GREP MEETING	SCIU
	OTHER REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR	SCIU
	PACE SOMALI STREERING COMMITTEE MEETING	SCIU
	CONSOLIDATED WORKPLAN HARMONISATION AND WAY FORWARD MEETING	SCIU
	RESTRUCTURING OF ACCOUNTING REPORTING SYSTEM FOR FIELD	SCIU
	QUARTERLY REPORTS	SCIU

Way forward

Following the resumption of activities in Puntland, Central Somalia and parts of Southern Somalia, the activities planned for this quarter are likely to focus on activities that could not be carried out in the previous quarter(s). For Somaliland the activities will continue from where they had reached in the last quarter.

1. Public Sector Support

Strengthen the Epidemiology and Data Management Unit (EDMU) of MOL Somaliland through training of identified MOL personnel with the option of using locally generated data. Likewise insist that the MOL works towards finalising and dissemination of the Veterinary Code prepared by a task force that was supported by Terra Nuova during ITP2 at no cost to PACE.

In addition, work with MOL in initiating the implementation of the Master Plan prepared with KARI through ITP2 support provided by Terra Nuova concentrating on areas related to disease information and surveillance.

For Puntland major emphasis will be on initiation of the process of rehabilitation of infrastructure in Garowe within MOLA&E. This will require drawings, bill of quantities, tender documents, tendering following EC guidelines as well as respecting Puntland authority procedures and awarding of contract.

There may arise the need to engage an engineer/architect to carry out the above work. With regards to the Veterinary Code in Puntland, the Zonal office will work with the appointed task force by MOLA&E on the Code using the Somaliland Veterinary Code as a guideline.

This work will be facilitated and assisted by a consultant through CAPE in areas of veterinary context and later on legislative matters. In addition one activity is planned for a TOR training for Puntland taking into consideration the need to establish an epidemio- surveillance unit within the Ministry. This workshop is to identify both human resource and technical capacity of public sector for this unit.

Any provision of infrastructure and material as well as training support to public sector in Puntland and Somaliland will be conditioned to signing of the MOU with respective authorities.

Currently, both MOU are at the discussion stage. As we finalise the two MOUs we will be in a position to present the Public Sector strategy for PACE Somalia to the authorities. Currently the strategy is being discussed internally at PACE level for fine-tuning.

2. Private Sector support.

In this quarter activities are likely to concentrate on community based animal health services in finalising the training of CAHWS in Dinsor area of Southern Somalia. The activity resumes following the insecurity in Baidoa area as relative calm has reappeared.

This area is selected as a pilot study area and positive lessons learnt will allow replication in other selected areas of Somalia. Likewise, the community based animal health and privatisation strategies are currently under discussion in PACE for fine-tuning and finalisation.

This quarter foresees the possibility of support from CAPE for capacity building of 2 zonal associations with the other 3 in the next quarter. Likewise, through FAO/UNDP funds SLPF inaugural meeting may materialise.

This meeting will bring together representatives from the Zonal associations (5 associations) to adopt the charter of SLPF and elect office bearers for SLPF. This is subject to interim SLPF organising the event likely to take place in the last part of the quarter.

3. Livestock Disease Surveillance and Emergency Preparedness

Major inputs in this quarter will concentrate on continuing with the cross-sectional investigations by conducting contract holder trainings and disease survey in Central and Southern Somalia with respect to rinderpest. In Central Somalia, the 4 regions will be covered simultaneously while in Southern Somalia the area is divided in two sections, the first being Lower and Middle Juba regions operating through a temporary base at Afmadow. Gedo region is omitted due to security problems.

The second section comprises of Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle to operate through base in Baidoa subject to resumption of ECHO flight. The later section will be addressed provided all planned activities in Central and Afmadow are carried out without any unforeseen problems. In the event more human resources are required for the larger Central zone, priority will be given to Central instead of starting the second section in Baidoa.

In Puntland, pre-survey sensitisation for RVF survey will be conducted to pave the ground for the survey in the next quarter. In Somaliland, a preparatory stage to be initiated on how to proceed following the workshop on presentation of RVF survey and the way forward involving the MOL, private vets and livestock traders.

The project has to initiate the Epidemio Surveillance and to see how it works as DISS. The first approach will be to produce a draft strategy on how epidemio-surveillance can be established ensuring the roles of public and private sector in animal health in this field. This epidemio-surveillance system will be built on experience gathering in Rift Valley Fever and Rinderpest surveys.

Under PACE this system will address issues of 4 main diseases Rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, PPR and CBBPP. The strategy will consider the two zones of Somaliland and Puntland initially, with the option of expanding it to Central and southern Somalia where public sector is currently absent. Likewise this strategy will also address the issues of emergency preparedness and response taking into consideration how to incorporate private sector in this role, as there is no functional public sector in Central and Southern Somalia.

Likewise, initiate the process of testing sera collected in Somaliland for PPR and RVF (VNT test) for positive sera and test remaining sera from Central Somalia for RP collected during ITP2.

4. Networking

In the quarter, a networking consultant will be engaged through VSF and work on developing the strategy for networking with emphasis information dissemination through awareness messages and bulletins, involvement of stakeholders apart from veterinary professionals.

Likewise, the strategy should address issues on disease information dissemination within and between zones in Somalia and possibly outside Somalia (AU-IBAR). The networking consultant will make familarisation visits inside Somalia for consultation with stakeholders.

In addition start the process of engaging two Somali networking consultants (one for northern Somalia zones and the other for rest of Somalia zones) as counterparts will be initiated so that they are in place before the consultant arrives in November.

5. Coordination and Administrative issues

Time to be allocated in this quarter to synthesise all strategy documents, public sector, private sector, community based animal health and disease surveillance for fine-tuning and ensuring that all strategies are developed towards an overall concept of establishing an epidemiological surveillance system in all Somalia, this being the heart of PACE

Work towards finalisation of MOU with authorities in Somaliland and Puntland. In addition finalise the MOU with KARI regarding diagnostic support. Likewise work on developing a concept note for KARI training (laboratory based) for Somali veterinary professional and technicians in other parts of Somalia apart from Somaliland. Likewise work on an MOU with ILRI on mutual collaboration on technical issues particularly related to GIS and data analysis on epidemiological information.

Provide assistance for the cross-sectional surveys both in terms of financial, material and logistic support.

Work on the PACE Somalia Steering Committee meeting in collaboration with the National Coordinator, Fritz Mahler.

Ensure there is participation by PACE Somalia in any regional or international meetings related to livestock activities organised by AU-IBAR or any international organisations. The purpose being to establish better linkages with other projects in the Greater Horn of Africa and or the Somali Ecosystem. Likewise to use the opportunity to inform other institutions on activities of PACE.

With regards to administrative issues, work towards improving and easing the accounting reporting system from Zonal bases to SCIU Nairobi. Provide a financial situation report at Zonal base level once the reporting system in place.

Preparation of quarterly report to EC/SHA/CAPE and annual report to AU-IBAR PACE coordination office.

7. UPDATED INVENTORY

As per the EC guidelines, an updated list of physical goods exceeding the value of ∈500 Euro (USD 450) that has been acquired by the project to date is hereafter included, while the complete inventory is in the respective sections of the zones.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS

RECEIVED FROM EU PROJECTS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS

RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B089	25/02/02	72052	FREEZER	600.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B087	18/09/02	72348	SATELLITE PHONE PLUS INSTALLATION	500.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B026	25/01/02	10022	DESKTOP 15 DIGITAL COLOUR MONITOR 4CPK1400087	623.16	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.

8. PERSONNEL

Details of all zonal and SCIU expatriate and SCIU Somali personnel employed by the project to date are given below. All Zonal advisers except for Puntland went on leave during the quarter. Likewise, The project Advisor and Administrator also proceeded on leave.

A - SCIU expatriate staff

1) Name: Dr. Seiffuddin H Maloo
Passport Number: B 063825
Nationality: Kenyan
Position: Project Adviser
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001
Present during the reporting period, (3months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 10days
Duty Station: Nairobi

2) Name: Dr. Stefano Tempia
Passport Number: Y125498
Nationality: Italian
Position: Project Epidemiologist
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: NIL
Duty Station: Nairobi

3) Name: Mr Dario Zecchini
Passport Number: 690929 A
Nationality: Italian
Position: Project Administrator
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 28 days
Duty Station: Nairobi

4) Name: Dr. Baba Soumare
Passport Number: 97FA23494
Nationality: Senegalese
Position: Zonal Veterinary Adviser
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 21 days
Duty Station: Hargeysa, Somaliland

5) Name: Dr Massimo Castiello.
Passport Number: 690991A
Nationality: Italian

Position: Zonal Veterinary Adviser, Central Somalia
Recruitment Date: 1st January 2002
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 21 days
Duty Station: Central Somalia, Beled Weyne

6) Name: Dr Martin Nyangao.
Passport Number: A279595
Nationality: Kenyan
Position: Zonal Veterinary Adviser, Puntland
Recruitment Date: 1st February 2002
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: NIL
Duty Station: Bosasso, Puntland

7) Name: Dr Felix Njeumi.
Passport Number:
Nationality Cameroonian
Position: Zonal Veterinary Adviser,
Recruitment Date: 1st April 2002
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 21 days
Duty Station: Baidoa, southern Somalia

8) Name: Dr Mohammed Dirie.
Passport Number: A011063024
Nationality: Somali
Position: Community based Animal Health Adviser,
Recruitment Date: 1st February 2002
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: NIL
Duty Station: Nairobi

B - Somali National Staff

1) Name: Dr Ali Gedi
Passport Number: 0978755
Nationality: Somali
Position: Somali Project Coordinator
Recruitment Date: 1st December 2001
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 2 days
Duty Station: Nairobi

2) Name: Dr Abdullatif M Abdi
Passport Number: 01009284
Nationality: Somali
Position: Somali Epidemiologist
Recruitment Date: 1st December 2001

Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 2 days
Duty Station: Nairobi

3) Name: Sayyid H Sheriff
Passport Number: E283697
Nationality: Somali
Position: Somali Administrator
Recruitment Date: 15th January 2002
Present during the reporting period, (3 months)
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays
Leave taken during the period: 5days
Duty Station: Nairobi

Senior Somali Zonal staff list

Name	Position	Zone	Presence during quarter
Ahmed Hashi Noor	Zonal Coordinator	Somaliland	yes
Mohamoud Hassan Gureh	Zonal Administrator	Somaliland	yes
Hersi Abdulle Guled	Zonal Coordinator	Puntland	yes
Mohammed Abdullahi Mahmoud	Zonal Administrator	Puntland	yes
Mahmoud Ali Hamud	Zonal Coordinator	Central Somalia	yes
Mohd Abdullahi Robble	Zonal Administrator	Central Somalia	yes
Mohammed Hassan Nur	Zonal Coordinator	South Somalia	yes
Ali Robble Mohamed	Zonal Administrator	South Somalia	yes

9. SECTION REPORTS

Somali PACE project operates in 4 zones. This report is presented by giving an overall summary of activities followed by section reports from each individual zone.

SECTION A PACE SOMALILAND ZONE with the annexes

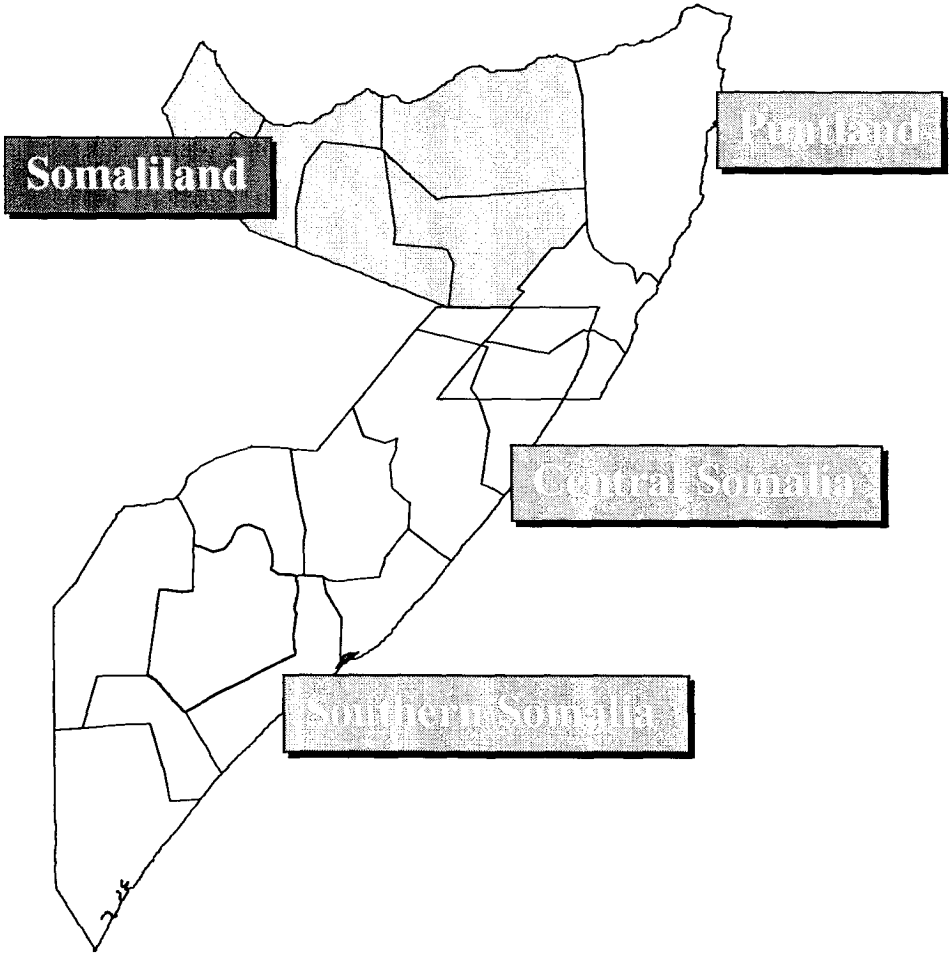
SECTION B PACE PUNTLAND ZONE with the annexes

SECTION C PACE CENTRAL ZONE with annexes

SECTION D PACE SOUTHERN ZONE with annexes

SECTION E SOMALI COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (SCIU) with annexes

SECTION A - PACE SOMALILAND



A.1 PACE SOMALILAND ZONE

i) Introduction

The 4th quarter activities have concentrated on strengthening capacity of MoL towards fulfilment of one of its key function, i.e., understanding the importance of surveillance of major livestock diseases. To that end, a major focus was put on furthering the process of establishing a Diseases Information and Surveillance System in Somaliland during this quarter.

The organogramme of the DISS with description of its structure, roles and responsibilities, required skills as well as criteria of selection of staff member for each unit was drawn for the particular case of Somaliland (where official veterinary services are functioning). A concept paper to implement a DISS in other Somali contexts has been drafted and submitted for comments. Based on the proposed organogramme, MoL offered premises and identified personnel to run the coordination body of the DISS. MoL submitted a proposal for rehabilitation and furniture of the premises that was forwarded to SCIU for approval.

Selected staff members received a preliminary training on data management to enable the EDMU to start processing large amount of reports that are being sent periodically in the MoL. They also took part to a training session on Epidemiology, which focused on roles of public sector veterinarians in the DISS that are design, monitoring, and evaluation surveillance activities.

Concerning the private sector animal health, this quarter was spent building up the capacity of the executive committee of ULPA in administrating their office and coordinating activities of their members. Zonal coordinator provided guidance to strengthen their organisational and administrative capacities. Computer training for 4 committee members was also supported by PACE zonal office so as to strengthen their skills in records keeping, data management and reporting information on activities carried out by their members. As additional support to the private sector, a workshop was organised by the zonal office to harmonise community-based animal health care (CBAH) activities in Somaliland.

As part of networking activity, a workshop to set up a livestock-working group was initiated by the zonal office.

A1.1 Result 1: Capabilities of public sector AHWs to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened

i) Understanding Disease Information Surveillance System

As Disease information Surveillance System (DISS) linked with MOL is likely to be one of the major activities, efforts are being made to understand how DISS would operate. A series of meetings were organised for senior MOL staff over 5 days to discuss DISS. At central level DISS would function under 5 sub units that include Coordination unit, Disease reporting Unit, Emergency Response Unit, Diagnosis and Certification Unit and Epidemiology Data Management Unit (EDMU) within MOL and be managed by 10 ministry staff. The functions of each sub-unit were proposed, but was not extensively discussed and deferred for it to be addressed at a later date. The function of each subunit will be detailed in the proposed strategy for the implementation of DISS.

ii) Training on Data management.

A training session on data management was organised from 3rd to 5th July 2002 for 12 professionals from the MoL. This session was aiming at providing participants with knowledge on the categories, sources, methods of data collection and methods of processing

members of the EDMU in particular could have a clearer perception of their roles and responsibilities and were able at the end of the session to start processing basic data stored in the MoL. This data does not always have to be disease related but could also include livestock export data, slaughterhouse data, personnel data, list of veterinary professionals by districts, and regions in Somaliland and list of veterinary pharmacies. This background information could become the basis to start understanding the importance of data. A draft of the teaching handout on data management is attached as Annex A.1.

iii) Epidemiology training for selected public sector professionals.

From 22nd to 31st August 2002, a preliminary session on Epidemiology was organised at Gabiley for 10 selected members of DISS within MOL Somaliland. Participants understood by the end of this training, steps and ways to organise and monitor a survey according to reports received. A report of the session is presented in Annex A.2.

iv) Finalisation of the MoU between Somaliland MOL and Somali PACE project

MOU between PACE and MOL was officially submitted to the Minister of Livestock. The minister promised a prompt reaction on the MOU from his technical team and urged all parties to get the MOU signed without unnecessary delay.

A.1.2 Result 2: The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced.

i) Workshop on capacity building of ULPA

Workshops were held with ULPA committee on a regular basis during the month of July in order to follow up and guide the functioning of the central office in Hargeysa. Assistance was provided on record keepings, reporting, information gathering and dispatch procedures. Advices were given on registration of members, monitoring of private practices and on publishing. Few outputs of these technical assistance workshops are summarised in Annex A 3. In addition the Zonal advisor of Central zone, the responsible person for private sector support met with the executive of ULPA. The role of ULPA in PACE and areas of keys interest were discussed including disease surveillance

ii) Computer training

A training on Microsoft word, on excel and Access was provided to 4 ULPA committee members responsible for data management and preparation of reports.

iii) Harmonisation of Community based animal health care activities

This workshop was organised by CAPE Unit facilitated by Dr Dirie. The objective of the workshop was to bring together representatives of the main stakeholders that are involved in the funding and implementation of CAH in the area with aim of harmonizing their activities. The workshop invited all organization and agencies working in the livestock sector. Each group presented their activities and a group exercise highlighted problems. A taskforce consisting of MoL, Vet Aid, PACE Zonal Office and CAPE was nominated and assigned to follow up on the implementations of the recommendations of the workshop. Annex A.4 gives a detailed report on the workshop.

A.1.3 Result 3 & 4 Livestock disease surveillance system with an emergency preparedness and response component on is functioning.

i) DISS concept note

The zonal veterinary advisor of Somaliland developed the concept note for the Establishment of a DISS in the 4 zones of Somalia. A draft is being circulated to all Zonal advisers and SCIU for comments prior to finalisation.

ii) Rift Valley Fever survey report

Serological results and questionnaires from the RVF survey conducted in Somaliland were analysed by zonal veterinary advisor together with the SCIU project epidemiologist. A presentation of the RFV survey result was submitted to MOL for publishing. A technical assistance is also being provided to MoL so as to facilitate and make more convincing the presentation of the survey results. A final report is still under preparation and will be presented in the next quarter.

A.1.4 Result 5:Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning

i) Workshop to establish a Livestock Working Group in Somaliland

The zonal office in Hargeysa conveyed a workshop on September 1st aiming at bringing together all organisations implementing projects on livestock in Somaliland. The objective of this initiative from the zonal office was to create awareness among implementing agencies and to harmonise and make interventions more effective. The Ministry of livestock was convinced to play a leading role and convey such a meeting. This activity is charged to the budget line "Workshops in all zones". A report of this workshop is presented in Annex A.5.

A.2 ADHERENCE TO THE WORKPLAN

A.2.1 Activities not implemented

All activities were implemented.

A.3 WORKPLAN FOR NEXT QUARTER

	CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN PACE PROJECT OCT- DEC 2002
	SOMALILAND
RESULTS	**ACTIVITIES**
1	***THE CAPABILITIES OF PUBLIC SECTOR (MOL) TO REGULATE, COORDINATE AND EVALUATE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SECTOR ARE STRENGTHENED***
	FINALISE MOU
	INITIATE PROCEDURES FOR REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE
	DISCUSS WAY FORWARD ON IMPLEMENTATION OF MASTERPLAN
2	***PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHENING***
	CAPE ASSESSMENT FOLLOW UP IN SOMALILAND
	CAPACITY BUILDING ULPA
	TRAIN 2ND GROUP ON BASIC EPIDEMIOLOGY
3	***LIVESTOCK DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING***
	RVF SENSITIZATION AND WAY FORWARD
	TEST SERA FOR PPR
4	***EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE***
	NO ACTIVITIES FORESEEN IN THE QUARTER
5	***LOCAL/REGIONAL NETWORKS FOR ANIMAL HEALTH ARE FUNCTIONING***
	2ND MEETING LIVESTOCK WORKING GROUP HARGEISA
	FAMILIARISATION VISIT OF NETWORKING CONSULTANT

6	***PROGRAMME IS EFFECTIVELY COORDINATED***
	INITIATE PROCESS FOR EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY
	PARTICIPATE IN CENTRAL SOMALIA RP SURVEY
	WORK PLAN HARMONISATION MEETING
	WORK PLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER
	QUARTERLY REPORTS

A.4 UPDATED INVENTORY

As per the EC guidelines, an updated list of physical goods that have been acquired by the project to date is included.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02 - SOMALILAND

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B085	11/09/02	52240	HP 845 PRINTER	150.00	HARGEYSA	PACE	OFFICE

RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B086	15/08/02	52203	MODEM FOR COMPUTER U.S. ROBOTIC 56K FAXMODEM	95.00	HARGEYSA	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
A085	20/08/02	52212	FILING CABINET	52.00	HARGEYSA	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
A086	21/08/02	52212	FILING CABINET	52.00	HARGEYSA	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.

A.5 PERSONNEL

Details of the local personnel employed by the project to date are given below:

Name	Position	Nationality
Ayaan Ahmed	Secretary	Somaliland
Jamal Abdi Hassan	Chief Security guard	Somaliland
Ahmed Sh. Aden	Security guard	Somaliland
Mubarak A.Yonis	Security guard	Somaliland
Mustaf S. Jama	Security/Generator	Somaliland

ANNEX A1: TRAINING ON DATA MANAGEMENT

TRAINING ON DATA MANAGEMENT

Handout

Objectives

At the end of this session, participants (National DISS staff) should be able to:

Categorize data and identify data relevant to MoL

Identify sources of data and appropriate methods of collection

To apply quality control on data collected, analyse and present them in an appropriate format.

1. Definition and Categories of data

1.1. Definition of Data

Examples of data gathered in the MoL

- Records from state vet services at regional and district levels
- Data from abattoirs and meat factories (number of animals, diseases (post-mortem signs)
- Records on animal production (milk, meat, hire and skin…)
- Data from livestock markets
- Data from port
- Private clinic practices
- Vet drugs business …

- *Use of data – definition*
- To extract/provide information (disease frequency, distribution, trade, drug, performance of production….)
- To make decision, to implement an action
- To monitor on going activities (collecting data = a monitoring tool for the MoL)
- To plan, predict
- Therefore data can be defined as (numerical) facts collected together for reference or information *(Oxford English dictionary)*

1.2. Categories of data

- *Qualitative data:*

Ex. Data that describe a property of an animal, which is its membership to a group, a class or a category. Such data are called categorical data. (ex. Breed and sex of an animal)

- *Quantitative data*

Data that relate to amounts. Ex. Body weight, prevalence, incidence.
Quantitative data can be:

- Discrete: can have only one of a specified set of values ex. Number of teats of a cow, number of digits of a camel and the range (2, 3, 4, 7…)

- Continuous: may have any value within a defined range. (ex. Body weight of a sheep (10; 100). Continuous data generates measurements.

P.S. That distinction of data in discrete and continuous plays a crucial role in statistical analyses.

2. Collect of data related to livestock

2.1. Sources of data

Data Interesting for the MoL can come from records of government or private livestock related activities (Regional, district vet services, abattoirs, port, markets, private clinics…)

Case of Epidemiological data

What are the possible sources of epidemiological data in Somaliland?

- Government veterinary services: Records-databases on surveys, meat inspection, certification, movement of trade animals across the country, disease reporting network…

  Limits: Not keeping records, reports not regularly sent, not processed, not properly stored (no data bases) and loss of data. Impact on decision making.

- Private veterinary practices: Records of clinical activities, (signs, disease treated), records of drug used… Can play a crucial role in an early warning system. In Somaliland, collect of data from private diverse practices can be centralized and channelled through the coordination body of associations (ULPA).

  Limits: Distance, cost of treatment may discourage pastoralists from presenting sick cases to the private clinics. Most animals are treated by owners themselves. This represents a loss of a large amount of data.

  A mutually benefiting link between private vet professionals in towns and CAHWs in the rural areas will extend the delivery of vet services and the gathering of data of epidemiological value.

- Abattoirs: Process daily a large number of animals. Keeps regular records of lesions discovered during ante and post-mortem inspection and the origin or animals to allow trace-back. Can play a crucial role in early detection of CBPP.

  Limits: Only clinically healthy animals are presented for slaughter. Difficulty to identify, trace-back, when epidemiologically desirable, the origin of animals/organs with lesions necessary to associate disease with an area and carry out further investigations.

- Serum Banks: National referral laboratory usually store sera from surveys and further investigations can be carried out to confirm presence of diseases in a particular area. Due to difficulties and cost of surveys, it is advised to collect sera in several duplicates so that screening can be done for many diseases.

  Limits: National laboratories in developing countries often lack of proper storage facilities (Deep freezers –70°C).

- Port: Records of the amount of animals exported, records of health certification, cause of animals rejection, origin of animals over time should be available.

- Traders: can provide data on origin of animals, can play a role in disease

- Wildlife Conservation organizations: Can provide data of epidemiological value.
- International livestock bodies: FAO, OIE store and publish records based on regular reports from member countries on prevalence of target diseases.

2.2. Methods of collect

Data collection can be passive or active

- ***Passive data collection:***

Use existing data sources (Records from vet services, Abattoirs, FAO-OIE Journals, records...). When data are collected from records, reports, it's a literature review.

Passive Surveillance: Not to be confused with passive data collection. It refer more to routine reporting on livestock diseases or changes in status based on direct observations by practitioners in the field and on farmers/traders interview and notification. It's a key component of an early warning system. It's qualified as passive in comparison with active disease surveillance, which refers to any activity that is frequent, intensive and aiming at establishing the presence or absence of a specific disease.

Advantage of passive data collection: Low cost
Limits: Data selected in this way are prone to selection bias or more often outdated.

- ***Active data collection***:

These data are not available from pre-existing sets of data and need to be gathered to fulfil the requirement of an information system.
Active data gathering can be done using different procedures and tools:

- *Observation*: example of visual appraisal during clinical examination of an animal. When the pastoral community plays the role of key respondents in the collection of observations, this is referred to as *Participatory appraisals*.
- *Interviews*: can use questionnaire for single respondent or group interviews.
- *Group exercises or games*: ex. Diseases listing, diseases ranking or scoring, seasonal calendars...
- *Clinical and post-mortem examination*
- *Collection of biological specimens (blood, serum sampling, tissues...)*
- *Measurements (animal vitals, milk production...)*
- *Qualitative intelligence gathering/participatory appraisals.* This method of data collection is based on the fact that pastoral communities, being in direct and permanent contact with their animals and the environment of those animals, can provide very valuable data, which can help detecting earlier, understanding and controlling livestock diseases.
  This way of collection focuses on qualitative data and use tools such as direct observations, interviews, checklists, probing, triangulation, group exercises and games.

2.3. Quality of data with respect to the method of collect.

The quality of data depends on way data are collected.

The quality of data depends on way data are collected.

- *Precision*: A precise method of collection will give precise data. Ex. Using a thermometer to measure body temperature of an animal will give a more precise result than using the Hand.
  Precision indicates the consistency of a series of measurements. A precise method allows repeated measurements to give results close to each other or a precise average value (ex. Prevalence = 40% +/- 2%).
  Precision can also be defined as the level of refinement of a measurement or a datum, *Refinement* being the degree of detail of a datum (ex. 15 kg and 15.345kg may both represent a body weight but 15.345 kg is more refined.
- *Accuracy*: Is an indication of the extend to which an investigation or measurement conforms to the truth.
- *Reliability*: A reliable technique of measurement will produce similar results when it is repeated. Data issue from such a method are reliable too.
- *Validity*: Ex. A diagnostic technique is valid if it measures what it is meant to do. Sensitivity and Specificity are indicators of validity.

Poor quality data can be due to:

- *Non-skilled manpower*: Agents in charge of data collection may not be trained enough to conduct the work properly.
- *A lack of motivation or commitment* can as well affect the quality of data. Participants need to foresee their benefit, their priority problem to be addressed by the program to commit themselves for its success.
- *A lack of awareness* can lead to a *lack of collaboration* of key respondents for the investigation. If reasons for which the survey is carried out are not clearly explained at the beginning, very little collaboration may be expected, which will affect the quality of data collected.
  Inadequate tool of collection: A too complex or too long questionnaire, too sensitive questions or too laborious method of data collection can also restrict the collaboration of participants and affect the quality of data.
- Inaccessibility to certain areas can be source of bias and affect quality of data.

3. Processing data

3.1. Recording

Data can be recorded in a structured or unstructured way.
Since the event of more and more performing computers hardware and software, Data entry has been very much facilitated.
Data are recorded in spreadsheets and dbases that allow summary and fast extraction of information.
Data are represented using words, numbers, signs or codes.
Data coding: The use of codes to represent plain text (a full sentence) makes recording and analysis easier.

Types of codes:

- Numeric codes: represent text by number (ex. Put 1 for a particular answer, 2 for another answer; 0 for negative and 1 for positive test result)
- Alpha codes: replace plain text with alphabetic abbreviation (M for Male; F for female)
- Alphanumeric codes: combine numbers and alphabetic abbreviations (A040 code for Rinderpest on the OIE list A)

Signs and symbols: (+ for weak positive; +++ for strong positive)

3.2. Quality control (checking, validation)

Data must be checked to ensure that they are complete, correct and consistent. Only with these characteristics can data be turned into good quality information.
Quality information is accurate (correct); relevant (useful for a particular decision); representative of the situation as a whole (not biased); timely (with regard to the timing of decisions); cost effective (providing information as cheaply as possible and in proportion to the potential benefits).
The data quality control process must start from the design of the collection and continue till after the recording.

- *When preparing the data collection*:

For example when drafting the questionnaire, one must ensure sufficient clarity and simplicity of questions so as to lower the risk of misunderstanding, error and none-response.
Sensitive or uncomfortable questions must be avoided too.
Probing questions can be incorporated to verify consistency
During this preparation phase, enough awareness needs to be provided through proper media to ensure large collaboration in the field.

- *During the collection*:

It is advised to apply a monitoring process as collection work is being carried out. The quality checking of data must start as soon as the first data arrive at the central level. Another way is to test the questionnaire in a small scale prior to starting the definite survey. This test will enable adjustment and improvement of the questionnaire.

- *After the collection*:

Collected data should be re-read and 3 types of error must be checked for: Missing data, illegible and inconsistent responses.
Missing or illegible answers constitute a loose of information.
Checking for inconsistency helps detecting data that does not make sense (ex. abortion in males; extreme values.

- *When entering data*:

Typing errors are often committed during data entry. It is advised a counter checking system to be set up. Ex. 2 people to carry out the entry, and then the reading.

3.3. Data summary and presentation.

Before embarking in complex statistical analyses, data can be summaries using tables, graphs and charts (ex. Histograms). The summary will enable a quick view of major trends and will facilitate further statistic analyses of the data.

Example: (annexes)

3.4. Basic statistical analyses.

Further summaries can be done using descriptive statistics that are measures of position and spread of histogram.

- *Measures of position*:
  - *Means*: A commonly adopted measure of position is the mean of the sample. It is estimated as the sum of numerical observations divided by the number of observations.
  - *Median:* Is another measure of position. The median indicates the value below which half, and therefore above which half, of the observations lie.
- *Measure of spread:*
  - *Variance*

Data distribution and derivation of simple statistics such as mean and variance will depend on whether the variable is qualitative or quantitative, discrete or continuous.

Variable: any observable event that can vary. A fundamental characteristic of numerical biological data is their inherent variability. Ex. The weight of 100 goats will never be the same no matter the number of characteristics they might have in common. It will be a range of value. In the same way, if a sample was repeated many times from the same populations, an estimate value in those samples will never be equal.

When dealing with a quantitative, the first step in the simplification process is to divide the data into classes of equal width and to draw a histogram.

Ex.

A histogram can provide information on the data distribution (type, symmetric or asymmetric). It also enables to visualize sub-groups in the data, to pinpoint suspect measurements.

Concerning qualitative data, a summary requires sorting data into categories and a frequency table to be constructed.

ANNEX A2: EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SECTOR MOL STAFF

PROGRESSIVE REPORT ON EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING AT GABILEY FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR

FROM 17TH TO 26TH AUGUST 2002

1. Justification

- The occurrence of major livestock diseases leads four immediate effects:
  a. Spread of disease to the herds of neighbouring countries
  b. Relatively high mortality rate of livestock
  c. Low productivity of livestock
  d. Banning of livestock and products export.
  e. Continues introduction of epidemic diseases and weak internal control of livestock diseases.

2. Objectives

- To introduce basic tools of epidemiology to strengthen the Public capacity in implementing the disease information surveillance system DISS.
- To illustrate the importance of epidemiology investigation in understanding the distribution and pattern of livestock diseases, with particular attention to transboundary diseases.
- To have an overview of the different components of an epidemiology investigation- disease determinant, selection of parameters, sampling techniques, interpretation of laboratory results- in order to understand the pattern and distribution of disease.
- To have an understanding of various options available for disease control and eradication.

3. Implementation

- The D.G. of MoL has selected and submitted the names of 10 members from MoL.
- 10 participants from the MoL.
- The venue was hired from Askar Hotel at Gabiley.
- This training followed the basic epidemiology module prepared by SCIU epidemiology unit
- Introduction of definition of epidemiology –disease, population, determinants.
- Disease Determinants
- Transmission types, Selecting parameters, Measurements, Quality control methods, collection of Biological materials, Post-mortem for practical activity by buying 4 small ruminants to investigate different organs. Results interpretation.
- Fieldwork – data collection (through Questioners).
- Investigation of disease (how?), Sampling practicalities, Survey results and Interpretation, Decision- making- control- eradication.
- Training on Basic Applied Veterinary Epidemiology, 7 days in the classroom and 2days in fieldwork and one for evaluation.

- Agenda/Time table

Day	Topic	Format
Day 1	Opening – logistics – time table	Plenary
	Introduction to epidemiology module	Plenary –Gp exercises
Day 2	Disease determinants-	Plenary –Gp exercises
	Interaction –Transmission mechanisms	Plenary –Gp exercises
Day 3	Investigating Disease - parameters	Plenary –Gp exercises
	Types of investigation - measurements	Plenary –Gp exercises
Day 4	Sampling methods	
	Sample size	
Day 5	Practice of sampling blood and other specimens	Practicalities
Day 6	Results of practical exercises	Presentation -plenary
	Survey results and interpretation	Plenary
Day 7	Test Sensitivity and specificity	Plenary - Exercise
	Decision-making	plenary
	Preparation of filed session	groups
Day 8	Field trip	interviews
Day 9	Field trip	interviews
Day 10	Evaluation of the training session	Plenary

4. Major outcome/Achievements.

- The participants understood the importance of epidemiology training.
- All the topics mentioned above were understood and the participants made practical work and many group exercises- e.g. Morbidity, Mortality, Prevalence, Incidence, case fatality, Sensitivity, Susceptibility, Specificity, Vector, Questionnaires etc.

5. Major Constraints

- All the participants were very good in understanding and collaborating with the facilitators except two vets. Assistants, who are poor in English, but the translator was helped them very much.

6. Suggestions to improve the implementation of next activities.

- To have a translator is very essential considering the type of participants.

7. List of Participants

S.N	Name of Participants
1.	Dr. Ahmed Ali Moh'd
2.	Dr. Ibrahim Omar Osman
3.	Dr. A/llahi Aden Jama
4.	Dr. Ahmed Hassan Bile
5.	Dr. Mohamed Ismail Ali
6.	Dr. Koos Muse Sagal
7.	VA. Ahmed Ismail Ahmed
8.	Mohamed Ismail Duale
9.	Dr. Abdi Halas Kahin
10.	Said Ali Sharmarke

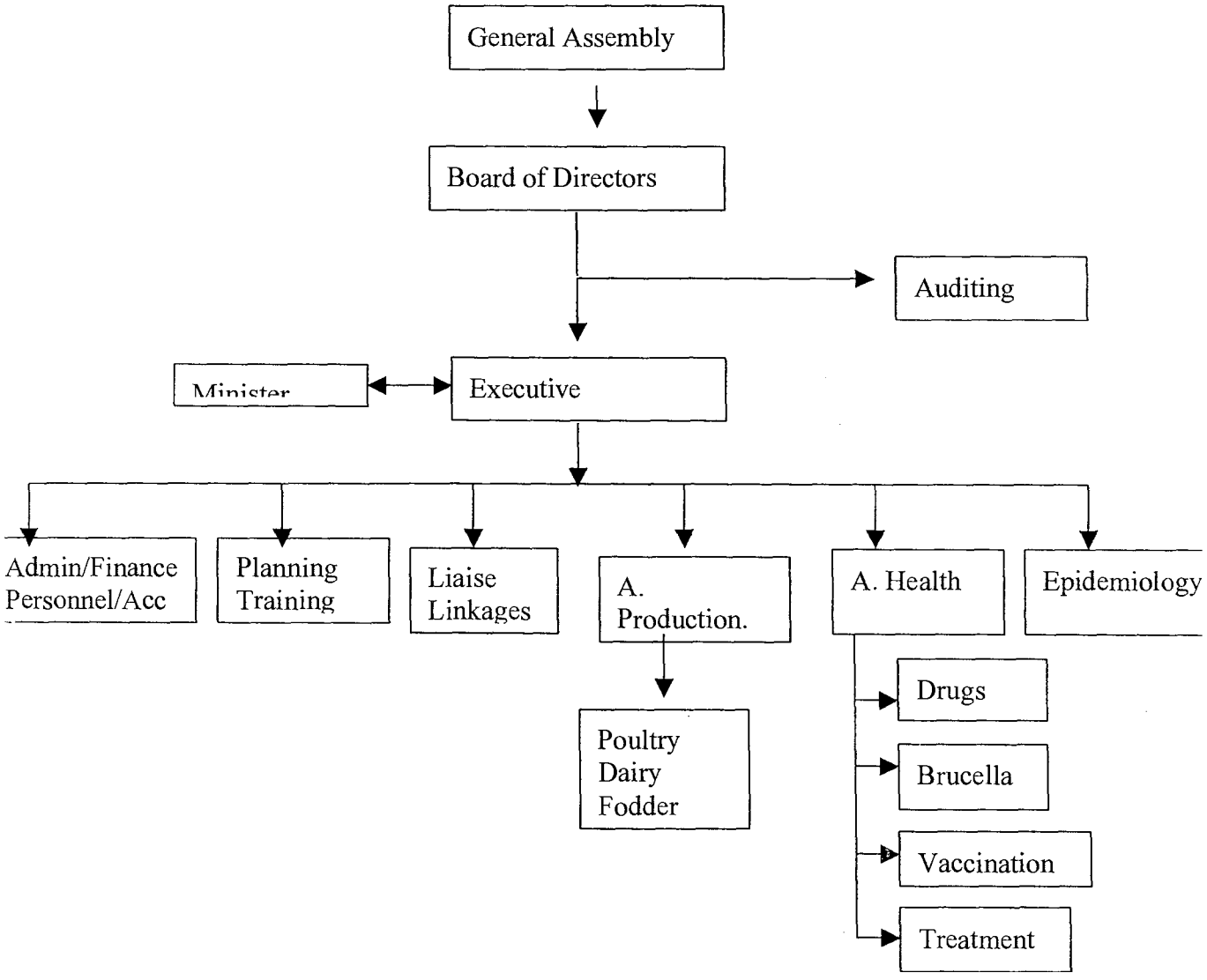
Report prepared by: Zonal Coordinator, Somaliland

ANNEX A3: Technical assistance towards an operational ULPA office

Report on technical assistance towards an operational ULPA office
From 3rd to 9th July 2002

Since PACE has already supported the establishment of their central office in Hargeysa, we have discussed how to develop the organizational structure and other office procedures such as registration forms, membership cards and subscription cards. So this structure was developed:

STRUCTURE



For the period that we have been worked together so many other important activities were discussed such as:

- Capacity building for ULPA- managerial, administrative.
- Field work on information gathering and clinical activities
- Community based activities- trainers, identify areas for community based animal health services, involve in selection CAHWs, sustainability of CAHWs.
- Linkage to SVPs, information flows and feed back.
- Develop a national standard curriculum of CAHWs.
- Improve linkage between ULPA and MoL.

After the completion of those activities, the zonal Advisor and zonal Coordinator made an official visit to ULPA office to make sure how they benefit the computer training which was offered by PACE, and also how do they set-up their office.

Report prepared by: Zonal Coordinator Somaliland

ANNEX A4: WORKSHOP ON HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES IN SOMALILAND

REPORT ON WORKSHOP ON HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES IN SOMALILAND

MANSOOR HOTEL
HARGEISA
AUGUST 2002

1. Background

Livestock rearing is the main economic activity of the predominantly nomadic Somali pastoralists inhabiting the East-Horn Eco-system of the Greater Horn of Africa region.

As a result of the civil war and the eventual break-up of Somalia the essential services including animal health care had collapsed and international non-governmental organizations had intervened mainly providing free or subsidized veterinary drugs and vaccination activities.

Later, the concept of cost recovery was introduced and the organizations started training of community-based animal health care workers (CAHWs) in the peaceful areas such as Somaliland, where various international organizations including UN bodies had neither funded or implemented CAH projects in parts of the country.

In a meeting of the Livestock Working Group of the Somali Aid Coordination Board held in a Hotel in Hargeysa on the 30th of July this year a presentation by a representative of the ministry of livestock indicated that, CAH activities are uncoordinated, lack long term vision and are unevenly distributed.

After subsequent discussions with officials from the ministry and VetAid the felt need for a workshop on the harmonization of CAH activities in Somaliland was agreed upon and CAPE took the initiative of funding the exercise.

2. Objectives

The objective of the workshop was to bring together representatives of the main stakeholders that are involved in the funding and implementation of CAH in the area with aim of harmonizing their activities.

3. Participants

The participants of the workshop where drawn from the following organizations:

Ministry of Livestock (MoL)

United Livestock Professionals Association (ULPA)

International and local non-governmental organizations (INGOs & LNGOs) involved in CAH activities.

Donors/ Organizations funding CAH projects

Somali PACE Project (SPP) including CAPE Unit

(For details annex-X)

4. Official opening

The Director General of the Ministry of Livestock Dr. Mohamed Ali Gire has after a short speech, officially opened the workshop. The DG indicated that, the activities of most NGOs involved in CAH are not based on the true needs of the communities and narrated the example of two organizations simultaneously conducting training of CAHWs in a small village on the suburbs of Hargeysa. He stressed the need for the workshop participants to come up with a set of recommendations, that could lead to the harmonization of CAH activities in Somaliland and will put an end to the wastage of resources.

5. Presentations by NGOs

To establish the current status of CAH activities in the area representatives of the implementing NGOs were given the opportunity to make presentations highlighting the following aspects of their projects: area of operation, guidelines and curriculum used, mode of drug supply, and monitoring and supervision procedures.

Some CAH implementing organizations such as IFAD and IRC did not send representatives to the workshop, but the MoL veterinarians who conducted training of CAHWs for these NGOs described their activities.

5.1. Mapping exercise

To establish the area where each NGO operates and the distribution of CAH activities in Somaliland, the names of the organizations were pinned on a large wall map.

The details of this exercise are given in the table below:

Table–1. Distribution of CAH activities in the different regions of Somaliland

Region	No. of CAHWs trained	Funding agency	Implementer	Remarks
Awdal	59	UNHCR, IRC, VetAid, BSF.	VetAid, IFAD	
Hargeysa	51	UNHCR, IRC, BSF, VetAid.	VetAid, ADO, IFAD.	
Sahil	32	UNHCR, VetAid	VetAid	
Togdheer	48	VetAid, CARE.	SADO, SOWYA?	
Sanaag	40	UNHCR, VetAid.	VetAid	
Sool	12	VetAid	VetAid	Another 36 are planned for

The mapping exercise has clearly demonstrated that the following points:

- CAH activities are concentrated mainly in the Awdal and Hargeysa regions.
- Selection of sites (even within the above two regions) is not based on any baseline data gathered before implementation.
- The reasons for the unequal distribution of activities given by some participants were convenience for implementers and security.
- VetAid is the main organization in both funding and implementation of CAH activities.

5.2. Implementation Methods

Similarities and differences in methods of implementation of various organizations such as the role of the organization, existence of an own curriculum and guidelines and the supply of veterinary drug are summarized in the table below:

Table 2 shows CAH related activities implemented by organizations

Organization	Training	Curriculum	Guidelines	Drug supply
VetAid	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*Yes*
IFAD	Yes	Yes	No	Yes*(kick start only)
IRC	Yes	Yes	No	*Yes**
DRC	Yes	No	No	Yes*

UNHCR	Yes	No	No	Yes*
CARE	Yes	Yes	No	No
ADO	Yes	No	No	No
SADO	Yes	No	No	No
BSF	Yes	Yes	No	Yes*
SOWYA	Yes	No	No	No

From the table above it is apparent that; all organizations conducted training of CAHWs while only one (VetAid) has internal guidelines, there are at least 5 different curricula in use, and except for VetAid all organizations either do not provide veterinary drugs or do so only once, after the initial training of CAHWs.

6. Presentation by CAPE

The reporter made a short presentation on the mandate of CAPE and the sustainable CAH projects for which the unit of advocates. The presentation that was in the form of overhead transparencies included a diagram showing the components and linkages between different actors of an ideal CAH project borrowed from Catley et.al. 2002. (For details see Annex-1).

7. Group Discussions

The participants were divided into four groups and each one given the task of identifying areas in CAH activities were weaknesses and overlap exists, and also to come up with the solutions for each problem identified. The problem areas and the solutions identified by the groups are given below:

7.1. Problems

- Lack of central coordination
- Lack of standardized curriculum
- Insufficient or unclear selection criteria (lack of guidelines)
- Lack of community dialogue
- No proper monitoring and supervision
- Roles and responsibilities not established
- Short training periods
- Uneven distribution of resources and duplication of activities
- Insufficient kick start and veterinary drugs not screened
- No lead NGO (focal point)
- Lack of enough awareness raising and sustainable strategy

7.2. Solutions

- MoL to increase and improve coordination
- Develop standardized curriculum
- Standard selection criteria
- Increase community participation
- Nominate focal point among NGOs
- Develop and update M & E plan
- Roles and responsibilities of each actor including the Daryeele should be defined

- Agree upon a minimum kick start that can ensure a revolving fund
- Develop legal provisions that include the CAH system
- Ensure the above steps to achieve sustainability

8. Follow up of Recommendations

Before the conclusion of the workshop a taskforce consisting of MoL, VetAid, PACE Zonal office and CAPE was nominated and assigned to follow up on the implementations of the recommendations of the workshop.

In a meeting held between the representatives of VetAid, PACE/CAPE and the Minister for Livestock Hon. Suleyman Y.A. Kore the following points were agreed upon:

- A focal point for all CAH activities is established in the MoL
- All NGOs implementing or intending to implement CAH project should sign an MoU with the Ministry and should work on areas assigned to them by MoL
- A lead organization for all NGOs involved in CAH activities to be created
- All parties should respect the rules and regulations agreed upon
- VetAid and CAPE should redouble their efforts in securing funds for sustainable CAH project in the remote areas of the country

Annex 1 - Presentation By CAPE Unit of AU /IBAR

The Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit is one of the Common Services Units of PACE.

The purpose of the unit is:

To help develop create new sustainable systems for animal health service provision in pastoral areas of the Greater Horn of Africa to control livestock diseases in the region

CAPE will achieve its purpose by:

- Establishing (or supporting the establishment) of innovative self-sustaining animal health care systems in pastoral areas, capable of controlling epizootic diseases and providing surveillance information for epizootic diseases control in particular rinderpest.
- Promoting policy changes and legislation to create an enabling environment for community-based animal health services
- Collecting and presenting relevant data and information in support of wider policy changes
- Producing and circulating information on best practice guidelines for the establishment of self-sustaining animal health services in pastoral areas

CAPE operates in the following six pastoral ecosystems spanning 9 countries in the GHA regions: West Nile, East Nile, Karamajong, Greater Serengeti, East Horn and West Sudan East Eritrea ecosystems.

WHY THE NEED FOR CAH? (DARYEELE SYSTEM)

- NOMADIC LIVESTOCK REARING
- VASTNESS OF AREA

- SHORTAGE OF VET PERSONNEL
- SHORTAGE OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES
- INSECURITY
- POOR INFRASTRUCTURE

WHERE TO DO CAH ?
WHERE THERE IS A NEED

HOW TO FIND OUT?

TALK TO STAKEHOLDERS USING PARTICIPATORY METHODS

WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS?

- LIVESTOCK OWNERS/ CARERS AND TRADERS
- VETERINARY PERSONNEL (PRIVATE & PUBLIC)
- TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERS
- UNOFFICIAL SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS
- PROJECT STAFF (GOV., NGOs).

STEPS / STAGES IN CAH PROJECTS?

- NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- BASELINE SURVEY
- COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
- SELECTION OF DARYEELES
- TRAINING OF DARYEELES
- MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

SUSTAINABILITY?

CONTINUATION OF DARYEELE ACTIVITY INDEPENDENT OF DAY-TO-DAY
PROJECT SUPPORT.

FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF DARYEELE SERVICES?

- LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
- PROPER SELECTION OF DARYEELES
- DARYEELE OFFERING APPROPRIATE SERVICES & TREATMENTS
- GOOD QUALITY TRAINING (with refresher trainings)
- CLEAR UNDERSTANDING BY COMMUNITY OF FINANCES OF SYSTEM
- CLEAR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- POLICY & LEGISLATION
- COMPETITION FROM OTHER SYSTEMS
- BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

List of Participants

No	Name	Organization
1	Dr. Mohamoud Ali Gire	Ministry of Livestock, D.G.
2	Dr. Abdillahi Ahmed Hassan	MoL, DVS
3	Dr. Abdulhakim M. Ahmed	MoL
4	Dr. Abdillahi Aden Jama	MoL
5	Dr. Mohamoud Ismail Ali	MoL
6	Dr. Ali Mohamed Guleed	MoL
7	Dr. Hussein Hassan Abdi	MoL
8	Dr. Ahmed Hassan Bile	MoL
9	Dr. Ahmed Ali Mohamed	MoL
10	Dr. Ibrahim Omer Osman	MoL
11	Mr. Ismail Haji Ibrahim	ULPA
12	Dr. Ali Mohamed Ali	ULPA
13	Dr. Yusuf Mohamed Jama	ULPA
14	Dr. Daud Ismail Nur	ULPA
15	Dr. Abdillahi Hassan Aden	ULPA
16	Mr. Yusuf Warsame Mire	ADO
17	Mr. Mohamed Dahir Abdi	
18	Hassan Isaq Osman	MoL
19	Mohamed Jama Dhahar	MoL
20	Dr. Ali Askar Ali	MoL
21	Aamir Abdalla Hassan	ULPA
22	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	
23	Ms. Safia Ismail Nur	MoL
24	Mohamud Hussein	MoL
25	Ahmed Jama Qodax	
26	Hassan Mohamed Ali	VetAid
27	Dr. Mohamud Jibril	VetAid
28	Mohamed Dahir Abdi	Oxfam GB
29	Mr. Gabriel Nathaniel	UNHCR
30	Dr. Ahmed Hashi Nur	PACE
31	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	PENHA
32	Dr. Baba Soumare	PACE
33	Dr. Mohamed Dirie	CAPE /PACE

ANNEX A5: WORKSHOP TO ESTABLISH LOCAL ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK

WORKSHOP TO ESTABLISH LOCAL ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK

Mansoor hotel, 1st September 2002

1. Context/Background

Livestock is the dominant sector of the economy in Somaliland, provided about 40% of the national domestic product (NDP).
The two-years old ban imposed Somali livestock by the Saudis further aggravates the situation.
MoL will request from international partners to support the sector and to assist capacity building to various stakeholders, such as MoL, private sector, livestock traders and herds. The main production system of the country is based on pastoralism and agro-pastoral.

2. Objectives

- Establish good linkage all actors dealing with livestock
- Establish one focal point for all actors
- Establish Somaliland livestock working group

3. Justification

- There is no sectoral coordination
- No focal person in the ministry of livestock deal with the international organizations
- Miss-management of the resources.

4. Implementation

- One day workshop at Mansoor hotel 1st Sep.2002
- The participants were coming from:
- MoL, UNCHR, Vet Aid, PACE, IFAD, IRC, ULPA, CARE, GTZ, OXFAM, GB and Chamber of Commerce.
- Presentations from all members:

United Livestock Professionals Associations (ULPA)

United Livestock Professionals association is a private professional and non-governmental association based in Somaliland.
It is registered in the Ministry Of livestock and ministry of national planning of the republic of Somaliland.
The association has the following criteria:

- A written constitution
- An organizational structure and staff (volunteer and paid) including a leadership body such as a board of directors, executive committee, and general assembly and office.

Association details:
Full Name: United Livestock Professional Association

Acronym: ULPA
Date of foundation: January 2002
Office telephone #: 527349 telesom
Office location: Hargeysa, Hero-awr
Contact address: PACE Zonal Office Hargeysa

Objectives of the association:

- To safeguard the interests of it's members
- To maintain the ethics of livestock profession in Somaliland
- To promote animal welfare
- To promote veterinary knowledge and animal husbandry
- To establish relationship with other professional associations and international agencies in overseas countries for the purpose of sharing scientific finding and livestock industries.

Major types of activities that ULPA can do:
Training of Chaws
Disease surveillance
Consultancy on livestock projects
Disease diagnosis
Vaccination programs
Contracts of veterinary clinics and vat dips
Main sources of income
Membership Registration fees
Annual subscription fees
Donations
Income generation activities
Consultancies and contracts
Services charges.

PRESENTATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (INGOs) AND LNGOs

Hassan Ahmed **Vet Aid**

The major activity areas of Vet Aid Include:

- Community based animal health services system
- Herder extension training
- Have mandate to support vet code development
- Support to development of land tenure law
- Provide farmer training
- Provide capacity building to MoL and private veterinary associations
- Support curriculum development for CAHWs and farmer extension.

Mrs Paula **IRC**

IRC is mainly involved in the agricultural sector, but is also involved in livestock sector activities.
Among the major areas of involvement include:

- Restocking scheme, which will involve in the distribution of 5500 animals at initial stage.
- Training programmes for the community animal health workers which comprise of beginners training and refresher training's

- Stock management skills aiming to empower the indigenous stock management practice.
- Enhance women participation in pastoral development.

Gabriel M **UNHCR**

UNHCR is not an implementing agency but it plays a major role in funding programs involved in humanitarian development and mainly in the rehabilitation and reintegration programs.
In the livestock sector the major areas of activities in which UNCHR is involved included the following.

- Construction of animal health posts in rural areas.
- Rehabilitation of export specific infrastructure
- Refresher training programs for the veterinary professionals i.e. veterinary assistants and laboratory technicians.
- Community animal health workers training programs
- Restocking programs for the returnees and IDPs

In his presentation Mr. Gabriel have also mentioned the need of coordinated activities in order to harmonize development programs in the livestock sector.

Sulub Ali Amman **IFAD**

ICDP/BSF/IFAD/UNOPS
These Integrated Community development programs have several components that include:

- Agricultural component which is the largest
- Livestock component
- Feeder roads component
- Rural water component
- Rural health component
- Rural local capacity
- Rural financing (income generation)

We have started the livestock programs in 1997 and basically on community based animal health workers scheme in collaboration with the ministry of livestock, which provided technical inputs and training modules.

His program was covering in Baki district of Awdal region and Gabiley district of Hargeysa region, and was composed of initial training of CAHWs, provision of kick star drugs and vet. Equipment followed by refresher training's.
The program now include training involving drugs funds to CAHWs, capacity building and revolving drug fund to the private veterinary associations and capacity building to the ministry of livestock.

Mohamed Dahir **OXFAM**

OXFAM is not at present involved in the livestock sector, but we have plans at a proposal level for a pastoral development project.
Now Oxfam is mainly engaged in water development programmes in 35 villages, income generation and revolving fund schemes for rural women and capacity building for village development committees and women groups.

5. Major outcome/Achievement

- The Somaliland livestock-working group was selected 11 members.

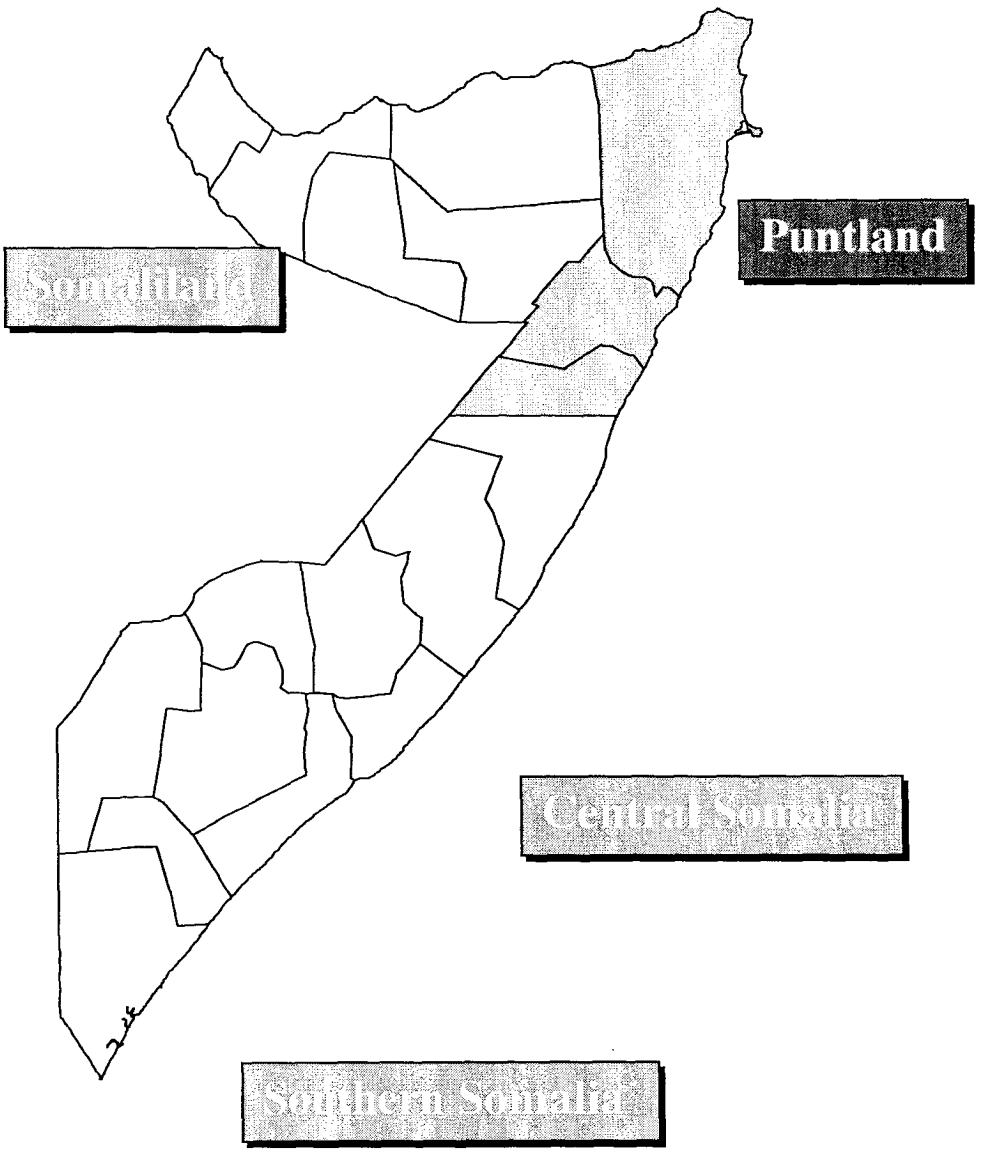
- Livestock sector focal point was elected Vet Aid
- To establish code o conduct was agreed
- The system or sector will be well coordinated

6. Major constraints

None

Report prepared by: Zonal Coordinator Somaliland

SECTION B - PACE PUNTLAND



B.1 PACE PUNTLAND ZONE

PACE Puntland zone activities resumed on 29th July 2002 following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Puntland authorities and EC and UN representatives on operational modalities of INGO's and UN organisations. This report is for activities carried out in two months under the guidance of the Zonal veterinary advisor. Major step forward was the signing of the MOU with the Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Environment.

Animal health control and surveillance cannot be left solely to individual owners and producers; it is also a national duty for public authorities. An appropriate legislative and regulatory apparatus should be formulated, adopted, implemented and enforced. Legislation is required to enable the public veterinary authorities to carry out their regulatory responsibilities.

Legislation should also allow the charter of veterinary professional associations, establishing registration bodies and allowing the existence of private veterinary practice and private sector participation in delivering specific services.

National legislation needs to be updated to conform to current technology or to international trade regulations such as those of the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Legislation on the registration and quality control of veterinary drugs should conform to the recommendations for international regulations.

The public sector should provide in-service training for public veterinary service staff and for those whose work is reoriented to ensure their ability to deliver effective services to the public and also to keep pace with developing technologies.

Surveillance and monitoring of livestock disease is top priority in PACE Somalia Project. To attain competent persons to undertake this duty the public and private veterinarians should be trained on disease surveillance, information gathering, data analysis and other epidemiological techniques and monitoring.

Puntland State lacks an organised, well-structured and functional public and private veterinary services for the delivery of animal heath services to the livestock keepers and traders. Further more there are no clear job descriptions for the present public servants.

The present ministry's organization is not clear, as there are several conflicting ideas and suggestions of the current structure. The number of staff currently in the MoLAE at all levels was inadequate and sparsely distributed at the delivery points. It is therefore important to hold a participatory workshop where these issues ca be clearly spelt out.

B1.1 Result 1: Capabilities of public sector AHWs to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened

i) Formation of a Task force to review and re-draft animal health laws, regulations and guidelines.

The old Somalia veterinary law code established in 1967 is in existence, but it is not enforced. There is a need to review this code and re-draft it taking into consideration trade requirements and other recommendations by OIE and WTO for livestock.

A request was made by PACE Puntland Zone to various livestock stakeholders, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE), Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA) and Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Trade, to nominate competent persons who will form a task force to review and re-draft the code. Six persons were nominated to this task force (Annex B.1).

The six members were invited to Galkaiyo for a pre-planning meeting from 15th to 19th August. During the workshop, the concept of the veterinary laws and the importance of such

trade and privatisation. Incorporation of the OIE/WTO and AU/IBAR recommendations when veterinary laws are being reviewed and re-drafted was emphasised upon. Ten chapters were identified as those that will form the veterinary law-code. Each member of the task force was allocated one or two chapters for their understanding and reviewing before the re-drafting of the veterinary law-code starts.

The veterinary law-code for Puntland will be drafted in line with that of Somaliland. It will be drawn out so that it can be used in other regions as a national veterinary code if a union of Somalia occurs. The veterinary law once in place will be used in the process of streamlining veterinary activities in Puntland.

ii) To advise on appropriate personnel establishment in MOLAE

The Department of Animal Health (DAH) of the Ministry has no available documents describing the organizational structure of the Department, cadre of staff needed and job descriptions of key positions. PACE Puntland Zone organized a planning workshop for public sector animal health workers in the zone to determine the structure of the DAH and define job descriptions for the key positions in the Department.

A consultant was engaged to conduct the workshop for senior public sector animal health workers. The three-day pre-planning and brainstorming workshop was held in Bosasso from the 25th to 27th September. The meeting identified that the department of animal health will have two divisions and five sections at the headquarters with regional and district veterinary officers in three regions of the state.

The roles and responsibilities of the department, the five sections and staff were defined. The reporting system or chain of command was set to improve on the delivery of animal health services and streamline other livestock activities. The Ministry was presented with results of the workshop and requested to work towards identifying persons for these positions. Annex B2 describes the outcome of the workshop held.

B1.2 Result 2: Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced

i) Enable private sector AHW's to effectively contribute to all dialogue and reform of policy, laws, regulations, guidelines, etc.

Two senior private veterinarians were nominated by PULPA to join the task force that will review and re-draft the veterinary law-code for Puntland. The private veterinarians were included to contribute to establishing functional animal health services especially the involvement on the private teams to carry out certain duties for the public sector.

ii) Train CBAHW's and introduce the concept of their use in the delivery of private animal health services in rural areas.

a) CAPE workshop on the development of minimum guidelines and a training manual for CBAHW's in the East-Horn Ecosystem.

This was the main objective of the workshop was to develop a standardised approach and methodology for community based animal health activity in the Somali ecosystem. It also addressed the issue of a standard Somali training curriculum. This workshop was held in Galkaiyo from 15th to 17th September.

The participants included livestock professionals from all over Somalia and zone V of Ethiopia, representative of international NGO's working in the livestock sector in Somalia: CARE and VET AID; local NGO's working in partnership with these INGO's: NRO, SDRO; representatives of five livestock zonal veterinary associations in Somalia.

Each organisation working in community based animal health seems to have developed their own training manuals and it was felt that there is a need to have a standardised approach for

Zonal team of PACE Puntland, attended by SLPF Chairman (interim) Dr Abdullatif Abdi, PACE Zonal coordinator from Puntland and Somaliland. The workshop was conducted by CAPE Unit led by Dr Dirie (Annex B3).

b) CAPE assessment on CBAHW's in Mudug and Nugaal regions of Puntland

CAPE Unit, represented by Habiba Sheikh Hassan, MoLAE, and members of the private veterinary teams, through facilitation of PACE Puntland zone, carried out an assessment to establish the need for CBAHW's in Puntland in two districts: Galkaiyo district of Mudug Region and Burtinle district of Nugaal Region and the impact of an established CBAHW's programme in Galdogob district. In all the villages visited in Galkaiyo and Burtinle there was a strong indication that animal health service providers were not reaching the pastoralists in rural areas and nomads treated their own animals with drugs purchased from the towns and/or villages.

Communities welcomed the assessment team and hoped that it will be successful in the introduction of CBAHW's in the area. In Galdogob, the community were very happy with the services provided by the CBAHW's trained by veterinarians facilitated by NRO and financed by CARE international.

They, however, felt that the trained persons were too few for the livestock population in the district and lacked supervision through Somali veterinary professionals (SVPs). CBAHW's linked through SVPs seems to be the alternative approach for Puntland to deliver animal health services to the nomadic pastoralists. A brief report is presented as Annex B4.

B.1.3 Result 3: Livestock disease surveillance system is functional

i) Training of selected public and private sector personnel on relevant aspect of the system.

Surveillance and monitoring of livestock disease is one of the most important activities in the PACE Somalia Project. To attain competent persons to undertake this duty they have to be trained in technical subjects. PACE Puntland Zone with the assistance of Epidemiology unit of SCIU organised training on Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering system for a total of twenty (20) Somalia veterinarians, ten each from the public and private sectors (Annex B5).

Ten of the trainees were trained in Bosasso from 3rd to 13th August while the other ten were trained in Galkaiyo from the 18th to 28th August. The training involved classroom work in Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering and practical in sample collection, questionnaire filling and the use of GPS.

The trainings were conducted by the SCIU Epidemiology Unit so as to attain a standardised training as in other zones and facilitated by the Zonal Team. The training workshops proceeded as scheduled and participants showed interest in what they were being taught. They, however, felt that they needed more field practicals to be able to be acquainted with the terminologies and examples given.

B1.4 Results 4: Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, initially to Rinderpest

No foreseen activity were planned in this quarter as per timetable

B1.5 Result 5: Local/regional networks for animal health are functioning

i) Livestock Export Networking

Following a recent rejection by livestock authorities in UAE ports (see earlier report), series of meetings were held between livestock traders, public sector veterinarians, private sector veterinarians and chamber of commerce.

The participants deliberated on the causes of livestock rejection, which included sheep pox-like lesions, unthrifty animals and other conditions noticed by the veterinarians in the importing countries.

The veterinarians (public and private sectors) were reminded of their role in carrying out thorough examination (clinical and serological such as brucella testing) of animals before certification and final certification for export.

The traders were informed on the need to select appropriate animals for export considering the sex, weight, age, that are the requirement of the importing countries. The meeting recommended the following formation of a livestock trade committee, registration of private veterinary teams and accompaniment of vessels by veterinarians during the export (Annex B6).

B1.5 Result 6: The programme is effectively coordinated

i) Memorandum of Understanding between PACE and MoLAE, Puntland.

The MOU presented to the Ministry was signed. Several issues were raised and clarified:

- Who is considered the counterpart for PACE in Puntland?
- What is status of, and whom does the purchased car as stated in the project proposal belongs to?
- Who will be the beneficiaries of any purchased assets of PACE?

The Project Advisor, Somali country coordinator and VSF Regional Representative clarified the counterpart for PACE expatriate is the Puntland zonal coordinator who was appointed following an interview process and who was identified by all as the most suitable for the position.

The mission explained that the vehicle to be purchased as stated in the project proposal will be for the counterpart, the Somalia zonal coordinator, and will be used for only PACE related-activities until the end of the project when the donor will decide on who beneficiary of the car and other purchased items will be. After all these issues were clarified, the MOU was signed by the Minister of MoLAE, and the PACE Project Advisor and is presented as Annex B 7.

ii) Veterinary Law-Code Task force

The mission also met the persons who have been nominated to form a veterinary code task force that will review the veterinary law-code in Puntland. The importance of the veterinary laws, regulations and guidelines was highlighted to the task force.

iii) Rehabilitation for MoLAE facility for PACE and EDMU

A team comprising of The Minister, DG, Project Advisor, Somali country coordinator, VSF Regional representative, Zonal advisor and Zonal coordinator visited Garowe, where they were shown a building belonging to MoLAE that will be rehabilitated to house PACE offices and the Epidemiology and Data Management Unit that will be established in the ministry. The Minister was informed on the procedures to be followed before the rehabilitation process starts which included a letter to PACE requesting for the rehabilitation to commence and other EC procedures to be followed during the tendering for the rehabilitation. It was agreed that there will be construction of 3 new rooms that will house PACE offices and one training room while two rooms will be rehabilitated to for the establishment of the EDMU.

iv) Visit to Ministry of International Cooperation

After the authorities in Puntland State of Somalia allowed expatriates and NGO's to resume activities in the state, one of the conditions was to visit the Ministry of International Cooperation to give a brief summary on what activities they are undertaking in Puntland. The

Somalia PACE Project Coordinator, Zonal Veterinary Advisor and the Zonal Veterinary Coordinator made this briefing mission.

v) VSF Delegation Visit

Vincent Briac, Director of VSF and two board members of VSF, Peter Hober and Geneviere Fedespiet from VSF headquarters in Bern visited Nairobi PACE offices in September and were present with the achievements so far accomplished in the project and the setbacks faced.

The Project Advisor gave the overall picture while Zonal adviser for Puntland gave the achievement in the Zone on strengthening the public and private sectors in disease control especially surveillance and monitoring and the review and re-drafting of the veterinary law code.

B.2 ADHERENCE TO THE WORKPLAN

B.2.1 Activities not implemented

As detailed in section 3 above, the work plan for the 4th quarter was adhered to since all the planned activities were carried out.

B.2.2 Other Activities.

Dr Mohammed Abdullahi, the executive chairman of PULPA, had an opportunity to attend the World Veterinary Congress in Tunis through the sponsorship of SLPF.

B.3 EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PROJECT

B.3.1 Political Developments and Security Issues

Following the evacuation in May when Col. Abdullahi Yusuf entered and took over the commercial city of Puntland, Bosasso, activities by international NGO's and UN agencies resumed from the 29th July. Security in Puntland seems to prevail presently and allows continuation of activities in most parts of the state. However, there is a presence of heavily armed forces on the main road from Bosasso through Gardo District.

Immediately after the resumption of activities in Puntland reports of commuters being harassed on the road between Bosasso and Gardo by opposition forces were common. These forces have been flushed out and the escaped to Dhudo in Bender Beyla district.

B.4 WORKPLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER

	CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN PACE PROJECT OCT- DEC 2002
	PUNTLAND
RESUTLS	ACTIVITIES
1	***The capabilities of Public sector (MoL) to regulate, coordinate and evaluate livestock development sector are strengthened***
	FINALISE MOU
	INITIATE PROCEDURES FOR REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE
	VETERINARY CODE FORMULATION TASK FORCE INITIATION
	FIRST WORKSHOP WITH VETERINARY CODE TASK FORCE
	TOR TRAINING FOR MOL
2	***Private sector strengthening***
	CAPE ASSESSMENT IN PUNTLAND
	CAPACITY BUILDING PULPA
3	***Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning***
	PRE-SURVEY SENSITIZATION
	PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR SURVEY
4	***Emergency preparedness and response***
	NO ACTIVITIES FORESEEN IN THE QUARTER
5	***Local/Regional networks for animal health are functioning***
	FAMILIARISATION VISIT OF NETWORKING CONSULTANT
6	***Programme is effectively coordinated***
	PUBLIC SECTOR STRATEGY FINALISATION
	PARTICIPATE IN CENTRAL SOMALIA RP SURVEY
	ZONAL PACE MEETING
	QUARTERLY REPORTS
	WORK PLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER

B.5 UPDATED INVENTORY

As per the EC guidelines, an updated list of physical goods that have been acquired by the project to date is included.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02 - PUNTLAND

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B096	02/07/02	62161	AUTOMATIC SWITCHBOARD	18.00	BOSASSO	PACE	OFFICE

RECEIVED FROM EU PROJECTS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS

RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
A087	02/07/02	62165	OFFICE BILLBOARD	30.00	HARGEYSA	PACE	IMPL. PERTN.

B.6 PERSONNEL

Details of the expatriate and local personnel employed by the project to date are given below:

Name	Nationality	Position	Recruitment Date	Present during the reporting time
Ms Zeinab A Gulled	Somali	Secretary	1st February 2002	Yes
Mohammed Ducaalle	Somali	Generator man	1st February 2002	Yes
Mr Abdulqadir S Hassan	Somali	Security staff	1st February 2002	Yes
Mr. Abdiqani Y Nur	Somali	Security staff	1st February 2002	Yes
Ms Waris F Samanter	Somali	Security staff	1st February 2002	Yes

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex B1: Establishing the veterinary law-code task force

Annex B2: Organizational structure of the department of animal health, MoLAE

Annex B3 Report on the workshop on the development of minimum guidelines and training manual for a East-Horn ecosystem

Annex B4: Assessment on the need for CBAHW's in Puntland

Annex B5: Training of selected personnel in epidemiological techniques.

Annex B6: Livestock export through Bosasso Port

Annex B7: MOU between PACE and MOLAE

Annex B1: Establishing the veterinary law-code task force.

Establishing the veterinary law-code task force.

Animal health control and surveillance cannot be left solely to individual owners and producers; it is also a national duty for public authorities. Appropriate legislative are required for the public veterinary authorities to carry out their regulatory responsibilities.

Legislation should allow the charter of veterinary professional associations, establishing registration bodies, allowing the existence of private veterinary practice, empowering veterinary authorities to control movement of animals and confiscate or destroy animals or products derived from them in connection with disease control or eradication activities.

In Puntland State of Somalia no veterinary laws are in existence so there is a need to review the old Somalia veterinary code, formulate new laws, and have them adopted, implemented and enforced.

Since the declaration of Puntland State in 1998 the veterinary law-code has not been considered. There is the old Somalia veterinary law-code of 1967 in existence in the shelves of MoLAE headquarters in Puntland. Since then a number of significant developments in the livestock industry have occurred globally and it is necessary for this veterinary-code to be reviewed with a hope of adding in clauses that take into account globalisation effects.

A Task Force, formed by veterinarians nominated by the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE) and Puntland Professional Livestock Association (PULPA) and one trader nominated by the Ministry of Trade, has been mandated to review and re-draft the VETERINARY LAW CODE for MoLAE as part of the technical assistance by the **PACE Somalia Project** in the Puntland State of Somalia to the Ministry.

The objective for the task force is to "Develop Veterinary Code-Law for Puntland" that will be enacted into law following parliamentary procedures.

PRE-PLANNING MEETING FOR THE TASK FORCE

Following a request by PACE Puntland Zone to the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and environment (MoLAE), Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA) and Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Trade, five persons were nominated into a task force that was to review and re-daft the Veterinary Law-Code.

The five were invited to Galkaiyo for a planning workshop from 15th to 19th August. During the workshop, the task force was informed of the duty that lay in front of them and what was expected from every member of the task force. They were given Terms of Reference that will assist them during their tenure. Incorporation of the OIE/WTO and OAU/IBAR recommendations when veterinary laws are being reviewed or formulated was emphasised.

The Task Force members include: Dr Ahmed Said Samanter and Drs Ardo Dacar Warsame (nominated by PULPA), Drs Ali Nuur Ibrahim, Abdisalaan Warsame Boone and Mohammed Yusuf Hussein Amale (from MoLAE) and Mohamud Musse Ali from Chamber of Commerce.

The following were the outcome of the planning workshop:

- The task force read through the old veterinary law-code of 1967 chapter by chapter to give each member a chance to understand what the acts meant.
- The chapters that were recognised as those that will form the new veterinary law code by the task force were:

Chapter 1:	General Provisions (Interpretation or Definitions)
Chapter II:	Notifiable Diseases and Securities
Chapter III:	Export, Import and Transportation of Animals
Chapter IV:	Power to issue instructions and Draft regulations

Chapter VI:	National Veterinary Board
Chapter VII:	Prevention of Rabies
Chapter VIII:	Meat Inspection
Chapter IX:	Financial and Miscellaneous
Chapter X:	Penal Provisions

Each veterinarian was allocated two chapters to review in detail and thereafter present it to the stakeholders that it directly targets i.e. the chapter on Export, Import and Transportation of Animals will be presented to a selected members of livestock traders, private and public veterinarians, local authorities, Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Trade, Port Authorities, Ministry of Finance etc.

These groups will the give their inputs to the chapter that will be incorporated into the new chapter by the task force when agreed upon. The trader was allocated one topic. All the members of the task force will review each topic with the guidance of the Zonal Advisor and Coordinator. The first of such a meeting will be held on 19th September 2002. The allocation was as follows:

Dr Ahmed Said Samanter:	Chapter II & IX
Drs Ardo Dacar Warsame	Chapter V & VII
Drs Ali Nuur Ibrahim	Chapter IV & VI
Abdisalaan Warsame Boone	Chapter III & VIII
Mohammed Yusuf Hussein Amale	Chapter I
Mohamud Musse Ali	Chapter X

The time frame is such that the review process should be finalised by December 2002 and a draft copy of the new veterinary law-code produced in January 2003. The final draft should be produced two to three months thereafter.

It was felt that a holder of bachelor of animal production degree be nominated into the task force to facilitate the inclusion of livestock professionals with animal production degrees in the veterinary code. These individuals should be considered as livestock professionals and should not be referred to as veterinary professionals.

The Director of Veterinary Services or Animal Health Department must be a veterinarian with several years of experience and this will be stated in the veterinary code.

It was strongly felt that the task force needs a Consultant to assist them in re-drafting the veterinary code.

Terms of reference for the Veterinary Law-Code Task Force

- Review the old Somalia veterinary law-code of 1967 and understand all clauses. Need to identify which clauses can be kept, modified or deleted.
- Gather views and opinions from all livestock stakeholders in reference to the veterinary law-code.
- Find international trade regulations such as those of the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and the World Trade Organization and incorporate them.
- Find and incorporate recommendations of OIE on the registration of quality veterinary drugs.
- Find and incorporate recommendations
- Privatisation and Contractual Agreements for private veterinarians to carry out activities for public sector
- Importation and distribution of drugs
- Disease notification
- Disease information system
- Brucella testing for export animals
- Code of conduct for livestock trade developed by UNA
- Prepare first draft and submit it to Zonal PACE Office in Puntland for approval.
- Hold group discussion on the approved draft
- Submit the approved draft to MoLAE, Department of Animal Health.

Task Force Responsibilities

- Hold discussion with PACE Zonal Veterinary Advisor/Zonal Veterinary Coordinator to organize strategies for their organization.
- Produce a timeframe for development of the veterinary law-code
- Conduct/Facilitate Interviews with other stake holders.
- Submit a Draft of the Veterinary law-code PACE within two weeks of completion of the timeframe suggested.

PACE Responsibilities

- Pay the task force team members the daily fee outlined in the contract.
- Provide logistical support to ensure smooth running of the review task
- Inform and prepare participants for participation in the interviews/workshop

Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment Responsibility

- Prepare draft for submission to Parliament and subsequent copies that will be corrected until the code is enacted into law.
- Disseminate the enacted veterinary code to regional and district veterinary offices and to relevant ministries and departments.

Annex B2: Organizational structure of the department of animal health, MoLAE

Organizational structure of the Department of Animal Health, MoLAE

1 Background

Livestock is the dominant sector of the economy of Puntland and of Somalia. In view of this importance, the Somalia governments before the civil war gave the sector a priority status in their development plans. The country then embarked upon ambitious plans of developing infrastructures and services.

Among these were regional and district veterinary clinics, diagnostic laboratories, mobile veterinary teams, vaccine production institute, holding grounds and quarantines, training institutions, range management projects, peri-urban intensive livestock projects, and enormous logistic and transport resources.

By late 1970s and early 1980s, the country was entering into an era of economic crisis. Because of the budgetary constraints, the government was increasingly finding difficult to support the delivery of the animal health services.

There was complete shortage of drugs, transport, equipment, etc., and the government was hardly coping with staff costs.

In the case of veterinary drug importation and distribution, i.e. the most apparent service for which the then Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR) was known by its most important customers (i.e. the livestock producers), the country was experiencing severe scarcity of drugs. As a result, a black market system emerged in which drugs were smuggled into the country.

Just before the civil war, the livestock/veterinary services were deteriorating. The civil war led to the deterioration of the infrastructures and total collapse of the animal health delivery services. However, a number of veterinarians and veterinary assistants became engaged in certain veterinary services as their own survival strategies and income security.

Groups of veterinary professionals forming "associations" became linked to export traders and carried out Brucella testing of export livestock. The other most important activity has been drug importation and distribution. The black market system, which evolved before the civil war, became the routine and widespread practice. Every class of trader (big merchants, businessmen, petty traders, etc.) plunged into the lucrative drug business.

The collapse of the veterinary services prompted emergency intervention in the early 1990s. During the period of 1993 to 1998, the EC supported livestock development interventions through partner INGO's such as UNA, which operated in the NE.

The NGO facilitated the establishment of private veterinary services mainly through the provision of in-service training for livestock professionals and rehabilitated some of the port veterinary facilities in Bosasso. Aid agencies also contributed in the training and equipping of Community based Animal Health workers (CBAHW's).

With peace and security coming back to NE Somalia, the Regional State of Puntland was established in 1998 and a Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE) was created. The Department of Animal Health (DAH) of the Ministry was planned to cater for the needed livestock/veterinary services.

However, there are no available documents describing the organizational structure of the Department, let alone written policies, cadre of staff needed, job descriptions of key positions and delineation of public and private services that are a prerequisite for decision making and efficient and reliable implementation of its mandate, functions and activities.

1.1 Justification

To develop an efficient animal health care system, the urgent need to determine the most appropriate organizational structure of the department was felt. Well-defined roles and structure of the department are also indispensable to meet the needs of international trade, including the interaction processes with international certification institutions (OIE and WTO/SPS), facilitating institutions (such as FAO) and trading partners.

The Pan African program for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) is now operational in Puntland and in rest of Somalia. The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to sustainable enhancement of production as well as trade in livestock and livestock products.

It will enable livestock owners, traders, and public and private sector animal health workers to co-operate in order to combat major livestock diseases. One of the major activities is to strengthen the capabilities of public sector animal health workers to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector.

To achieve project purpose in the public sector, Puntland PACE Project has organized a workshop for public sector animal health workers in the zone to determine the structure of the DAH and define job descriptions for the key positions in the Department. The facilitator has been engaged to conduct the workshop for public sector animal health workers.

1.2 Purpose of the workshop

The objectives of the workshop was to:

- determine the future structure of the DAH of the MoLAE
- define the terms of reference for key positions in the Department.
- clearly define the role of DAH and training needs
- assess roles of the private sector
- linkages to related institutions and bodies and other stakeholders.

1.3 Methodology

The workshop was conducted from the 25th to 27th of September 2002 at Bosasso. Participants were 11 senior public sector animal health workers currently in employment. Hon. Vice Minister, Mr. Suleyman Abdi Dirie, and the Director General, Dr. Hassan Mohamed Khalaf, of the MoLAE, attended the opening ceremony. Workshop introductions and objectives were made by the PACE Zonal Veterinary Coordinator, Dr. Hersi Abdulle Gulled while the PACE Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Dr. Martin Nyang'ao, presented a lead paper.

Workshop procedures involved participatory plenary discussions, focused discussions and group works on specific issues or topics. The consultant facilitated the workshop processes, introducing each theme and providing inputs including the experiences gained and lessons learnt in the neighbouring regions and countries. Additional advisory inputs were provided by PACE Zonal Veterinary Advisor and PACE Zonal Veterinary Coordinator.

The following is the workshop's proceedings summarizing the participatory and consultative discussions.

2. Current Situation of Animal Health Delivery Services

The public veterinary services and activities are currently minimal. There are no disease surveillance or emergency response mechanisms, no routine vaccinations are carried out and the laboratory in Bosasso operates at a very low scale while the one in Galkaiyo is inactive. Infrastructures, organizational set ups and policies and strategies to control diseases are very poor or non-existent.

Workshop participants estimated that there are about 72 livestock professionals including veterinarians, zoo-technicians, and assistants or technicians. There are 18 livestock professionals in the public sector whilst the remaining are either unemployed or engaged in

Some of them are to a more limited extent engaged in the veterinary drug business or occasionally offer clinical services. At the producer service delivery points, there are cadres of unclassified auxiliaries and CBAHW's of whom even empirical inventories are not available.

The livestock professionals have formed an association, Puntland Livestock Professionals association (PULPA), with over 70 members. But still it has to develop region-wide operational structures and genuinely function as a veterinary welfare body. Despite the attempts to introduce privatisation policy and practices, there is still no clear-cut delineation between the public and private sectors in the delivery of the veterinary services.

Considering the region-wide veterinary drugs distribution network, facilities and conditions for storage are generally poor. Veterinary drug importation and distribution has by and large fallen into the hands of non-professionals. In addition, the herders treat their own animals often applying the remedies erroneously.

The distribution of the veterinarians is too heavily skewed to meat inspection services for export of chilled meat (Mubarak II and Al-Kowser abattoirs in Galkaiyo) and to the port veterinary services in Bosasso, and hence the poor services at the producers level. There are no regional or district level services, except for a Regional coordinator nominated for Bari region.

3. Roles and Functions of Public and Private Sector Services

An attempt was made to define the public and private responsibilities. However, there is still some confusion on the theme. As with other parts of Somalia, public and private animal health workers still oppose each other in defining these roles. The intense desirous economic and remunerative issues guide the assertion that specific roles are within one group's sphere of operation more. Overall there is little appreciation of the underlying logic and conditions defining these roles.

Classifying animal health services as public and/or private are generally based on their economic characteristics. However, while what can be purely private or purely public can be more or less defined several essential animal health services lie between these limits, with some resulting to externalities or spillovers.

Therefore, in addition to the potential economic viability of an activity, one has to analyse the presence of externalities (negative or positive), which may justify the nature of public sector's intervention, ranging from only monitoring and regulating, subsidizing the service and to directly providing the service.

Other aspects, which should be taken into account, include the development stage of the veterinary services, the effectiveness of the legislation/regulatory framework, and the professional technical capacity and appreciation and application of ethical standards by the veterinary circles (both public and private).

An attempt made by leading authorities (such as FAO) to classify the veterinary services as either public or private, and what responsibilities can be shared, are reported in Annex 4. In any case, in the light of the stage of development of the private sector and of the establishment of effective legal, regulatory and ethical standards, specific functions or tasks listed as public or as shared responsibilities may be delegated or contracted out to the private sector while the public veterinary administration maintains their regulation and control. Furthermore, the public sector should deliver professional services as far as possible on a cost recovery/user pays basis.

Division of responsibilities between private and public sectors[1]

Services under the responsibility of but not necessarily executed by the public sector	Functions under shared responsibilities	Services under the responsibility of the private sector
Disease surveillance, compliance monitoring, quarantine, quality control of remedies and vaccines, planning for emergencies and reporting to international bodies and neighbouring countries; oversight of food safety, import and export inspection and certification according to international standards; regulation, monitoring and support of other partners in the animal health care system; accreditation of personnel; creation of an animal environment for the private sector; and general formulation of livestock development policy	Disease diagnosis and reporting; accreditation; tick and tsetse control; food hygiene and inspection; continuing education and training; animal welfare; notifiable disease control; disease emergency response; zoonoses control; research; and advise and extension	Clinical diagnosis and treatment; production and distribution of remedies and vaccines; artificial insemination; management of production programs; marketing livestock and livestock products

[1]*The criteria for assigning functions to the responsibility of one or the other of the two bodies were: economic theory; technical judgment by national veterinary authorities; and socio-cultural conditions within the various countries*

4. Organizational Structure of the Department of Animal Health (DAH)

Following the discussions on the public and private responsibilities, a summary list of the main veterinary activities and services commensurate to the new set-up of DAH was drawn as follows:

- Clinical services
- Importation and distribution of veterinary drugs
- Management of livestock production
- Disease surveillance, monitoring and reporting
- Control and prevention of diseases (vaccinations, etc)
- Disease diagnosis
- Food hygiene and public health
- Export/import inspection and certification
- Quality control
- Education, extension, research
- Regulation and supervision
- Policy development
- Coordination of other partners

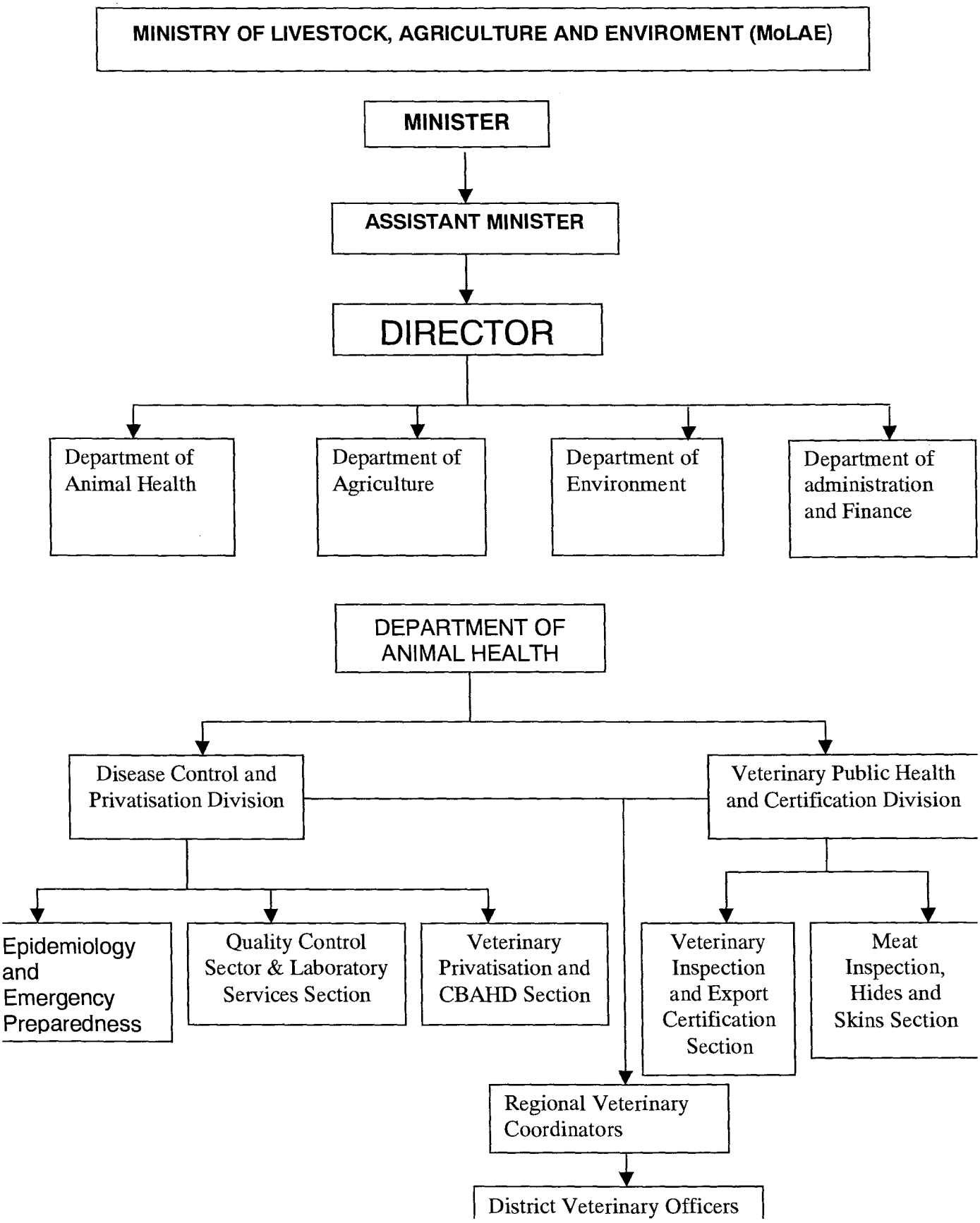
Building on these required functions and services, a consensus was reached on the organizational structure of the DAH, comprising two Divisions and five Sections. The

The Department will share with the other technical Departments of Agriculture and Environment of the MoLAE the overall policy development, finance and administration services. However, the Veterinary Privatisation and CBAHD Section of the Department will be responsible for the specific veterinary training and extension services.

Furthermore, instead of having a veterinary planning section as such, the Department will have a Planning Team comprising of the Director of the DAH (who will be the Chairman) and the two Division Heads.

The Department will, in addition to these Division, Sections and regional and district services (i.e. R.V.O's and D.V.O's), have support and facilitating institutions and autonomous bodies such as Veterinary Board (PVB), private association (PULPA) and Livestock Trade Committee (LTC) bringing together stakeholders, to attain efficiency, wide impact and sustainability. For these bodies, well-defined functions and structures have still to be developed.

Organizational Structure of the Department of Animal Health (DAH)



5. *Roles and Functions of the Department and its Divisions and Sections*

The Department will be responsible for the provision of veterinary services in compliance with the regional and national policies and will ensure the health of the regional herd and of the overall sector development.

Major concerns of the Department will include disease security and notification, public health and food safety, and certification for international trade. It will also promote and regulate the privatisation of the veterinary services, including CBAHD.

The Department will ensure that the producers and traders who desire economic animal health interventions are able to obtain them, the abuse of service delivery and especially drug use is avoided, and the risks to public health and international trade are minimized.

The roles and functions of the Departmental Divisions and Sections are presented below.

The roles reflect only the headquarter or central level structures with the assumption that these will operate through and coordinate, regulate and supervise service provision by public regional and district animal health workers, private groups and CBAHW's at service delivery points.

As previously noted, the only existing semi-structures are those concerned with meat inspection (especially private meat inspection services in Galkaiyo for export of chilled meat) and the Port Veterinary Office (PVO) in Bosasso, which caters for livestock, export certification.

The organizational framework of these already operating units will be revisited and aligned with the proposed structure of the DAH with the aim of deployment.

Proper infrastructures will have to be developed for the Bosasso livestock export services and the qualitative and sanitary efficiency of the abattoirs in Galkaiyo for export of chilled meat will have to be enhanced.

It is expected that PACE Project will provide capacity building and institutional strengthening of the Disease Surveillance and Emergency Preparedness Section and the Laboratory Services and Quality Control Section. Similarly, the Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit based at the African Union (AU)/Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (IBAR) is expected to provide technical support and re-sourcing to the Veterinary Privatisation and CBAHD Section.

A major constraint to promoting an animal health delivery system is the lack of indispensable support facilities such as diagnostic and vaccination units.

The need to develop and activate the laboratories both in Bosasso and Galkaiyo and institute a cold chain system and links to external regional vaccine production institutions has been identified as priorities by the participants.

Roles and Functions of the Divisions and Sections of the DAH

DIVISIONS	SECTIONS	ROLES/ACVTIVITIES
DISEASE CONTROL AND PRIVATISATION DIVISION	Epidemiology and emergency preparedness section	- Epidemiological surveys; Data gathering, processing, management and dissemination of animal health information - Disease surveillance and monitoring - Emergency preparedness, contingency planning and response - Disease economic impact assessments - Disease control through vaccinations, livestock movement controls, etc. - Control of vectors and predators - Regulate and monitor dipping and spraying with acaricides
	Quality Control & Laboratory services	- Laboratory diagnosis - Disease investigation and confirmation - Regulation, quality control and standardization of veterinary drugs, biologicals, diagnostic reagents and materials and poisons - Vaccinations, drugs, acaricides, etc. performance monitoring - Drugs resistance detection and monitoring - Liaison with Regional and International Reference Laboratories
	Veterinary privatisation and community based animal health delivery (CBAHD) Section	- Registration of private veterinarians and their teams - Contractual agreements to carry out duties for public sector - Supervise work of private veterinary teams - Development of CBAHD system - Training - Strengthening veterinary associations - Create linkages between MoLAE, Private veterinarians and traders (networking) - Technical assistance in livestock policy and planning

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND CERTIFICATION DIVISION	Meat inspection, hides and skins section	- Licensing of slaughterhouses and meat carriers; regulation and monitoring of sanitary standards of abattoirs and slaughter slabs - Inspection and certification of food animals and meats - Assistance to local governments and communities in slaughterhouses management
	Veterinary export inspection and certification section	Application of required health measures on export livestock Disease testing as requested by importers Issuance of movement permits Issuance of animal health certificates at exit points Institution of policy and legal conditions, protocols and standards for intra- and extra-regional livestock trade Integration into regional bodies and initiatives on livestock trade and harmonization of health standards

6. Job Descriptions for Major Positions within the DAH

Job descriptions for the major positions within the DAH are defined with clear division of responsibilities, minimum qualifications and chain of command, Annex VI

The Director of the DAH will be the technical head of the overall veterinary services with no other technical authority above him/her.

In other words, this person will be the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO).

Senior veterinary officers will head the two Divisions and five sections as well as the PVO and the regions.

Either veterinary officers or senior veterinary assistants will head the districts.

The Planning Team comprising the Director and the two Division Heads will:

- Develop policies and strategies
- Co-ordinate the planning processes and ensure that prioritised and coherent DAH action plans are developed
- Ensure that planning processes are participatory from the community level to the highest levels and the participation of all stakeholders
- Establish criterion for budget allocations and ensure financial control
- Hold regular meetings to monitor and update planning and implementation processes
- Ensure regular reporting and information dissemination to all stakeholders

The responsibilities of the Director of DAH, Heads of Divisions and Sections, and other veterinary authorities (R.V.O's, D.V.O's, etc.) shall include the conventional roles of coordination of programs within their competence; preparation of work plans and budgets; supervision and monitoring; financial control; reporting, etc.

Job Descriptions for Major Positions within the DAH

Position	Minimum qualifications	Directly responsible to	Special responsibilities
Director of the DAH	Degree in veterinary medicine with minimum experience of 8 years with 4 of them as RVC, head of a Division, Senior Project Officer or equivalent	Director General of the MoLAE	- Administrative and technical head of the DAH - Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) linking to international health organizations - Registrar of the Regional Veterinary Board
Head of Division	Degree in veterinary medicine and minimum 5 years of experience in the special disciplines of the sections of the Division	Director of the DAH	Technical and administrative head of the Division
Head of Section	Degree in veterinary medicine with minimum 3 years of experience in the functions and activities of the section	Head of Division	- Technical and administrative head of the section - Engagement in one or more of section special disciplines
Certifying Veterinarian (e.g. Port Veterinary Officer or Certifying Veterinarians at other exit points)	Degree in veterinary medicine with minimum 5 years of experience in veterinary inspection and certification	Head of Veterinary Public Health and Certification Division	Inspection and international health certification
Regional Veterinary Coordinator (RVC)	Degree in veterinary medicine with minimum 5 years experience as DVO and/or Senior Field Officer or equivalent	Director of the DAH	Represents DAH at the regional level and coordinates all regional livestock/veterinary activities
District Veterinary Officer (DVO)	Degree in veterinary medicine, or holder of diploma in animal health (i.e. animal health assistant) with minimum 3 years as field officer or equivalent	RVC	Coordinates livestock/veterinary activities at the district level

7. Technical Staff Requirements

Currently there are 18 technical personnel in employment with the Department of Animal Health. Proposed estimates were made of the minimum technical staff requirements at the central/headquarter level and regional and district levels (Annex VII c). A total of 13 veterinarians and 18 assistants may be required for the department. The staff of the Epidemiology and Emergency Preparedness Section will include a disease surveillance and emergency response team that will mobilize and support regional and district public and private veterinarians and veterinary assistants in case of disease emergencies. Even though it

of Animal Health can be headed by experienced veterinary assistants or holders of diploma in animal production.

The technical staff at the central level will operate through R.V.O's, D.V.O's, specialist services such as port veterinary and meat inspection services, private veterinarians and veterinary assistants, and community based animal health workers. The human resources establishment will also include support staff such as secretariats/clerical officers, supply and maintenance officers, store-men, other subordinate staff, etc.

Veterinary authorities, i.e. responsible for a specified area of the country (e.g. R.V.O's and D.V.O's) will have adequate number of field and support staff to carry out the required veterinary functions subject to the availability of human and financial resources.

Recruitment and promotion of staff shall be on merit. The procedures will follow as laid down by Puntland Labour Code improved with the special minimum experience requirements for the specific technical positions.

Furthermore, staff motivation will be a core departmental policy to build a critical mass of devoted personnel for an efficient and sustainable veterinary service. Salaries will be based on the employment and remuneration scales laid down by the government but which are expected also to make provisions for the special motivation factors needed for the public veterinary profession in line with the nature and significance of the services (including livestock export services and contributions to the national economy) in which it is engaged.

Present Employed Technical Staff of DAH

Duty Station	Number of Veterinarians	Number of Veterinary assistants
Regional Veterinary Coordinator (Bari)	1	-
Port Veterinary Office	2	7
Meat inspection Team (Bosasso)	2	2
Meat inspection Team (Galkaiyo)	1	4

Proposed Requirements at the Central Level

DESIGNATION	Number of Veterinarians required	Number presently employed	Number of assistants required	Number presently employed
Director of the DAH	1	0	-	-
Head of Disease Control and Privatisation Division	1	0	-	-
Head of Veterinary Public Health and Certification Division	1	0	-	-
Epidemiology and Emergency Preparedness Section	1	0	2	0

Quality Control and Laboratory Services Section	1	1	2	1
Veterinary Privatisation and CBAHD Section	1	0	-	-
Meat Inspection & Hides and Skins Section	1	1	2	8
Veterinary Export Inspection and Certification Section	1	1	2	7

Technical Personnel Required at Regional and District Levels

Region	Regional Veterinary coordinator	Number presently employed	District Veterinary Officer	Number presently employed
Bari	1	1	2	0
Nugaal	1	0	2	0
Mudug	1	0	2	0
Sool	1	0	2	0
Sanaag	1	0	2	0

8. Training

One of the major concerns identified during the workshop was the limited technical competence to run an efficient export oriented veterinary service. This constraint has been sustained by the background education of the available staff, their cut-off from regional and international veterinary education institutions and limited opportunities for continuing education for over a decade, and poor or not properly focused support from the international organizations.

The evaluation of the training needs has shown that at least the following five major category areas should be focused on:

- Epidemiological and statistical methods, disease surveillance, disease diagnosis, impact and economic assessments, remote sensing/GIS, contingency planning
- Veterinary inspection and certification, risk assessment for quarantine and trade of livestock and their products, abattoir management and quality assurance systems, inspection and administration of animal welfare standards
- Management of veterinary privatisation and CBAHD, quality control of pharmaceuticals and biologicals and drug regulatory and inspectorate systems
- Communication (extension) methods, information handling skills, computer and other technological resources (e.g. e-mail) usage, writing up cases and reports
- Veterinary legislations and code of ethics, standards and conventions of international organizations (OIE, FAO, WTO/SPS)

9. *Linkages*

The Department will develop linkages with both public and private sectors to ensure the rational and sustainable delivery of services. The required internal and external links will be of different functional and qualitative nature as summarized below.

The Department will be the central and coordinating point of the linkages between the stakeholders in all deliberations related to sector development. In addition to the local public and private stakeholders, other actors include the donors and international organizations which a have valuable supportive/facilitative role and importing partners and neighbouring regions and countries with which Puntland shares mutual and common concerns.

Linkages with Public and Private Bodies

Actors	Information flow and exchange	Co-ordination and joint programming	Support and facilitation	Decision sharing and orderly execution of tasks
Ministry of Finance		Establishment of levies/fees	Livestock sector financing Resource allocations during emergency responses	Customs clearance of export/import of animals and animal products after products are issued a health certificate by the DAH
Ministry of Health	Public health and zoonoses	Control of zoonoses and food safety; Drugs and poisons quality control and Acts and Regulations; Diagnostic capacity		
Ministry of Justice			Enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations	
Ministry of Commerce, & Chamber of Commerce, Livestock traders	Market intelligence; Certification of origin	Establishment of Livestock Working Group Resource mobilisation during emergencies		Ministry of Commerce shall issue drug import permits only to MoLAE registered and licensed importers and whose drug orders are endorsed by the DAH
Port/Airport Authorities			Enactment of Certifying Veterinarians' vessel inspection regulations and animal welfare standards	
Ministry of Fisheries				Inspection and certification aquatic animals and products.

Ministry of Interior, Local (Municipality) Governments		Control of predators; Meat inspection and abattoir management Security, logistics, coordination of community mobilisation during emergencies	Enforcement of laws and regulations	Licensing of pharmacies and other veterinary premises conditional on DAH registration

Linkages with International Organizations and Agencies

Linkage types	Key actors	Linkage activity areas
Information flow and exchange	OIE, FAO/EMPRES/RADISCN, AU/IBAR, GIS, FEWS, FSAU	Disease information and reporting, early warning and forecasts, etc.
Co-ordination/joint programming	FAO, AU/IBAR, IGAD, other international organisations/agencies	Co-implementation of programs
Support/facilitation	Donors, international organisations/agencies	Technical and financial support
Decision making	Implementing agencies	MOU, Monitoring and Evaluation

Linkages with Trading Partners and Neighbouring Countries

	Information flow	Co-ordination and joint programming	Support and facilitation	Decision making and sharing
Importing countries	Animal health information	Trust building; Evaluation of Vet services	Not imposing trade barriers and restriction without scientific basis	Agreement upon zoo-sanitary requirements
Neighbouring regions and countries	Disease monitoring and information	Cross border issues (animal health, trade, etc.)	Animal movements, access to resources	Harmonisation of policies and regulations

10. Recommendations

- The MoLAE should immediately ratify and enact the organizational structure of the DAH, recruit qualified staff for the key positions and make it operational by providing it the basic resources.
- The veterinary code should be reviewed and an enabling legislation developed, and enacted in collaboration with the parliament and Attorney General.
- A Puntland Veterinary Board (PVB) should be established to regulate the public and private sectors. The mandate, functions, structures and regional coverage of PULPA – Puntland Livestock Professionals Association – and the association's operational links to and regulation by the DAH should be reviewed and its status as a veterinary

welfare body ensured. In addition, a Livestock Working Group (LWG), bringing together all stakeholders, should be established to address livestock trade issues and interface regional bodies on livestock trade.

- Clear sector policies and strategies should be formulated to guide private and public sector veterinary development and to facilitate and promote cooperation and partnerships with donors and INGOs and smooth relationships with the trading partners.
- Donors and partner INGOs, and especially the ongoing international projects/programs, should provide the needed capacity building and institutional strengthening for the nascent DAH

LEAD PAPER: DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Dr. Martin Nyang'ao, PACE Puntland Zonal Veterinary Advisor

Delivery of animal health services in most countries was entirely the responsibility of the government through the ministry of livestock. The public veterinary sector offered veterinary services either free of charge or at a subsidized price. The services ranged from treatment of animals, vaccination to supply of veterinary drugs.

Recently, most governments have been unable to afford such services due to budgetary constraints. Most of the resources have been re-focused on human health, security, refugees and other priority areas.

Due to the current globalisation trends and the structural adjustment programmes (SAP) imposed by World Bank, most of these governments have been forced to re-structure their public sectors by trimming down the numbers of their present staff set up and not employing any new staff. This has led to the emergence of strong private sectors even in the animal health delivery. The trend currently is to have minimal public sector personnel and more private sector persons.

The re-structuring in animal health delivery is targeted at four major components that complement one another: streamlined public services, private veterinary sector, statutory licensing board and veterinary professional associations. Divestment of selected services meant to be performed by the public sector to the private sector is also encouraged.

The strategy for re-structuring includes to clearly delineate what is public, private and what responsibilities are shared, need to set up an organizational structure with clear chain of command with each staff understanding their responsibilities and have less personnel in the public sector who get attractive salaries. The public sector should focus on:

- monitoring the delivery of the commercial tasks,
- delivery of specific services that are public goods
- shift to regulatory and monitoring
- training and research
- support privatisation
- encourage veterinary association
- establish licensing board

The aim of such public sector will be to increase livestock production, improve public health, contribute to national development by increased taxes and levies, job opportunities and increase of investments.

While most other governments and states in the rest of the world are trimming down their veterinary public sector because they are overstaffed, Puntland State is starting to organize its veterinary public sector by putting in place a well defined and organized national structure to be able to deliver efficient and reliable veterinary services

There will be need to take into account the role of the private veterinarians and the community based animal health services in the delivery of veterinary services when the organizational structure is being defined.

The objective of the workshop was to determine the future structure of the DAH of the MoLAE and define the terms of reference for key positions in the Department. This would also clearly define its role, discuss training needs, and assess roles of the private sector. The expected outcome will be an organized structure of the Department of animal health that will deliver efficient animal health service to all stakeholders.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Facilitator

In the light of the global environment for trade introduced by WTO agreements and relayed by OIE, export countries are obliged to have national veterinary services able to produce reliable certifications meeting international sanitary regulations. PACE Project aims at contributing to sustainable enhancement of production as well as ensuring that trade in livestock and products of animal origin in Somali.

The Project will enable livestock owners, traders, and public and private animal health workers to cooperate in order to combat major livestock diseases in the long term. One of the immediate goals of PACE is to strengthen the capabilities of the public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector development.

A recent workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the private and public animal health workers in the delivery of animal health services in Puntland revealed that the MoLAE has no available documentation describing the organizational structure of the ministry, let alone written policies that are a prerequisite for decision making and planning in the ministry.

The present ministry's organization is not clear, as there are several conflicting ideas and suggestions of the current structure. The number of staff currently in the MoLAE at all levels is inadequate and sparsely distributed at the delivery points. However the immediate affordable and sustainable future structures were agreed upon by the consensus of the workshop.

To achieve the stated goals of PACE in the public sector, a workshop is being organized where the future structures of the animal health department of the MoLAE and terms of reference for key positions in the department will be determined.

PACE desires to engage a facilitator to conduct the workshop for public sector workers.

Objectives

Determine the future structures of animal health department of the MoLAE and define the terms of reference for key positions in the department.

Topics to be covered

- Structure of an ideal animal health department: sections and personnel
- Basic organogramme of the department
- Cadre of staff needed
- Job descriptions/terms of reference
- Qualifications needed
- Responsibilities/duties

- Areas of jurisdiction
- Training needs
- Identify areas and mandate of private sector
- Identify channels of information flow
- Form a task force to review/formulate animal health policy and develop terms of reference for the task force

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	NAME	PRESENT POSITION
1.	Dr Ali Nur Ibrahim	Regional Veterinary Coordinator, Bari
2.	Dr Abdikarin M. Isse	Head, Meat Inspection Team, Galkaiyo
3.	Dr Ahmed Sheikh Amin	O/I PVO Laboratory,
4.	Drs Sacdiya M. Mohammed	Meat inspection Team, Bosasso
5.	Dr Abdisalaan W. Boone	Port Veterinary Officer
6.	Dr Hassan Khalaf	DIRECTOR General, MoLAE
7.	Mohamud Y. Hussein (Amale)	Meat Inspection Team, Bosasso
8.	Ass. Jama Mohammed Ali	Meat Inspection Team, Galkaiyo
9.	Ass. Mohammed Ahmed Ali, Burtinle	Port Veterinary Office
10.	Ass. Mohammed A/qadir Hussein	Galkaiyo Meat inspection Team
11.	Ass. Mohammed A. Salah, Baal.	Port Veterinary Office

Annex B3: Report on the workshop on the development of minimum guidelines and training manual for a East-Horn ecosystem

SOMALI PACE PROJECT
CAPE UNIT

REPORT ON A WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINIMUM GUIDELINES AND TRAINING MANUAL FOR THE EAST-HORN ECO-SYSTEM



HELD IN GALKAYO
PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA
15-17TH SEPTEMBER 2002

Compiled by M F Dirie

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1. Background

People of ethnic Somali origin whose main economic stay is livestock rearing inhabit the East-Horn Eco-system. The nomadic way of life practiced by these predominantly pastoralist has made the delivery of basic animal health services a monumental task. Non-governmental organizations are currently the main animal health service providers of this region. In a workshop recently held in Hargeisa it was established that more than 10 NGOs were active in Somaliland alone. A similar number of NGOs are said to be operating in the Somali region of Ethiopia as well.

Each CAH implementing organization in the region has developed it own training curriculum all significantly different from one another, and except in Kenya non-has any guidelines.
It was recognized that, there was felt need for a standardized approach for the implementation of CAH projects throughout the region.
The CAPE unit of AU/IBAR has in collaboration with VetAid developed draft guidelines and training manual written in the local Somali language.

2. Objectives

The workshop brought together a group of selected livestock professionals knowledgeable in community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) from different parts of the Somali eco-system with the aim of achieving the following objectives:

A. Discuss the types of animal health delivery systems currently available in the various parts of the eco-system
B. Discuss and define the possible role of CAHS in the delivery of animal health in the eco-system
C. Debate and ratify the contents of a draft training manual for CAHWs in Somali prepared by CAPE and VetAid.
D. Provide the Zonal Vet Associations the opportunity to meet and plan for the general meeting to be held soon after.

3. Official Opening

The workshop was officially opened by the governor of the Mudug Region of the Puntland State of Somalia Mr. Abdurashid, who after welcoming the participants emphasized the importance of livestock for the area and absence of adequate animal health services. The governor indicated his pleasure with the fact that, despite all the problems between Somali clans, the professionals can come together and discuss such an important issue as animal health care , and the fact that the workshop was being run entirely by Somalis.
Finally, Mr. Abdurashid wished the workshop a success and promised the unwavering support of the Puntland administration if required.

4. Regional Presentations

To exchange information and update each other, a representative of each zone was requested to make a short presentation on the situation of animal health care including CAH in their areas. These presentation are summarized below:

4.1. Somaliland

Structure and staff of the Ministry of Livestock

- There are three management levels; the Minister, Vice Minister and Director General
- Executive management body consists of DG, 3 Head of Departments, 9 Head Sections and 6 Regional Coordinators.
- Currently the Ministry employs 104 persons consisting of :28 veterinarians, 36 vet assistants, 20 auxilaries and 20 subordinate staff members
- Two main policies of the Ministry are; improve and strengthen the regulatory role of the Ministry and promote and strengthen the capacity of the private vet associations.

The achievements of the MoL as listed by the presenter were:

- Clear policy guidelines for INGOs and LNGOs
- Construction of 32 livestock health stations
- Training of over 280 CAHWs
- Provision of training opportunities to both private and public vets
- Implementation of a Rift Valley Survey
- Review and upgrading of the National Veterinary Code
- Prepartion and finalization of a Master Plan
- Creation of an umbrella body for all vet associations (ULPA) with 60 members.

4.2. Puntland

The following number of professionals are currently in the area:
Veterinarians – 20
Livestock Production officers –6
Veterinary assistants – 42
Senior auxiliaries – 22
Most of the vet professionals work privately at the main towns such as Bossaso and Galkayo, while the vet assistants and auxiliaries are in the districts and villages.
The existing veterinary institutions are; the Ministry, Port Veterinary Office, Airport Vet Office (Galkayo) and few Regional Vet Offices.
UNA an Italian NGO has been providing support to the veterinary services in three of the five regions of Puntland for a period of 5years.

The only CAH project so far implemented in the area is one funded by CARE in which 10 CAHWs were trained in Galdogob district.

4.3. South Western Regions

The speaker Dr. Mohamoud H. Hassan listed the following chronological order of animal health care activities carried out in the area by NGOS:

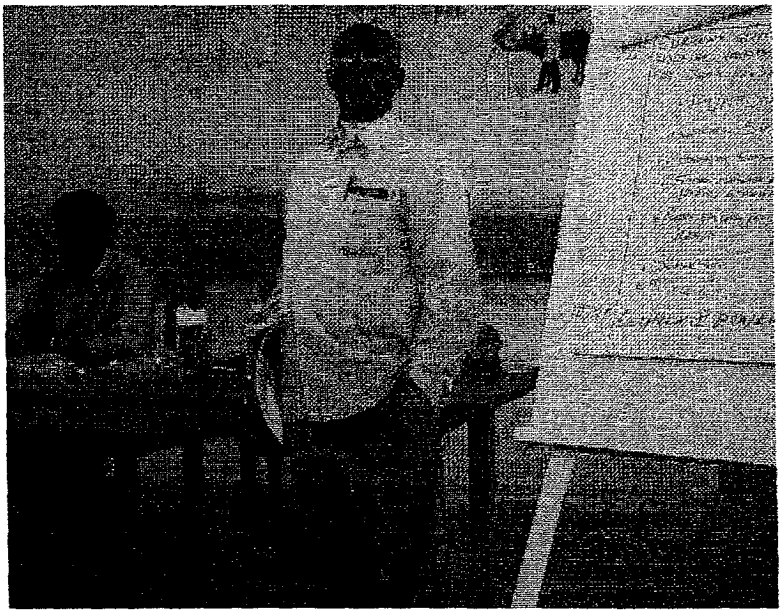
- 1992- ICRC provided vet drugs and vaccines
- 1994 – CARE , Privatization Programme
- 2000 – ITP Training programme by TerraNuova
- 2002 – Zonal Vet. Associations established with CAPE support
- 2002 PRA Training for professionals by CAPE

SOWELPA – the South-West Livestock Professionals Association brings together 25 veterinarians and 70 animal health assistants.
No CAH activities had been carried out the area

4.4. Somali Region of Ethiopia

Dr. Abdillahi Hussein, Head of Animal Department provided detailed figures of the distribution of livestock species in the nine Zones of the State. He also gave the following breakdown of livestock professionals currently working in the State:
Veterinarians – 15
Animal Health Assistants –70
Animal Health Technicians –125
CAHWs – 1040

There are more than 10 NGOs implementing CAH projects in the area SCF (UK) is support the privatization of vet professionals and already 7 pharmacies have been established.



Dr. Abdillahi Hussein making his presentation on the Somali region of Ethiopia

4.5. Central Regions

Timelines of animal health activities:

- 1992-93 -- ICRC Emergency Vet. Programme
- 1993-93 -- OXFAM Quebeq Emergency Vet. Project
- 1994 --- Hiran Veterinary Association established
- 1994-96 -- OXFAM Quebeq Vet. Privatization Programme
- 1993-99 – TerraNuova ITP Programme
- 2002 -- PACE Zonal Office opened
- 2002 – CERELPA (Central Regions Livestock Professionals Association created)
- August 2002 – Baseline survey conducted

In a survey recently carried out in these regions by PACE it was established that there are no International NGOs working on animal in the region. The main service providers are the local professionals and drug traders.
The main livestock diseases reported by the owners were:
Sheep and goats—Orf, CCPP, Tick-borne diseases and Helminthiasis.
Cattle –Blackquarter, Trypanosomiasis (riverine areas) and CBPP.
Camels --- Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Necrotic Skin Disease, Pneumonia.

5. Group Work On The Draft Guidelines

The participants were given the opportunity to read overnight a draft copy of guidelines prepared by CAPE, and in the morning were divided into four groups and requested to discuss and debate the guidelines. The guidelines were adapted from those developed for

Kenya and Southern Sudan, and although copies of five training manuals developed by different NGOs were brought to the workshop, no guidelines were available and most participants did not know of the existence of any.

The participants recommended the following amendments to the draft guidelines:

- Substitute the Somali word "Beel" which was intended to be the translation of community, but could also mean clan or sub-clan with a more appropriate word.
- Emphasize the importance of the incentive factor in the services the Daryeele is expected to provide.
- The Daryeele should attend a series of trainings each more advanced then the previous one
- During the selection of future CAHWs priority should be given to literate livestock owners
- If the right time to train pure pastoralists is during the rainy seasons, the dry season is the time to train agro-pastoralists
- Active CAHWs should be given priority if training opportunity arises in their communities.
- While selecting trainees insist that women are included and form at least 50%.
- The number of CAHWs to trained should depend on the livestock populations and the size of the area they will serve
- In case of outbreak of economically important epizootic disease the CAHW should report it to the veterinary professionals only.**(See Annex-III).**

6. Participant's Comments On Draft Manual

The participants were given the time to read and debate a draft copy of a training manual jointly prepared by VetAid and CAPE, after which they came up with the following suggestions:

- Separate the guidelines and the training manual
- Instead of one training manual, develop three different manuals; one for each stage of training of the CAHW.
- Include in the manuals the following topics and items:
    - English names of the diseases
    - Retention of placenta
    - Prolapses of the uterus
    - Distokia
    - Differential diagnosis of similar diseases
    - Basic animal health practices
    - Record keeping
    - Personal hygiene
    - Peace promotion
    - Basic environmental protection
    - Illustrations and photos
    - Diseases of poultry

- More diseases of goats

7. Creation of a Pan-Somali Professional Body

One of the reasons why the chairpersons of the 5 Zonal veterinary associations were invited was to give them an opportunity to meet (for the first time since the formation of the associations) and enable them discuss the modalities of a preliminary meeting to be held before the planned general meeting.
The representatives of the vet associations after prolonged discussions agreed to send two persons from each association two Bosaso from 18th of October 2002.

8. Visit To Slaughter Slaps

In Galkayo town there two modern slaughter slaps. Mubarak II, the oldest of the two was operational for over 3years and has the capacity to process around 2500 carcasses of small ruminants in a day.
According to a veterinarian attached to this slaughter house, over 230,000 chilled carcasses were exported by air to the UAE for the last 8 months of this year.

The other slaughter house- Al Kawthar was built recently and was expected to be operational by early October 2002.
The workshop participants had the opportunity to visit both slaughter houses and heard an explanation of the process of preparation of good quality chilled meat.

9. Conclusions

The workshop has brought together Somali veterinarians many of whom did not meet for over 15 years. Two former class-mates met for the first time since their graduation in 1979.
All participants underlined the need for uniform minimum guidelines and a training manual and the resource persons gathered made significant contributions to the drafts presented by the organizers.
It was agreed that the guidelines are published separately and the manual is divided into volumes with the intention of using each volume for a particular training among the series of trainings a CAHWs is expected to undergo.

Annex-I- Workshop Agenda

Day/Time	Activity	Person responsible
Day I		
8:00-8:15	Registration of participants	Habiba
8:15-8:30	Introductions & climate setting	Facilitator
8:30-8:45	Workshop objectives	MD
8:45-9:00	Official opening	Dr. Khalaf
9:00-10:30	Current status of animal health services in the region:	
	Somaliland	Dr. Abdulhakim
	Puntland	Mo Abdillahi/ Khalaf
	SNRS, Ethiopia	Dr. A. Hussein
	NEP, Kenya	MD
	Central Somalia	Dr. Suleyman
	Southern Somalia	Dr. M.H.Hassan
10:30-11:00	Tea Break	
11:00-12:30	The role of CAH in the delivery of animal health care. Followed by discussion	Dr. Jibril & MD
12:30-14:30	Lunch & prayers	
14:30-16:00	Information sharing on CAH related literature, distribution of the draft guidelines & training manual	Facilitator , MD
16:00-16:30	Tea break & prayers Home work; read and comment on available literature	
Day II		
8:00-9:30	**Group work:** a) Criteria for sustainable CAH b) Stakeholders of CAH: roles and responsibilities	
9:30-10:30	Group presentations and discussions	Group / Facilitator
10:30-11:00	Tea break	
11:00-12:30	**Group work:** a) Minimum guidelines for CAH b) Contents of training manual for CAH	
12:30-14:00	Lunch & prayers	
14:00-15:30	Group presentations, followed by discussions	Groups
15:30-16:00	Summary of group presentations and discussion points	Facilitator
16:00-16:30	Tea break and prayers	
Day III		
8:30- 12:00	Continuation of Discussions on manuals	

Annex-II- List of participants

No	Name	Organization
1	Ali Mohamed Ali	Ministry of Livestock Somaliland (MoL, S/L)
2	Ali Mohamoud Guled	MoL S /Land
3	Ismail Hagi Ibrahim	ULPA, S/Land
4	Abdillahi Aden Jama	MoL, S/ Land
5	Abdullahi Hussein	Jig-jiga, Ethiopia
6	Mohamoud Hagi Hassan	SOWELPA, Kisimayo
7	Ismail Abdullahi Moallim	SOWELPA, Baidoa
8	Nurta Sheikh Mohamed	BENALPA, Mogadishu
9	Suleyman Mohamed Salah	CERELPA, Hiran
10	Mohamed Abdulle Hussein	CERELPA, Hiran
11	Mohamed Ali Muse	Livestock trader
12	Abdikarin Mohamed	Mubarak II Slaughter H/se
13	Hirsi Abdulle Guled	PACE Coordinator,Puntland
14	Mohamed Abdullahi	PACE Admin. Puntland
15	Mohamed Ali Mohamoud	PULPA, Puntland
16	Abdulkadir Hussein Gedi	SDRO (local NGO) Mudug
17	Nur Hussein Duale	Private vet, S. Mudug
18	Bile Dirie Mohamed	Private vet, South Mudug
19	Muse Hussein Mohamed	MoL Puntland
20	Mohamoud Hagi Mohamed (Hayle)	Al-Kowsar slaughter h/se
21	Mahad Hussein Alas	Al-Kowsar S/H
22	Abdi Mohamed Aden	NRO (LNGO), Galgadud
23	Abdi Mire Farah	Private vet, Puntland
24	Ahmed Abdulle Mohamed	Private vet, Hiran
25	Abdillahi Rabile Good	ULPA, S/L
26	Mohamoud Jibril Ibrahim	VetAid, S/L
27	Nuh Haji Abdi	CARE, S/L
28	Ahmed Hashi Nur	PACE Coordinator, Hargeisa
29	Habiba Sheikh Hassan	PACE/CAPE
30	Abdilatif Mohamed Abdi	PACE
31	Matin Nyamweya	PACE Coordinator, P/L
32	Mohamed Farah Dirie	PACE/CAPE

Annex – III

Minimum Guidelines

TILMAAMAHA DARYEELKA CAAFIMAADKA XOOLAHA EE AASAASIGA AH

(MINIMUM GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAH PROJECTS IN THE EAST-HORN ECO-SYSTEM)



PREPARED BY THE CAPE UNIT OF AU/IBAR AND VETAID

November 2002

QAYBTA KOWAAD

1. HORDAC

1.1. Ujeedooyinka Tilmaamaha

Ummadda ku hadasha afka Soomaaliga iyo lah-jadaha la xiriira tiradeedu waxay ka badantahay ilaa X malyuun oo qof waxayna ku baahsantahay dhulka balaadhan ee Geeska Afrika ee isaga gudba dalka Soomaaliya (iyo maamul gobollada), Waqooyiga bari ee Kiiniya, Kilinka shanaad ee Ethiopia iyo Jamhuuriyadda Jabuuti. Dhulka Soomalidu degto wuxuu u badanyahay dhul kulul oo roobku ku yaryahay, sidaas darteed ayaa habka nolosha inta badan ee dadka Soomaaliyeed wuxuu si toos ah ugu xiran yahay dhaqasha xoolaha nool sida geela, lo'da, ariga iyo gamaanka.

Xoolaha nool ee Soomaalidu dhaqato tiro sugan lagama hayo waxaase la hubaa inay 50 malyuun oo neef ka badantahay kuwaas oo leh noocyo badan. Mataal ahaan geela ku nool Qaaraddan Afrika ilaa boqolkii toddobaatan (70%) waxay ku jirtaa gacan dad Soomaaliyeed.
Ahmiyadda xooluhu u leeyihiin ummadda Soomaliyeed waa mid aan la soo koobi karin, waxaana xoolaha loo dhaqdaa oo lagu haystaa manaafacaadsiyo badan oo ay ka mid yihiin; caano, subag, hilib, maqaar iyo saan, rarasho iyo alaab qaadis, bero falid iyo lacag cadaan ah markii la gado.

Deegaan-Goboleedka Soomalidu degto (Somali eco-system) wuxuu ku caan baxay ganacsiga xoolaha nool, waana adduunka meesha ugu badan xoolo nool oo la dhoofiyo. Maadama xoolaha nooli ahmiyadaas dhaqaale leeyihiin waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la daryeelo caafimaadkooda si loo badiyo tirada korna loogu qado tayada wax soo saarkooda.

Daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha ee Deegaan-Goboleedku wuxuu soo maray marxalado kala gedisan kontonkii (50)sano ee u dambeysey.
Waqtigii dawladaha isticmaarku ka ka talinayeen Gobolka intiisa badan (laga reebo Ethiopia), waxaa daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha fulinjirey waaxyo ama hay'ado ay u abuureen fulinta hawshaas.
Isticmaarkii Talyaanigu wuxuu xaruntii baadhista caafimaadka xoolaha ee u horeysey ka furay magaalada Marka sannadkii 1914kii, gobolladii waqooyina dhakhaatiir Ingriis ahi waxay yimaadeen sannadkii 1924 tii markaas oo ay bilaabeen in ay dad Soomaaliyeed u tababaraan hawsha caafimaadka xoolaha.

Dawladihii wadaniga ahaa ee yimid xoriyaddii ka dib waxay ku dadaaleen in ay daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha gaarsiiyaan meelkasta iyada oo kharash la'aan ah. Taas oo socotey muddo yar waxay joogsatay markii dhaqaale xumo curyaamisey adeegyadii muhiimka ahaa sida kan caafimaadka xoolaha.

Waxaa bilaabmay in la tababaro oo daawo loo dhiibo qaar ka mid ah xoolo-dhaqatada si ay uga fuliyaan daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha meelaha aanay joogin shaqaalihii dawladda ee hawshaas u xilsaarnaa kuwaas oo ku soo aruuray magaalooyinka waaweyn. Gobollada Dhexe ee Soomaaliya ayaa ahaa meeshii ugu horeysey ee hawsha Daryeelka Caafimaadka Xoolaha ee Aasaasiga ah ee Dadweynaha (DCXA) laga fuliyo dalka Soomaliya, halkaas oo ay ka howlgali jirtey hay'addii GTZ ee Jarmalka.

Gobolka Waqooyi Bari ee Kiinya sidoo kale dhalinyaro u dhalatay ayaa billabay in ay hirgeliyaan mashaariic daryeelka caafimaadka dadka iyo xoolahaba sannadkii 1992. Markii ay dawladdii Soomaaliyeed bur-burtay hay'adihii gurmadka ahaa gar-gaarkii deg-dega ahaa waxay ku so dareen qayb caafimaadka xoolaha ah sida daawooyin iyo taakulayn la siinayo takhatiirtii iyo kaaliyayaashii dhulka joogey.
Muddo yar ka dib ayay hay'adahaasi ogaadeen in habka ay mucaawanada u wadaan aysan ahayn mid yeelaanaysa raandhiis ama dhaxal, waxaan la bilaabay in la hirgeliyo mashaariic ku salaysan DCXA ee dadweynaha.

Waxaa hadda marag ma doonto ah in mashaariicda ku salaysan daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha ee dadweynuhu fulinayo ay qayb ama door muhiim ah ka qaadan karaan caafimaadka xoolaha haddii si haboon loo qorsheeyo.
Sababaha ka dhigay DCXA lagama maarmaan waxaa ka mid ah:

- Baaxadda weyn ee dhulka xoolo-dhaqatadu degto
- Habka reer-guuraanimada ee xoolo-dhaqatada Soomaaliyeed
- Joogis la'anta taakhaatiir iyo kaaliyayaal caafimaad xoolaad ee tuulooyinka iyo miyiga xooluhu joogaan
- Jidad ama wadooyin xumada meelaha qaar
- Naba gelyo la'anta ka jirta meelo badan

Dhammaan hay'adihii faraha badanaa ee fuliyey mashaariicda DCXA iyo kuwa hadda weli ku hawlaniba mid kasta oo ka mid ahi waxay samaysatay manhaj iyada uu gaar ah, waxayna tababarka u fulisey sidii ay iyaga markaas ula ekaatay. Manaahijtaas badan midkasta wuxuu leeyahay meelo uu ku fiicanyahay iyo dhaliilo labadaba, sidoo kale ma jiro manhaj la isku raacay oo hadda la isticmaalo.

Buugan Tilmaamaha Daryeelaha Caafimaadka Xoolaha ee Aasaasiga ah waa kii u horeyey oo Afka Soomaaliga ku qoran oo tifaftiran waxaana loogu tala galay in laga isticmaalo dhamaan Deegaan-Goboleedka Soomaaliyeed qeybihiisa kala duwan.

Waxaa la filayaa in buugani waxtar u yeelan doono fulinta hawlaha DCXA ayna ka fa'aiidaysan doonaan Daryeelayaasha, tababarayaasha, hawl wadeennada caafimaadka xoolaha, iyo guud ahaan xoolo-dhaqatada Deegaanka.

QAYBTA LABAAD

2.1. Shuruudaha Iyo Duruufaha Fulinta/Fulitaanka D.C.A.X.

Sida la wada ogsoonyahay xoolo-dhaqatada Soomaaliyeed inteeda badani waxay ku nooshahay nolol reer guuraa nimo oo xoolaha hadba loo rarayo meeshii baad iyo biyo leh. Dhulka xoolahaasi ku sugan yihiin inta badan ee sannadkii waa dhul ka durugsan magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka la deganyahay. Sidaas darted xoolahaasi ma heli karaan daryeel caafimaad oo ay bixiyaan xirfadlayaasha sare ee cilmiga xoolaha. Xoolo-dhaqatadii waxay dantu ku kalliftay in ay sameeyaan wixii ay ka maarmi waayeen taas oo ah, in ay u doontaan oo ka soo iibsadaan daawo meelkasta oo ay tegi karaan, ka dibna xoolahahooda ay jecelyihiin daawooyinkaas u siiyaan hadba sidii ay iyaga ula noqoto.

Isticmaalkii daawo aan aqoon gaar ah loo lahayn waxay u keentay xoolo-dhaqatadii khasaare badan. Khasaarahaasi wuxuu ka koobanyahay:

- Lacagtii dawada lagu soo gaday oo luntay
- Neefkii bukey oo aan bogsoon ama raisan ee ama dhinta ama caaqiibo beela muddo dheer
- Neefkii jiranaa oo ay soo gaaraan dhibaatooyin kale oo la xiriira daaweyn xumada sida barar iyo maal ku samaysanta meeshii laga mudey ama laga duray
- Keenayaasha cudurada qaarkood sida Baakteeriyada iyo keenaha Gosha oo daawooyinkii loogu talagalay u samaysta ama u yeeshay adkaysi daawooyinkii loogu talagalay hadhowna la daaweyn kari waayo.

Markii in badan lagu dadaaley sidii reer guuraaga raacatada ah loo gaarsiin lahaa daryeel caafimaad xoolaad, waxaa iyada oo lala tashanayo xoolo-dhaqatadaas laftooda laga maarmi waayey in qaar ka mid ah iyaga la siiyo aqoon iyo xirfad ku saabsan caafimaaadka xoolaha oo u suurta geliya inay daaweystaan cudurada sahlan ee xoolaha ay dhaqdaan.

Fulinta mashruuc Daryeelka Caafimaadka Xoolaha ee Aasaasiga ah oo dadweynuhu wado oo guuleystaa waxay leedahay shuruudo, kuwaas oo haddii aan la tixgelinin keeni kara in mashruucu noqdo mid lagu khasaaro raad waxtar lehna aan ka tegin. Shuruudahaas waxaa ka mid ah:

- DCXA waxaa laga hirgelinayaa meel aanay joogin ama gaadhi karin dhakhtarada iyo kaaliyayaasha caafimaadka xoolaha oo ku hawlan daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha
- Baahi looga qabo goobtaas DCXA.

Meelo badan ayaa laga hirgeliyey mashaariic DCXA oo aan si fiican loo qorshayn, kuwaas oo aan ka dambeyn markii ay tageen hay'adihii maal gelinayey. Taasi waxay ku timid iyada oo la tababaray dad aan loo habayn sidii ay hawsha u sii wadilahaayeen.

Hay'adda fulinaysa mashruuca waxaa laga rabaa in ay hubiso in ay taaganyihiin dhamaan tiirarkii uu isku taagi lahaa mashruuca una suurta gelin lahaa in uu isa sii wadi karo, siina socon karo tageero dibadeed la'anteed.

Arrimaha lagama maarmaanka u ah guusha iyo sii socodka ama isasii wadista waxaa ka mid ah:

- ❑ Taageerada buuxda ee qaybaha bulshada beeshaas
- ❑ Xoolo-dhaqatadu in ay diyaar u yihiin isticmaalka hawsha ay hayaan Daryeelayaashu iyaga oo ogol bixinta qadar lacag ah oo dul saar ah, taas oo muhiim u ah dhiiri gelinta iyo nolosha Daryeelaha iyo qoyskiisa
- ❑ In ay jiraan aqoonyahannada cilmiga xoolaha oo diyaar u ah inay taageeraan mashruuca iyaga oo qaadanaya masuuliyadda qaybtooda sida; tababarista, daawo siinta iyo kormeerka Dareyeelayaasha.
- ❑ Inuu jiro hab socodka daawada oo aan kala go' lahayn, cidkastana faa'iido ugu jirto

2.2. Qaabka/ Habka Loo Fulinayo- (Tallaabooyinka).

Markii la rabo in mashruuc DCXA la hirgelo waxaa jira tallabooyin loo bahanyahay in loo fuliyo sida ay u kala horeeyaan, waxaan ka mid ah:

- ➢ Sahan deegaameed aasaasi ah
- ➢ Dad la kulan, la sheekaysiga dadka, la warran dadweynaha
- ➢ Xulashada ama doorista Daryeelayaasha
- ➢ Tababarka iyo qalabaynta Daryeelaha
- ➢ Kormeerka, iyo daawosiinta Daryeelaha

Sahan deegameed

Sahanka ujeedadiisu waa:

- In cidda hawsha fulineysaa ay barato meesha mashruuca laga fulin doono, dadka iyo deegaankaba
- In la ogaado hab-dhaqameedka beesha; caadooyinka, maamulka, iyo qab-nololeedka guud
- In la soo ururiyo wixii macluumaad ah ee la xiriira daryeelka caafimaadka iyo xannaanada xoolaha

Sahanka waxaa lagu isticmaalayaa qaabka dad waraysiga ama macluumaad ururinta ee loo yaqaan PRA oo ah hab dadka fekerkooda iyo baahidooda lagu ogaado waxaana la waraysanayaa oo ka qayb qaadanaya dhamaan xubnaha bulshadaas oo ay ku jiraan dumarka iyo caruurtu. Macluumadka ku saabsan caafimaadka xoolaha ee la ururinayo waxaa ka mid ah: tirada xoolaha, noocyada xoolaha, cudurada ugu badan ee xoolaha naafeeya, heerka geerida/dhimashada, daawooyinka laga isticmaalo deegaankaas, xiliyada cuduradu u badanyihiin IWM. Macluumaadkani waxay ifinayaan xaaladda caafimaadka xoolaha ee guud waxayna wax weyn ka tarayaan habka tababarka Daryeeluhu u socon doono.

Doorka haweenka

Marxaladdan waraysiga marka la marayo waxaa muhiim ah in aan la ilaawin doorka haweenku ka qaato daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha maadaama ay iyaga yihiin kuwa gacanta ku haya oo xanaaneeya xoolaha intooda badan sida; ariga, waylaha, awrta iyo irmaanka.

Waraysiga Ama La Waranka Dadweynaha

Haddii la rabo in mashruuca DCXA uu najaxo ama lagu guuleysto waa in marxaladdaan dadka la waraysanayo si fiican oo ah aqoon-isweydaarsi oo kale loo fuliyaa. Waxaa laga wada hadlayaa waa dhibaatooyinka dadkaas haysta iyo sidii xal loogu heli lahaa, arrintaasna cid iyaga uga war rooni ma jirto, fekradahooduna waxay mudan yihiin tixgelin iyo qadarin.
Wada hadalkan waxaa lagu falanqaynayaa doorka iyo wixii laga filaayo xubinkasta oo ka mid ah daneeyayaasha mashruuca, sida; bulsha-weynta, Daryeelaha, kaaliyaha caafimaadka xoolaha iyo ganacsatada.
La xaajoodka ama is-waraysiga dadweynaha waxaa haboon in dhawr jeer lagu celiyo oo beesha lagu noq-noqdo si dadka deegaankaas oo dhan loo wada gaadho fekradoodana loo ogaado.

2.3. Daryeele

2.3.1. Daryeele waa kuma

Daryeele waa qof ay soo dooratay bulshada beeshiisa, lana baray daryeelka caafimaadka iyo xanaanada xoolaha ee aasaasiga ah si uu bulshadaas ugu adeego aqoontaas la baray.

2.3.2. Yaa Ku Haboon Daryeelenimo

Inkastoo beelkastaa xaq u leedahay inay la soo baxdo ciddii ay iyadu rabto, haddana hawsha Daryeele waxaa ku haboon dadkan:

- Qof ah xoolo-dhaqato/raacato
- Qof dhallinyar oo xooggan da'da 20-50 sanno
- Qof markasta ku sugan deegaanka beesha oo aan safaro dhaadheer (sida kuwa ganacsi) u kicin
- Qof aamin ah oo lagu wada kalsoonyahay
- Qof caafimaadkiisu taam yahay
- In uu diyaar u yahay hawsha loo xulay
- Diyaar qof u ah inuu baadiye u lugeeyo

2.3.3. Waajibaadka Daryeelaha

Arrimaha laga filaayo Daryeele waxaa ka mid ah:

- Inuu diyaar u yahay u adeegista bulshadiisa ajuuro (gunno) la'aan.
- Inuu si siman oo aan eex lahayn ugu adeego dhammaan xubnaha bulshadaas oo dhan.

- Inuu yahay daacad, aamin iyo runle.

- Inaan shakhsi leh awood xukun ama mid maal uusan maroorsan karin ama majara habaabin
  hawsha adeeg ee uu bulshada u hayo.

- Inuu qaddariyo oo uu ku dhaqmo sharciyada dalka ee caafimaadka iyo xannaanada xoolaha,
  kuwaas oo ay ka midyihiin; inuu si deg-deg ah ula socodsiiyo Waaxda Caafimaadka Xoolaha ama kaliyaha/takhtarka uu tooska ugu xiranyahay markii cudur halis ah meel ka dilaaco.

2.3.4. Xuquuqda Daryeelaha

Waxyaabaha uu Daryeele ka filaayo xubnaha bulshada uu u adeegayo waxaa ka mid ah:

- Tixgelin iyo ku xushmayn hawsha uu bulshada u hayo

- Ka qayb galka hawlaha la xiriira xoolaha ee beesha sida ururka isticmaalayaasha daawada xoolaha

- Mudnaan la siiyo haddii tababaro sare oo dhinaca xooluhu soo baxaan

- In markii ay suurta gal tahay beeshu ka tashato sidii abaalmarin dhaqaale loogu qorshayn lahaa

2.3.5. Qaabka Tababarka Daryeelaha

Wakhtiga Tababarka

Xoolo-dhaqatadu waa dad aad u hawlbadan waxaana la rabaa in tababarka lagu beego wakhtiga ay hawsha xooluhu ugu yartahay oo nefiska leeyihiin sida xiliga barwaaqada ama roobka. Beesha dadka loo tababarayo ayaa lala tashanayaa goorta ku habbon ee tababaarka Daryeelaha la qabanayo

Goobta Tababarka

Tababarka waxaa ugu haboon in lagu qabto beesha dhexdeeda ama meel deegaankeeda ka mid ah. Xoolo-dhaqatadu had iyo goor waxay niyada ku hayaan xoolihii iyo dadkii ay ka soo tageen waxaa fiican in ay joogaan meel ay wixii war ahna ay
ka heli karaan fariinna ka diri karaan. Maadaama qaybta muhiimka ah ee tababarka oo ay tahay qacan ka qabad, waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in goobta tababarka ay ka dhawdahay meel xoolo lagu fuliyo hawsha gacan ka qabadka.

Tirada Dadka la Tababarayo

Inta qof ee loo tababarayo beel waxay ku xirantahay baaxadda deegaanka iyo baahida jirta, waxaan lagala tashanayaa dadweyanaha beesha iyo hawl wadeennada caafimaadka xoolaha ee Daryeelayaashu ay ku xirnaan doonaan. Tirada Daryeelayaasha hal mar la siinayo (ama isku meel lagu tababarayo) tababar waxaa fiican in aanay badnayn ilaa toban ama shan iyo toban (10-15) waxaan ka badnayn. Tirada badan ee dadka la tababarayo waxay hoos u dhigi kartaa tayada tababarka.

Tababaraha

Tababarka Daryeelaha waxaa bixinkara ama fulin kara hawl-wadeennada cafimaadka xoolaha siiba dhaktar ay taakulaynayaan ugu yaraan laba kaliye caafimaadka xooluhu.
Shuruudaha laga rabo tababarayaasha waxaa ka mid ah:

- In ay soo qaateen "tababarka tababaraha"
- In ay aqoon u leeyihiin sida dadka waaweyn oo aan wax akhriyin wax loo baro
- In ay aqoon u leeyihiin qalabka waraysiga iyo macluumaad ururinta ee loo yaqaan PRAda
- In qaar ka mid ah tababarayaashu yihiin hawl-wadeennada caafimaadka xoolaha ee Daryeelayaashu ku xirnaan doonaan.
- In tababarayaashu ay yihiin xubno joogto ah oo Ururka Hawl-wadeennada Caafimaadka Xoolaha ee Deegaankaas

Qaabka Tababarka Loo Fulinayo

Waxaa muhiim ah in la xusuusnaado in dadka la tababaraayo intooda badani yihiin dad waaweyn oo aan hore dugsi waxbarasho u gelin, sidaas darteedna qaabka wax loo barayaa yahay mid gaar ah.

Waxaa tijaabooyin lagu sameeyey sida dadka waaweyni wax u xusuusto markii la tababaro ka dib lagu ogaadey in; haddii casharka loo siiyo sidii khudbad ahaan (afka sheegid) oo kale ay xusuustaan boqolkiiba toban keli ah (10%), haddii la isugu daro afka sheegis iyo tusidna ay xusuustaan boqolkiiba soddon (30%), haddiise la isugu daro afka oo looga sheego, tusid wixii la tuso iyo fursad la siiyo inay gacantooda ku qabtaan wixii loo sheegay ay xusuustaan ila boqolkiiba sideetan (80%) in ku dhaw.
Waxaa kale oo muhiim ah in tababaruhu niyadda ku hayo in xoolo-dhaqatada Soomaaliyeed ay aqoon weyn u leeyihiin caafimaadka iyo daryeelka xoolaha ay dhaqdaan, waxa ay u baahanyihiina tahay in aqoontooda meelaha ay ku leedahay dal-daloolka laga buuxiyo wakhtigana aan lagu lumin wax aanay u baahnayn.
Heerka ay joogto aqoonta dadka la tababaridoono waxaa qiyaas lagaga qaadan karaa haddii waraysi kooban oo aqoon iyo xirfadba isugu jira lala yeesho qaar ka mid ah dadkaas.

Habka casharka uu ubaxaayo waa inuu ahaado mid ah aqoon-iswedaarsi ee uusan ahaan macallin wax sheegaya iyo arday dhegeysanaaya. Waa in tababaruhu dhiiri geliyaa sidii ay dadka uu wax barayo isu weydaarsan lahayeen waaya aragnimadooda waxna u kala kororsan lahayeen. Si taas loo helo waxaa lagula talinayaa tababaraha in u isku daro oo isticmaalo farsamooyinka tababarka ee soo socda:

- Su'aal iyo jawaab lagu ogaanayo aqoonta guud ee qofka la tababarayo
- La sheekaysi ama waraysi ujeedo leh
- Tusidda mataalka ama matalaha sida sawirada ama shayga laga hadlayo laftiisa oo la tuso
- Goo-goos ama sheeko-riwaayadeed kooban
- Gacan ka qabad sida; xoolo la baaro, kuwo la daaweeyo iyo fulin wixii ay soo barteen oo dhan ku saaban
- Ka sheekaysi arin ama dhacdo qof soo martay
- Dood iyo falanqayn

Tababaraha waxaa laga doonaya in uu la socdo sida ay dadka uu wax barayo duruusta u qaadanayaan , subax kastana waa inuu dersigii shalay oo kale wax ka waydiiyaa qaar ka mid ah Daryeelayaasha.

Muddada Tababarka

Muddada ama wakhtiga tababarka Daryeelaha waxaa lagu qiyaasay inay ugu yaraan ahaato isu geyntii boqol (100) saacadood oo loo fulinayo si isdabajoog ah wakhtina u dhexeeyo. Tababarka Daryeelaha ee marxaladda kowad waxaa lagu qiyaasaa inta u dhexeysa toban iyo shan beri ilaa bil (15-30 maalmood). Tababarada ku xiga kaas hore way ka muddo gaaban yihiin ujeeddadooduna waxay tahay in Daryeelaha aqoontiisa markasta kor loo sii qaado, wixii dhibaatooyin ah ee uu la kulmayne lagala taliyo. Tababarka labaad oo ku xiga kan hore waxaa la qaban karaa inta u dhexeysa saddex ilaa lix bilood (3-6) gudahood. Tababarada aqoon kordhinta ah ee intaas ka dambeeya waxaa ka tashanaya qaybaha ay khusayso sida Hay'adda, Wasaaradda iyo beesha hawsha loo qabanayo.

2.3.5. Qaybaha Duruusta Tababarka Iyo Waqtiga Loo Qoondeeyey

Tababarka kowad ee Daryeeluhu wuxuu ka kooban yahay qaybaha soo socda:

Qaybta koowaad

- ❖ Furitaanka rasmiga ah ee tababarka
- ❖ Isbarashada; tababartayaasha iyo tababarayaashaba
- ❖ Muxuu yahay Daryeelka Caafimaadka Xoolaha ee Aasaasiga ah oo Heer Bulsho (DCXA); shuruudaha noqosho, xuguugda, waajibaadka iyo xidhiidhka daneeyayaasha kale
- ❖ Xeer hoosaadka lagu dhaqmayo mudada tababarku socdo
- ❖ Filitaanka iyo baqdinta tababartayaasha (waxa ay ka filayaan tababarka iyo waxa ay ka cabsanayaan)
- ❖ Maxaad u rabtaa in aad Daryeele noqoto

Qaybta labaad

- ❖ Muxuu yahay neef fayow ama caafimaad qaba

- ❖ Muxuu yahay neef jiran ama aan caafimaad qabin
- ❖ Qaybaha iyo xubnaha neefka iyo shaqooyinka ay qabtaan

Qaybta saddexaad

- ❖ Baarista guud ee xoolaha; wareysiga qofka neefka leh iyo baaris-caafimaadka guud ee neefka.
- ❖ Qabashada iyo xiritaanka neefka xoolaha ah
- ❖ Waxa sababa ama keenayaasha cudurada xoolaha; kuwa ay yihiin iyo sida loola dagaalamo.

Qaybta afraad: cudurada muhiimka ah ee xoolaha deegaankaas ku dhaca.

- ❖ Cudurada saameeya dhowr meesi oo xoolaha ah; is bar-bar dhigis ahmiyaadda cudurada ama qiimayn mid kasta ah, waxa keena, isugudbinta, astaamaha garashada, daawaynta iyo ka-hortagga
- ❖ Cudurada muhiimka ah ee u gaar ah geela
- ❖ Cudurada muhiimka ah ee u gaar ah lo'da
- ❖ Cudurada muhiimka ah ee u gaar ah adhiga
- ❖ Cudurada muhiimka ah ee gamaanka
- ❖ Cudurada digaaga
- ❖ Cudurada aan qeexneyn ee xoolaha iyo qaliinka fudud:
  Dibirada, sumowga, qaniinyada maska
  Goynta cidiyaha, geeska, dhufaanka iyo dhiig-joojinta
  Daaweynta nabarada, boogaha iyo maasha

Qaybta shanaad: Daawooyinka, Qalabka daaweynta, iyo talaalka xoolaha

- ❖ Maxay tahay daawo
- ❖ Noocyada daaweynta xoolaha; daawo dhaqameed iyo daawooyinka warshadaysan
- ❖ Samayska iyo xir-xirka daawooyinka
- ❖ Kutala galka iyo noocyada daawooyinka xoolaha
- ❖ Isticmaalka daawooyinka xoolaha; qiyaasta baahida neefka, hababka neefka loo siiyo daawo
- ❖ Cawaaqibka ama aayaha isticmaal xumada daawooyinka xoolaha
- ❖ Kaydinta daawooyinka iyo taxaddarka isticmaalka la xidhiidha
- ❖ Cabirka ama qiyaasta miisanka (culeyska) neefka
- ❖ Daawo-u-ekayaasha; sida loo garto, khatartooda iyo ka taxaddarka
- ❖ Talaalka xoolaha; samayska, kaydinta iyo isticmaalka.
- ❖ Qalabka daaweynta xoolaha; noocyada, isticmaalka iyo daryeelkooda

Qaybta lixaad: Gacan-ka-qabadka farsamooyinkii duruusta lagu soo qaatay.

- ❖ Wareysiga qofka neefka la jooga
- ❖ Baarista guud ee xoolaha
- ❖ Qabashada iyo hiritaanka xoolaha
- ❖ Qiyaasta miisaanka neefka xoolaha ah
- ❖ Isticmaalidda daawooyinka kala duwan
- ❖ Qalitaan-baariseedka baxthiga xoolaha iyo qaadista wixii shaybaar loo dirayo
- ❖ Qoritaanka warbixinta ama raadraac reebista

2.3.6. Xiriirka Daryeelaha iyo Takhtarka/Kaaliyaha Deegaanka

Daryeeluhu waa in uu ku xirnaado Takhtar ama kaaliye caafimaadka xoolaha kaas oo ku sugan ama u dhow deegaanka beesha loo tababarayo daryeelaha. Xidhiidhka u dhexeeya takhtarka/kaaliyaha iyo Daryeeluhu waa mid faa'iido u leh labada dhinacba arrimaha laga filayo midkastana waa sidan:

Takhtarka/kaaliyaha waxaa laga rabaa:

- Inuu Daryeelaha xulitaankiisa iyo tababarkiisaba ka qayb qaato
- Inuu ka qayb qaato maalgelinta Daryeelaha sida kharashka daawada iyo qalabka uu shaqada ku bilaabayo
- Inuu Daryeelaha siiyo talo aqooneed oo joogta ah
- Inuu kormeero oo qiimeeyo hawsha Daryeeluhu hayo, kana soo ururiyo warbrxin joogto ah
- Inuu si joogto ah uga iibiyo (ka gado) daawooyinka iyo qalabka uu Daryeeluhu u soo baahdo

Takhtarku/kaaliyuhu wuxuu Daryeelaha ka sugayaa:

- Inuu hawsha daryeelka caafimaadka xoolaha kordhiyo dhaqliga daawadana kor u qaado
- Inuu warbixin joogta ah oo ku saabsan caafimaadka xoolaha siiba cudurada faafa u soo gudbiyo takhtarka ama kaaliyaha
- Inuu xoolo-dhaqatada u gudbiyo wixii fariin ama wacyi gelin ah ee la faro
- Inuu ka qaybqaato hawlaha caafimaadka ee kale sida; talaalka iyo dhiig qaadista haddii looga soo baahdo

Annex B4: Assessment on the need for CBAHW's in Puntland

Assessment on the need for CBAHW's in Puntland

During a recent workshop it came out clear that Puntland State lacks an organised, well-structured and functional public and private veterinary services for the delivery of animal heath services to the livestock keepers and traders. After the collapse of the central government, in 1991, most veterinarians formed private veterinary teams to supervise export of livestock and provide brucella tests for the livestock through the port of Bosasso.

UNA Livestock Export-Related project introduced the concept of privatisation and established 17 private veterinary teams in Puntland and provided them with basic veterinary equipments to a team of 3 to 5 persons for clinical work.

However, most teams could not sustain this programme because accessibility to the villages became expensive compared to the profits they made. The nomadic nature of the pastoralists made it difficult for the private teams to keep pace with the pastoralists. Further, the livestock export bans that were imposed over different times in the following periods made it impossible for the livestock producers pay for the veterinary services rendered.

A workshop held to define the roles and responsibilities of MoLAE noted that financial constraints does not allow the ministry to employ veterinary personnel below the district veterinary officers, who are yet to be employed.

The present set up of the ministry of livestock and inability of the private teams to deliver animal health services to livestock producers leaves the producers with a need for an alternative delivery system. CBAHW's elsewhere have been found to be very important to nomadic livestock producers. This seems the approach that Puntland has to take to deliver animal health services to the pastoralists. Establishment of a CBAH delivery system in Puntland will offer animal health services that are lacking presently.

An assessment survey was carried out by CAPE Unit, MoLAE staff, private veterinary teams in their respective districts and PACE Zonal Team in two regions of Puntland: Nugaal and Mudug. The mission for the assessment was:

- evaluate the impact and extent of CBAHW's services established by a local NGO (NRO) assisted by CARE International
- identify if there is a need for CBAHW's in the delivery of animal health services
- find out which were the most prevalent diseases in these areas

A questionnaire was used to gather communities' views, their willingness to support and contribute CBAHW's activities. Villagers and pastoral communities in Galdogob, Qansahle, Rig-omane, and Bursalah of Mudug region showed their willingness to support the already existing 10 animal health workers in the area.

Interviewees and community elders confirmed that the CBAHW's have contributed important veterinary service by providing them an assorted number of veterinary drugs and treating their sick animals professionally. Most of the interviewers complained that the existing number of health workers in the area is much lower in ratio to the livestock population.

In Galkaiyo district, animal keepers from Roh and Harfo villages complained the lack of providers of animal health services. Among the diseases mentioned by the interviewees include: CCPP, wide spread internal and external parasites, pox-like dermatitis in sheep and goat, etc. In Burtinle district of Nugaal, the assessment went to Gosol, Maga'ley, Bali-da'ar and Meygagle villages. However, in these villages the nomads and their animals had moved in search of pasture in Meygagle where the rains of Deyr occurred.

The pastoralists interviewed in the latter village welcomed the idea of training members of

indicated that they were willing to cooperate and contribute towards the establishment of CBAHW's programme.

In conclusion there a need to train members of communities to provide veterinary services to the pastoralists and adequate numbers, in relation to animal population, should be trained.

Annex B5: Training of selected personnel in epidemiological techniques.

Training of selected personnel in epidemiological techniques

Surveillance and monitoring of livestock disease is top priority in PACE Somalia Project. To attain competent persons to undertake this duty they have to be trained in technical subjects. To standardise the approach to surveillance in Puntland with that of the other three zones, the trainees went through a 10-day training session with the SCIU epidemiology staff using the ITP II module

PACE Puntland Zone organised for training on Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering system for a total of twenty (20) Somalia veterinarians, ten each from the public and private sectors (Annex II). Ten of the trainees were trained in Bosasso from 3rd to 13th August while the other ten were trained in Galkaiyo from the 18th to 28th August. The Bosasso training workshop was officially opened with the Assistant Minister of MoLAE, Mr Seliban Dirie, assisted by the Dr Hassan Khalaf the Director General.

The Governor of Mudug assisted by the mayor of Galkaiyo while Dr Ali Nuur Ibrahim represented the MoLAE officially opened the workshop in Galkaiyo. Both trainings involved classroom work in Basic Applied Epidemiology and Information Gathering and practical in sample collection, questionnaire filling and the use of GPS. The trainings were conducted by the SCIU Epidemiology Unit and facilitated by the Zonal Team.

The training workshops proceeded as scheduled and participants showed interest in what they were being taught. The trainees were informed that depending on the assessment of the trainers, two team leaders will be selected from each region who will proceed to sign a contract with PACE for serum sample collection and administration of the questionnaires.

With advice from PULPA, the team leader will select some people to assist him accomplish the task. Six monitors will equally be selected from the public sector depending on the assessment of the trainers. They will be assigned monitory and supervisory duties on the team leaders. Both groups of six team leaders and monitors selected will received further training for 12 days to attain full competence in carrying out a survey.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

TRAINING HELD IN BOSASSO

VENUE: P.V.O. TRAINING ROOM, BOSASSO

DATE: 3rd to 12th August

No:	Name	Region	Sector
1.	ABDIKARIIM AHMED JAMA		Private, LAS DOR Team
2	NOOR FAARAH JAMA	BARI	Private, GARDO B Team
3	MAHAMMED ISMAIL WARSAME	BARI	Private, BARGAAL Team
4	YUSUF SHEIKH MOHAMMOUD	BARI	Private, ISHKUSHUBAN
5	MOHAMMED HASSAN MOHAMMED	BARI	Private, YAKO Team
6	AHMED SHEIKH AMIN	BARI	Public, MoLAE
7	SAID NUUR JAMA	BARI	Public, MoLAE
8	KHALIF AHMED ABDI	BARI	Public, MoLAE
9	MOHAMMED HUSSEIN YARE	BARI	Public, MoLAE
10	MOHAMMOUD MOHAMMED WARSAME	BARI	Public, MoLAE

TRAINING HELD IN GALAKAIYO

VENUE: GOTHENBURG INITIATIVE COMPOUND

DATE: 14th to 28th August

No:	Name	Region	Sector
1.	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed		Private, Dan Gorayo Team
2	Said Abdullahi Ali	Nugaal	Private, Burtinle Team
3	Ahmed Sheikh Musse	Mudug	Private, Galdogob Team
4	Adan Aabi Samanter	Mudug	Private, Bacaatwein Team
5	Mohammed Jama Diriye	Mudug	Private, Harfo Team
6	Bashir Abdulqadir	Mudug	Private, Jeriban Team
7	Muuse Hussein Mohammed	Mudug	Public, MoLAE
8	Said Hassan Warsame	Mudug	Public, MoLAE
9	Mohammed Cabdi Qaadir	Mudug	Public, MoLAE
10	Jaama Mohammed Ali	Mudug	Public, MoLAE

Annex B6: Livestock Export through Bosasso.

Livestock Export through Bosasso.

In June 2002 three vessels carrying livestock for export to UAE were returned back to Puntland (see 2nd Quarter Report). Following these incidences several meetings were held to discuss if the animals returned were actually sick, if so how did they pass the port without PVO staff noticing, what should be done to avoid the same happening in the future.

Among the recommendations reached and being implemented include:

a) Registration of all Livestock Professionals in Puntland

All livestock professionals working in Puntland have to register with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment. Also the private teams working in Puntland have to register with the same ministry.

This will enable MoLAE in tracking down the teams or individuals involved in livestock activities especially regarding examinations of animals for export. Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA) that brought up this point also requested that the ministry makes it mandatory for the livestock professionals to register with the association.

This has been implemented and three teams examining animals for export have been registered with MoLAE and all their members are registered with PULPA. Further, PULPA has 57 registered members. In the absence of the Veterinary Board, this is considered to be a very important positive move by all the professionals. MoLAE will the issue licenses to the private teams who have registered with the ministry.

b) Accompaniment of livestock vessels.

It was agreed that all vessels leaving the port of Bosasso and carrying livestock for export should be accompanied with one veterinary professional (private or public from PVO). He/She will ensure good health to the animals during the voyage.

The professionals will record daily all observations and interventions that he/she might do. These reports will then be put into a data bank and analysed to find out ways of improving transportation of livestock by sea. The traders agreed to pay for the upkeep of the veterinarians accompanying the vessels and an air ticket from the point of embarkation back to Bosasso.

c) Formation of a livestock trade committee.

d) The private teams involved in livestock export examine the animals keenly and thoroughly

e) All traders present all animals for examination and ensure that they are actually examined by the registered teams before export and meet the cost of examination and treatment, if any, carried out

Annex B7: MOU between PACE and Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Environment , Puntland

MOU between PACE and Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Environment , Puntland

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU OF ANIMAL RESOURCES

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS (PACE)

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NUMBER REG/5007/005
EDF VII and VIII
FINANCING AGREEMENT No 61215/REG
And

SWISS HUMANITARIAN AID VETERINARMEDIZINISCHE HILFE Puntland, Somalia

CONTRACT No. 7F-01353.01 (SOMALIA)

IMPLEMENTED BY TERRA NUOVA, UNA, VSF-SUISSE AND CAPE

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(MOU)

PUNTLAND ZONE

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN

The **Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment** (hereafter called **MoLAE**) of Puntland State of Somalia under the representation of the **Honourable Minister Ahmed M. Egag**

AND

The **Somali PACE Project (SPP,** hereafter referred to as the **Project**) implemented by **TERRA NUOVA, UNA, VSF-SUISSE AND CAPE** (hereafter referred to as Organizations) working through PACE Zonal Office under guidance from Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit in Nairobi represented by the **Project Advisor, Dr Seiffuddin Maloo.**

IT HAS BEEN AGREED AS FOLLOWS

A. Responsibilities of Somali PACE in Puntland

The Somali PACE Project is entrusted by the European Commission (EC) and other donors to implement a project titled "Somali Pan African Control for Epizootics (Somali PACE) which enclosed text (technical component of project proposal, ANNEX I) forms integral part of the present Memorandum, and all parties involved declare to be fully aware of the nature of the proposal. The Project with its four organizations, Terra Nuova, UNA, VSF-Suisse, and CAPE as implementing Agencies, and EC, Swiss Humanitarian Aid (SHA) and DFID as Donors, are committed from their part to do the best efforts for a smooth and successful implementation of the project.

1. The Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit of Somali PACE (hereafter referred to as "SCIU") working through the Organizations is responsible, with delegation to the Zonal Office in Puntland State headquarter, for the coordination and supervision of the implementation of the project in Puntland.
2. Somali PACE through its Zonal Office will inform and collaborate with MoLAE and Private sector association (PULPA) in Puntland regarding the implementation of the project.
3. Activities to be implemented are the ones listed in the proposal (as referred to in Annex I and Annex II) but as a number of these activities were already implemented in Puntland by other EC funded projects, revised activities in consultation with MoLAE and private veterinary association of Puntland have been prepared (Annex VI). These revised activities are in line with PACE Results (Annex III and IV).
4. Somali PACE will be built up on achievements from previous EC funded projects carried out in Somalia and not repeat activities carried out in the past in collaboration with MoLAE.
5. During the implementation of the project, the Organization and the Project and their staff will not be held liable in either civil or penal action against any accidental injury caused by use of the Project's equipment, transport or facilities. All Organizations are expected to comply with laws and codes of employment contract ascertaining to them.
6. During the course of the project, the Project will pay no salaries to any persons, except those that are directly employed by the project and have a valid contract.
7. Any contract with a third party to carry out specific technical activities with PACE, apart from rehabilitation, will be agreed on a mutual basis between PACE Zonal Office, the MoLAE and PULPA.
8. PACE will carry out rehabilitation of public building allocated by MOLAE to be located in Garowe that will host the PACE Zonal office and the Epidemiology and Data

9. Any selection and supervision of external consultants contracted by Somali PACE Project from outside Puntland will be under the responsibility of SCIU.
10. Data and information related to livestock diseases gathered during the project and that bear a confidential character will be communicated to Puntland authorities of the MoLAE prior to dispatching or publicizing.
11. Assets purchased by PACE Zonal office will be used by the said office up to the end of the Project when the EC and the Donors will decide to whom they will hand over to.
12. All Donor funds allocated for PACE-related activities for Puntland are under the direct supervision of the Zonal Veterinary Advisor pending approval from SCIU Office (Annex V).
13. All PACE activities being undertaken in Puntland are subject to timely allocation and availability of respective Donor funds to their respective Organizations for allocation to the PACE Somali Project

B. Responsibilities of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment towards Somali PACE Project in Puntland

The Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment and the authorities of Puntland State of Somalia are committed at their best to guarantee all necessary conditions for the on-going activities, within their possibility, namely:

1. To provide for secure conditions in the area and accessibility to the places of operations.
2. To resolve and find adequate and appropriate solutions to all disputes, disagreements and similar problems that may arise between the PACE Project and any individual, group or local institution during the course of implementation of the Project.
3. To contribute towards the project by designating their appropriate staff members to be involved in the public sector component of PACE. The MoLAE should ensure and be responsible for all payment of their staff that are to be the link between PACE and MoLAE. PULPA should likewise designate their members to be involved in the private sector component of PACE.
4. To hire additional public servants, if need be, and provide their monthly salaries for them in the strengthening the public sector and second them to the PACE component of the public sector activities.
5. To facilitate the establishment of an Epidemiology and Data management Unit (EDMU) in the MoLAE. To be committed and give assurance that the MoLAE will continue managing the EDMU once PACE Project has ended and that sufficient funds be allocate by MoLAE to ensure sustainability.
6. Agree in principle to refer to AU-IBAR recommended Regional Diagnostic Reference Laboratories (Kenya) to test notifiable diseases targeted in PACE (rinderpest, PPR ,RFV and CBPP) in order to comply with international regulations and to give credit to surveillance activities in Puntland.
7. Participate and ensure sample preparation in appropriate manner for forward transmission to the Regional Diagnostic Reference Laboratories recommended by AU-IBAR.
8. To provide a building for rehabilitation for the base of PACE Zonal Office and additional rooms for the MoLAE public sector component of PACE.
9. To create a working environment that facilitates the establishment of private veterinary services including community based animal health (CBAHW) workers on need basis.

10. To delegate selected services to the private sector veterinarians by contracting the latter. The selected services that can be carried by the private sector veterinarians for the public sector under contracts can include mandatory vaccinations, disease surveys, meat inspection, brucella testing etc under the supervision of MOLAEAE.

11. To support and endorse the formation of professional bodies, e.g. Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA) and Livestock Traders Association

12. To ensure that appropriate veterinary regulations/guidelines and other policy issues that will be proposed and approved by all stakeholders are drafted and enacted into laws and acts by facilitating their proceeding in parliament.

13. To support the local networks for promoting livestock health

14. To guarantee Somali PACE exemption from any taxes or levies during the implementation of its activities in Puntland.

15. To ensure sustainability of the expected PACE results, the MoLAE with support from the authorities of Puntland State of Somalia to contribute to the following:

    - Support PACE activities in Puntland by committing part of livestock export related taxes and levies to MoLAE veterinary department.
    - Clarification on roles and functions of the private and public sectors in the delivery of animal health services.
    - Expedite the realization of the veterinary code.
    - Develop additional legislative measures to support the roles and functions of the MoLAE concerning the implementation of disease control related decisions.

C: OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

1. In event of arbitration between PACE Somali Project and MoLAE and the Puntland authorities, EC Somalia Unit will intervene and be responsible.
2. This MOU is valid for the duration of the Somali PACE Project
3. All PACE activities are subject to External evaluation and review and the project will be directed following the recommendations of the evaluation
4. The Organostructure PACE Somali Project will be as shown below:

We the undersigned agree to abide by our responsibilities and pledge to carry out the agreed activities for Somali PACE Project in Puntland.

SIGNED IN THIS DAY 30th OF September YEAR 2002

PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA
Min. Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and the Environment
BY
GAROWE

HONOURABLE AHMED M. EGAG
MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA.

AND

SOMALI COMPONENT
PACE
PUNTLAND

DR SEIFFUDDIN MALOO
PROJECT ADVISOR
SOMALI PACE PROJECT
S.C.I.U.

ANNEX 1: PACE RESULTS & ACTIVITIES

Introduction and Background

In Puntland, as for the rest of Somalia, the responsibility for preparing the Somali PACE component has been taken on by the implementing parties concerned including the AU/IBAR and EC Somalia Unit. The concept of the Somali PACE Programme takes into account results and recommendations of a planning workshop held in Hargeisa, Somaliland from 24th – 28th January 2000. Representatives of AU/IBAR, EC Somalia Unit, Somali veterinarians, representatives of INGO's already assisting the EC in the implementation of animal health projects in Somalia, representatives from the Ministries of Livestock in Kenya and Ethiopia, and representatives attended this workshop from FAO. The Programme has been developed along the lines of the overall objectives and results of PACE Global Plan, Somali component. Somali PACE for Puntland therefore will focus on four major domains:

- Capacity enhancement of livestock public sector
- Promotion of private veterinary services
- Development of an animal disease surveillance and information system
- Control of epizootic diseases affecting livestock trade from Puntland

Since the Somalia livestock production system goes beyond the national boundaries of Somalia, Somali PACE has to develop a zonal information network and a strong linkage to the regional PACE component. Therefore a fifth objective foreseen is:

- Establishing a regional network within which information on major trans-boundary diseases is exchanged and harmonised actions to control them are carried out.

Overall Objective

The programme will contribute to sustainable enhancement of production as well as trade of livestock and products of animal origin.

Because Somalia, and especially Puntland, economy is heavily dependent upon massive livestock trade with just one major partner it is vulnerable to sudden disruption of this trade with consequent economic hardship. Somali PACE attempts to reduce this vulnerability by assisting the livestock sector to cope with the imposition of future animal health restrictions that can be anticipated in the light of developments from the World Trade Organisation and other regional and sub-regional trading blocks.

Project Purpose

The immediate impact of the programme will be to enable livestock owners, traders, public and private sector animal health workers to co-operate in order to combat major livestock diseases. Among the yardsticks for that impact will be the continued existence of networks and fora involving all classes of actors interested in livestock health matters and an initiation or revitalisation of a Veterinary Board comprising of reputable persons representing: the public sector, private practitioners, livestock traders, veterinary pharmacists, livestock owners etc.

Results

Somali PACE aims to achieve five main results. These fit clearly within the four main categories of results outlined in guidelines for the preparation of national PACE projects. These are:

Somali PACE results in Puntland
1. The capabilities of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened.
2. The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced.
3. A livestock disease surveillance system is functioning.
4. Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional
5. Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning.

ANNEX II: ACTIVITIES FORESEEN

1. Capabilities of public sector animal health workers (AHWs) to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened (Result 1)

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

1.1.3 Assist public servants propose appropriate laws, regulations/guidelines and support various respective enforcement activities

1.1.4 Advise on appropriate personnel establishments and respective budgets

1.1.5 Assist the public sector to contract private sector professionals to carry out certain essential duties and popularize that approach to work.

1.1.6 Train selected personnel in technical and management subjects according to needs.

1.1.7 Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures according to PACE facilities.

1.1.8 Initiate establishment of an effective and efficient livestock information system.

1.1.9 Establish linkages between Somali public servants and public servants of neighbouring/regional countries.

2. Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced (Result 2)

2.1.1 Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector AHW's

2.1.2 Strengthen existing private sector professional association in Puntland (PULPA)

2.1.3 Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector AHW's

2.1.4 Enhance the capacity of the private AHW's to carry out some veterinary duties for the public sector

2.1.5 Promote working relationship between professionals and para-professionals and establishment of community based animal health services.

2.1.6 Link private sector AHW's to appropriate sources of financing for fixed and working capital needs, preferably under the umbrella of PULPA

2.1.7 Enable private sector AHW's to effectively contribute to policy dialogue, laws, regulations and guidelines.

3. Livestock disease surveillance system in Puntland is functioning (Result 3)

By the end of PACE Project an appropriate and sustainable livestock disease surveillance system will be in place and functioning such that routine and emergency reports on disease situation will be filled in time. PACE Somali will assist in implementing the following principal activities required to achieve this result.

3.1.1 Create widespread awareness about current status of livestock diseases and their impact in Puntland and Somalia in general

3.1.2 Co-ordinate the planning of a suitable livestock disease surveillance system, ensuring to involve a broad spectrum of stakeholders in the process

3.1.3 Motivate local traders to be involved and to support the surveillance process.

3.1.4 Train selected public and private sector personnel on relevant aspect of the system.

3.1.5 Co-ordinate the establishment of the system (basic and referral laboratories, survey teams, etc.)

3.1.6 Co-ordinate the initial implementation (testing) of system and adjust as necessary (data gathering, analyses, dissemination feedback, etc)

3.1.7 Assist in the collection and analysis of disease reports on the major clinical syndromes affecting livestock in Puntland.

3.1.8 Motivate local stakeholders to monitor and evaluate the system and to disseminate results locally and to neighbouring countries.

3.1.9 To synchronize the disease surveillance system in Puntland with systems in the 3 other zones of Somalia as well as systems in neighbouring countries to enable regular exchanges of data and if necessary taking of harmonized activities e.g. movement monitoring, disease monitoring and or vaccinations at a regional level

3.1.10 Work towards zonal declaration of freedom by investigating the presence or absence of Rinderpest in high cattle density areas in Puntland and harmonizing cross-border surveillance with Region V of Ethiopia

3.1.11 Embark on a RVF survey in Puntland

3.1.12 Carry out cross-sectional studies to assess the presence, the prevalence and distribution of RVF in Puntland.

3.1.13 Provide the required technical assistance to turn the main abattoirs in Puntland into valid observatory and monitoring sites for CBPP

4. Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, with respect to Rinderpest, RVF, PPR and CBPP (Result 4)

Somali PACE will assist Puntland to install a package of emergency preparedness and response system with respect to livestock diseases. The system will involve actors from other sectors of the economy who will be mobilised and trained to work as teams. In this area of intervention, one of the critical issues for the programme will be that of advising on appropriate emergency laws, regulations and guidelines.

The principal activities to achieve this result are:

4.1.1 Advise on establishment of vertically integrated EP&R structures involving multidisciplinary private and public sector personnel.

4.1.2 Advise on appointment of an emergency preparedness and response co-ordination teams

4.1.3 Train team members in carrying out appropriate tasks to confirm outbreaks of target diseases and to implement the adequate response to contend and eradicate them.

4.1.4 Advise on formulation of EP&R laws, regulations, guidelines and procedures.

4.1.5 Testing of the system (dry runs).

4.1.6 Co-ordinate emergency actions for the control/eradication of confirmed outbreaks of Rinderpest or other epidemics on need basis.

5. Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning (Result 5)

The principal activities to achieve this result are:

i. Publicize objectives, activities, mode of operation etc of PACE initiative

ii. Advise relevant stakeholders to form effective networks.

iii. Assist stakeholders to adopt appropriate objectives and activities for assorted networks.

iv. Elaborate and implement plans for building capacities of networks.

v. Participate in activities of area based national and international networks.

vi. Publicize activities, outputs and impacts of networks with particular emphasis on regional status of Rinderpest and other epizootics affecting trade.

ANNEX 3: TIME FRAME FOR PACE SOMALI PROJECT FOR 2 YEARS.

	Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity	Year 1				Year 2			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.5.1	**Capabilities of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened.**								
3.5.1.1	*Advise on roles and responsibilities of public servants and other actors in the livestock sector*								
	Hold workshops for stakeholders to discuss and define the roles and responsibilities of the public and private sectors in the delivery of animal health services and to receive feedback on recent developments.								
3.5.1.2	*Assist public servants to propose appropriate laws, regulations/guidelines and support respective enforcement activities*								
1.2.1	Study tours to other exporting PACE countries and to importing countries. Puntland each 2 pax x 3 weeks								
1.2.2	Find previous Somalia regulations and adapt in view of present conditions and lessons learned from study tour.								
1.2.3	Establish the mechanisms and infrastructure needed to implement the new regulations; border posts, movement permits etc.								
3.5.1.3	*Advise on appropriate personnel establishment and respective budgets*								
1.3.1	Determine the future structure of the animal health services in Puntland.								
1.3.2	Assist Puntland administration in defining Terms of Reference for key positions within line administration								
1.3.3	Advise on sustainable budgeting for required positions.								
1.4	*Assist the public sector to contact the private sector professionals to carry out certain essential duties and popularize the approach.*								
1.4.1	Prepare the Terms of Reference for different services to be carried out under sanitary mandate by the private sector.								
1.4.2	Develop all contractual requirements for the employment of private SVPs.								
1.4.3	Hold a workshop to explain contractual arrangements to all private SVPs wishing to carry out work for the public sector								
1.4.4	Recruit a suitable number of private SVPs to begin implementation of the project								

	Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity	Year 1				Year 2			
1.4.5	Provide the private SVPs with necessary training to carry out their new functions								
1.5.	*Train selected personnel in technical and management subjects according to need.*								
1.5.1.	Training course and workshop in disease surveillance for all network personnel.								
1.5.2	Training in data analysis and other epidemiological techniques for zonal and national epidemiologists.								
1.5.3	Training in the management, monitoring and evaluation, and funding of a sustainable public animal health service.								
1.6	*Contribution to the re-establishment of public infrastructure,*								

1.6.1	Prepare the inventory of resources (equipment, consumables, recurrent expenditure etc) required for a public service infrastructure.	
1.6.2	Advise on financial provision for procurement of the public service infrastructure.	
1.6.3	Procure, or identify, and commission public service infrastructure.	
1.6.4	Ensure budgetary commitment for the maintenance of the new infrastructure.	
1.7	*Promote effective implementation of initiatives and policies developed under 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4.*	
1.7.1	Implement the recommendations of the workshop in 1.1; new public service structure, new legislation etc.	
1.7.2	Publish the new regulations developed in 1.2 widely and ensure that all livestock owners and traders are aware of their responsibilities, and of the implications of not following the regulations.	
1.7.3	Advise on enforcement of regulations development in 1.2 in close collaboration with stakeholders and with other public sector services including the police and armed forces Ministries of Trade and Commerce etc.	
1.7.4	Monitor the use of the regulations developed in 1.2 through regular unscheduled visits to border crossing points and main stock routes etc.	
1.7.5	Follow up to ensure sustainability of public sector establishment defined in 1.3	
1.7.6	Monitor the outputs of the contracted SVPs and their effective co-ordination by the public sector (1.4)	
1.7.7	Follow-up to ensure that all necessary new skills have been provided through training, 1.5.	
1.7.8	Encourage trained staff to remain in post, and to pass on skills to other staff.	

Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity		Year 1	Year 2
1.8	*Initiate establishment of an effective and efficient livestock information system*		
1.8.1	Identify office and staff		
1.8.2	Identify different client needs and, therefore, expected outputs.		
1.8.3	Procure appropriate ICT hardware and software to utilize information being generated by other project components such as the animal health networks, disease surveillance etc., and other sources of information.		
1.8.4	Provide training in computer use.		
1.8.5	Prepare quarterly newsletter on livestock numbers, movements, export sales, disease occurrence, and disease control procedures; for distribution in hard copy or on internet.		
1.9	*Establish linkages between Somali public servants and public servants of nieghbouring/regional countries.*		
1.9.1	Initiate and maintain ICT linkages with neighbouring countries both directly and through PACE and other regional programmes		
1.9.2	Support Somali personnel to attend regional PACE meetings; and facilitate and encourage to participate in other regional meetings IGAD, RADISCON, Gulf Council etc.		
1.9.3	Invite public servants from neighbouring countries, including		

2	**Capabilities of private sector animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive service are enhanced.**	
2.1	*Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector AHWs.*	
2.1.1	Hold a workshop to establish the roles and responsibilities of the private and public sector.	
2.1.2	Development new legislation if necessary.	
2.2	*Assist private sector AHWs to establish and to operate associations and related bodies.*	
2.2.1	Hold a workshop/meeting to establish the role of the SLPF, the different functions and responsibilities of a veterinary association and a veterinary board.	
2.2.2	Follow up with assistance in the form of copies of the terms of association or reference for the veterinary associations and boards of other PACE Member States.	
2.3	*Train private AHWs to effectively play agreed roles in animal disease control; e.g. curative and preventive duties, consultancy services to exporters.*	
2.3.1	Carry out appropriate training courses for AHWs.	
2.3.2	Train CBAHWs and introduce the concept of their use in the delivery of private animal health services in rural areas.	

Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity		Year 1	Year 2
2.3.3	Encourage traders to vaccinate their export cattle against rinderpest (Southern zone only unless surveillance confirms this disease elsewhere in Somalia).		
2.4	Promote working relationship between professionals and para-professionals		
2.4.1	Ensure that the roles of different cadres of paraprofessionals in Somalia are defined and agreed to by all major stakeholders.		
2.4.2	Develop for (through the animal health network) in which professional and paraprofessionals can meet to discuss and agree on mutually beneficial modalities for improved delivery of animal heath services.		
2.4.3	Train community based paraprofessionals and initiate CBAHW based practices.		
2.5	*Link private sector AHWs to appropriate sources of financing for fixed and working capital needs, preferably under the umbrella of associations.*		
2.5.1	Identify alternative sources of finance		
2.5.2	Determine whether financier will deal directly with individual AHWs or with associations.		
2.5.3	Initiate meetings between AHWs / associations and sources of finance.		
2.5.4	Assist in the management and monitoring of loan schemes with associations.		
2.6	Enable private SVPs to effectively contribute to all dialogue and reform of policy, laws, regulations, guidelines etc.		
2.6.1	Include private sector SVPs and the SLPF in all workshops and meeting aiming to re-establish functioning animal health services in Somalia		
2.6.2	Explore other avenues of funding to assist private SVPs to establish them selves in rural areas		

3	**A disease surveillance system is functioning.**	
3.1	Create awareness about current status of livestock diseases and their impact in Somalia with specific reference to rinderpest.	
3.1.1	Hold stakeholders meeting at zonal level to explain the need for major livestock disease control.	
3.1.2	Determine at the stakeholders meeting which diseases are of importance and why, and rank their priority for control interventions.	
3.1.3	Regular radio bulletins on the control and outcome of individual outbreaks of major disease.	

Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity		Year 1	Year 2
3.2	Plan and initiate a sustainable livestock disease surveillance system, ensuring to involve a broad spectrum of stockholders in the process.		
3.2.1	Study tours for network coordinators, epidemiologists to see successful disease surveillance in neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Eritrea). (2 senior staff from Puntland and SLPF).		
3.2.2	Guidelines for the surveillance network to be preparedly jointly by public and private SVPs.		
3.2.3	Ensure, through dialogues, that all key players among the stockowners and trades understand the log-term benefits to be gained from improved disease surveillance in Somalia.		
3.3	*Train appropriate public and private sector personnel on relevant aspects of the surveillance system.*		
3.3.1	Workshops in surveillance techniques, disease reporting, disease investigation, co-ordination in Puntland.		
3.4	*Establish the disease surveillance systems (survey teams, referral laboratories, basic procedures etc.)*		
3.4.1	Develop mechanisms for regular reporting from field personnel to zonal coordinators.		
3.4.2	Develop standardized response to follow-up and investigate reports of disease.		
3.4.3	Initiate active disease surveillance based upon random surveys and purposive sampling.		
3.4.4	Train surveillance teams in the collection of specimens for different diseases.		
3.4.5	Determine mechanisms for collecting and storing samples in Somalia.		
3.4.6	Identify laboratories to analysis samples and prepare contract with laboratories (if necessary).		
3.4.7	Define mechanisms for submission to laboratories and subsequent reporting of results.		
3.4.8	Provide training on the analysis of results and subsequent decision-making.		
3.5	*Co-ordinate initials implementation (testing) of the system and modifies as necessary (surveillance procedures, reporting etc.)*		
3.5.1	Assess whether field and laboratory surveillance data are reported within acceptable periods of time.		
3.5.2	Verify and validate a proportion of field reports.		
3.5.3	Modify procedures in light of findings in 3.5.2		

	Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity	Year 1				Year 2			
3.5.4	Regularly test the system with a simulated outbreak and follow its progress within the system.								
3.5.5	Strengthen weak links in the system.								
3.6	*Conduct survey for rinderpest and other major diseases and carry out specific studies according to needs.*								
3.61	Collect and analyze diseases reports on the major clinical syndromes affecting livestock in Somalia.								
3.6.2	Design surveillance activities to identify the clinical syndromes, together with their prevalence and distribution.								
3.6.3	Assess the economic and social impact of the diseases								
3.6.4	Develop appropriate control programs.								
3.6.5	Specific surveys for rinderpest to be carried out in Puntland as soon as possible.								
3.6.6	Coordinated surveys for rinderpest in the rest of Somalia to be carried out when circumstances permit widespread access.								
3.7.	*Motivate local stakeholders to monitor and evaluate system and to disseminate results locally and to neighboring*								
3.7.1	Initiate a system in which livestock owners and traders as well as animal health workers regularly feedback information concerning the number of disease reports they have made and the rate of response from the animal health service/ project.								
3.7.2	Establish reporting mechanisms for zonal information to flow to the regional co-ordination possibly through a nation node.								
4	**Emergency preparedness and response systems are in place initially to rinderpest**								
4.1	*Advise on establishment of vertically integrated emergency preparedness and response (E P&R) structure involving multidisciplinary private and public sector personnel.*								
4.1.1	Initial workshop on the concept, components objectives and methodologies of emergency preparedness.								
4.1.2	Establish zone emergency preparedness committees.								
4.2.3	Establish zonal technical advisory committees.								
4.2	*Advise on appointment5 of zonal / national EP&R co-ordination teams (see activity 1.3).*								
4.2.3	Appoint EP officer and support team.								
4.2.4	Train EP officer, workshops and study tour.								
4.3	*Advise on formulation of EP&R laws, regulation guidelines and procedures (see activity)*								

	Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity	Year 1				Year 2			
4.3.1	Prepare zonal plans inline with regional and international guidelines.								
4.3.2	Identify needs for implementing the zonal emergency properness plan.								
4.3.3	Draft new regulations to assist implementing a zonal emergency preparedness plan.								
4.3.4	Pass new regulation into the zonal legislation.								
4.4	**Advise on elaboration and provision of EP & budgets, stocks, equipment, vehicles etc (see activity 1.3).**								
4.4.1	EP team to prepare lists of all resources needed to implement the								

4.4.3	Take steps to procure resources that are not immediately available and to identify further necessary inputs from the project (specialized equipment training etc).	
4.5	*Co-ordinate training of staff and livestock owners on emergency laws. Regulations procedures etc.*	
4.5.1	Stakeholders' workshops to ensure that staff and opinion leaders in the livestock sector are aware of the need for emergency preparedness and of the activities and regulations this may entail. (this will coincide with activities in result 5 below).	
4.6	Try out system (Dry run).	
4.6.1	Carry out one or more emergency preparedness exercises on an annual basis.	
4.7	Co-ordinate emergency action for the control/ eradication of confirmed out breaks of rinderpest or other epidemics.	
5	**Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning,**	
5.1.	*Publicize objectives mode of operation etc of PACE animal health networks (see activity)*	
5.1.1	Hold zonal workshops to promote PACE to all senior stakeholders including representatives of stockowners and pastoralists.	
5.1.2	Establish a radio output to broadcast information from PACE to all stakeholders including the pastoralists.	
5.2	*Advise relevant stakeholders to form effective networks.*	
5.2.1	Hold local workshop / meetings to encourage the establishment of local animal health networks.	
5.2.2	Support one or two promising local networks that can be used as models for others to emulate.	
5.2.3	Broadcast information by radio concerning the establishment of network.	
5.3	*Assist stakeholders to adopt appropriate objectives and activities for assorted networks.*	
5.3.1	Advise local networks (through personal visits, meetings and radio) on the management and activities of local animal health network	
5.4	*Elaborate and implement plan of building capacities of networks.*	

Result/ *Main Activity*/Sub-activity		Year 1	Year 2
5.4.1	Develop improved lines of communication (radio, telephone, fax, email, radio broadcast etc).		
5.4.2	***Ensure feedback or relevant advise to the pastoralists and other stockowners, and traders in order to ensure their participation.***		
5.4.3	Increase the incentive for members of local networks to search for and generate new information.		
5.5	*Participate in activities of area based, national and international networks.*		
5.5.1	Develop a plan for the integration of local networks into zonal and national networks		
5.5.2	Train zonal and district network coordinators in the operational activities and management of the networks, and inter-linking with other networks.		
5.6	*Publicize activities, outputs and impacts of networks with particular emphasis on regional status of rinderpest.*		

5.6.2	Prepare newsletters for dissemination either in written form or on the radio.								
5.6.3	Keep all network members informed of zonal and regional development concerning major disease including the possible risk of rinderpest; locations of new outbreaks, sources of infection, possible repercussions, treatment, methods of prevention and control etc.								

ANNEX IV: LOGFRAME

LOGFRAME FOR:	**SOMALI PACE PROGRAMME** **PN. 6125 / REG**	**COUNTRY: SOMALIA** Planning Period: Planning Date:	
INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Goal Production of livestock as well as trade in livestock and associated products are enhanced.			
Project Purpose Livestock owners, traders, public and private animal health workers (AHW), cooperate to combat major livestock diseases.	- 2 years after completion of prescribed training and assistance by the programme, 4/5 professional association(s) of AHW's and 3/5 of promoted networks continue to exist with the following features: • Convening of regular meetings, which realize quota. • Pursuing of objectives according to constitutions (s) e.g. contribution to policy formulation, laws, regulations, guidelines etc. • 4/5 of male and female members pay subscriptions with 3 months of demand. • Election or nomination of male and female officials according to constitution (s). • Audited accounts reflect positive image of organization (s). • 3/5 of members express satisfaction with officials and general conduct of business. - With effect from 09/2003, nomads, livestock traders, public and private sector AHWs operating in areas not directly contacted by PACE programme start to engage in consultative and collaborative livestock health promoting activities recommended by the programme e.g. vaccinations, associations (s), network etc. - By 03/2004 there will have been a quantifiable reduction in the number of new outbreaks of major disease entering Somalia. - Concerning rinderpest Puntland will be on the OIE pathway, and the disease situation in Central and southern Somalia will have been accurately defined through disease surveillance.	- Minutes of meetings. - Letters or reports on activities. - Financial records of networks / associations. - Auditors, reports. - Opinion survey of sample of members.	

INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATIORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Result / Output **1. Capabilities of public sector AHWs to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened.** **Main Activities:** 1.1. Advise on roles and responsibilities of Public servants and other actors in the livestock sector (see activity 2.1.). 1.2. Assist public servants to propose appropriate laws, regulation/ guidelines. 1.3. Advise on appropriate personnel establishment and respective budget. 1.4. Assist public sector to contract private sector professionals to carry out certain essential duties and popularize that approach to work. 1.5. Train selected personnel in technical and management subjects according to needs. 1.6. Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructure, vehicles, equipment etc. 1.7. Promote effective implementation of initiatives and policies development under 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4. 1.8. Initiate establishment of an effective and efficient livestock information system. 1.9. Establish linkages between Somali public servants and	-By 03/2002, promoted public servants in Puntland have been exposed to a bottom – up, broadly based, participatory and consultative process for formulating policies, law, regulations and guidelines. -By 12/2002 progress on key PACE activities in Puntland are as follows. • Draft livestock sector laws, regulation etc, have been tabled for adoption by higher-level authorities. • At least 4/5 of public sector veterinary personnel are registered and licensed according to regulations. • At least 3/5 of practicing private vets, pharmacists and pharmaceutical traders are registered and licensed according to regulations. • At least 3/5 of traded pharmaceutical products are registered. • Livestock sector reports containing data on trade and disease situation are published every 6 months.	- Minutes or reports on policy formulation for a. - Participatory M+E reports of PACE. - Draft laws, regulative, guidelines etc. - Official register of veterinarians. - Official register of pharmacists/pharmacies. - Livestock sector reports.	-Competent personnel are retained in public service. -Adequate funds are allocated to livestock sector by treasury.

INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Result / Output			
2. Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive service are enhanced.	- With effect from 02/2002 in areas directly contacted by the programme progress on key issues of interest will be as follows:	- PACE participatory M+E.	
Main Activities:		- Opinion survey of sample of nomads.	
2.1. Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector AHWs (see activity 1.1)	• Ratio or head of livestock per para-vet will be significantly reduced.	- Treatment / case records of SVP's.	
2.2. Assist willing private sector AHWs to establish and to operate professional association(s).	• 6/10 of nomads will express satisfaction with services of trained professional and para-professional personnel on issues such as: rate of success of treatment or advice, charges for services, communication / client relations, promptness of availability of personnel etc.	- Port records of exports.	
2.3. Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles e.g. curative duties, preventive duties, and consultancy services to exporters etc.	• Number of professional vets regularly working with CBAW's will be increased.	- Minutes of meetings.	
2.4. Promote working relationship between professionals and para-professionals.	• 7/10 new outbreaks of notifiable disease have been rapidly controlled by campaigns utilizing private practitioners.	- Exchange of notes	
2.5. Link private sector AHWs to appropriate sources of financing for fixed and working capital needs, preferably under umbrella of association (s).	• Number of professional vets operating in rural areas will be increased.	- Disease surveillance report	
2.6. Enable private sector AHWs to effectively contribute to policy dialogue, laws, regulations, guidelines etc.	• At least 1 association of private vet has been established and is holding regular office consultations with public sector personnel.		

INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATIORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Result / Output **3. Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning** **Main Activities:** 3.1. Create awareness about current status of livestock disease and their impact in Somalia with specific reference to rinderpest. 3.2. Plan and initiate a sustainable livestock disease surveillance system, ensuring to involve a broad spectrum of stockholders in the process. 3.3. Train selected public and private sector personnel, livestock owners, traders etc. on relevant aspects of the system. 3.4. Establish the system (basic and referral laboratories, survey teams etc). 3.5. Co-ordinate initial implementation (testing) of system and adjust as necessary (data gathering, analyses, dissemination feedback etc). 3.6. Conduct survey for rinderpest and other major diseases, and carry out specific studies according to needs. 3.7. Motivate local stakeholders to monitor and evaluates system and to disseminate results locally and to neighbouring countries.	- With effect from 12/200, a surveillance system will be operating in the project area which will have the following features: • Reports emanating from livestock owners with regard to potential outbreaks of reference disease reach decentralized epidemiological unit within 3 days. • Routine monthly reports from project area reach national epidemiological unit within 3 days. • 4/5 of reports of potential outbreaks of reference diseases are followed up on the 48 hours. • All potential outbreaks of epizootic disease are investigated according to recommended procedures/schemes of work within 7 days. • All laboratory specimens are analyses \ examined according to recommended procedures and reports issued to relevant parties within 7 days.	- Routine and special disease surveillance reports. - Follow-up reports. - Treatment case records of SVPS - Laboratory analyses reports.	- Somali authorities sustain surveillance system. - Improved security situation allows access to surveillance areas.

INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Result / Output **4. Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional initially to rinderpest.** **Main Activities:** 4.1. Advise on establishment of vertically integrated EP & R Structures involving multidisciplinary private and public sector personnel. 4.2. Advise on appointment of a zonal / national EP & R co-ordination team (see activity 1.3). 4.3. Advise on formulation of EP & R laws, regulations, guidelines and procedures (see activity 1.2). 4.4. Advise on elaboration around provision of EP & R budgets, stocks, equipment, vehicles etc. (see activity 1.3.) 4.5. Co-ordinate training of staff and livestock owners on emergency laws, regulations, procedure etc (see activity 1.5). 4.6. Try out system (Dry runts). 4.7. Co-ordinate emergency action for the control/ eradication of confirmed outbreaks of rinderpest or other epidemics.	By 12/2003, recommended emergency preparedness and response structures, personnel, vehicles, materials and equipment will be in place in Puntland and at least 1 dry test run will have been undertaken and rated as satisfactory on all key elements / steps. - All confirmed outbreaks of rinderpest or other epidemics have been successfully controlled and the sources eradicated.	- Test report. - Inventory records. - Verification reports.	- Somali authorities will sustain system. - Improved security situation allows access to outbreak areas.

INTERVENTIONAL LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATIORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Result / Output **5. Local networks for promoting livestock health are function.** **Main Activities:** 5.1. Publicize objectives, activities, mode of operation etc of PACE animal health networks (see activity 3.1). 5.2. Advise relevant stakeholders to form effective networks. 5.3. Assist stakeholder to adopt appropriate objectives and activities for assorted networks. 5.4. Elaborate and implement plan for building capacities of networks. 5.5. Participate in activities of area based, national and international networks. 5.6. Publicize activities, outputs and impacts of networks with particular emphasis on regional status of rinderpest.	- With 1 ½ years of commencement or initiation of network formal prescribed advisory services and training by programme will be completed and networks will the following features: • Constitution (s) list (s) of objectives. • Activity plan for, say 6 – 12 months. • 9/10 SVP's and 6/10 pastoralists associations participate in the network. • Regular meetings, which realize quora to exchange information etc. • An increasing number of activities not funded by programme or increased co-funding of activities from internally generated resources. - Within 2 years of commencement of the project, regular monthly messages on the zonal and regional disease situation are disseminated and received by network members.	- Constitutions / objectives of networks. - Reports on activities of networks. - Minutes of meetings. - Register of network participants. - Records in networks archives related to incoming and outgoing messages.	- Local administrati on supports free exchange of information .

ANNEX V: BUDGET FOR YEAR 1.

	Description	Unit Cost in $	Unit Cost in €	Total Unit	Total cost in €
	Works				
	Rehabilitation public buildings (Garowe)				**50,000**
	Somali PACE staff				
R	Zonal veterinary coordinator		1,470	11	16,170
R	Zonal administrator		1,117	11	12,287
R	Zonal Secretary/administrator		494	11	5,434
R	Support Personnel		118	44	5,192
	Logistics				
F	Somali Base running costs		850	11	9,350
R	Somali Bases equipment		5,000	1	5,000
R	Hire of cars in Somalia		2,047	12	24,564
	Counterpart Contribution				
	Purchase of car		14,000	1	14,000
	Running cost for purchased car		600	13	7,800
R	Public transport		300	4	1,200
	Support Public Sector				
R	Zonal Workshops		4,000	1	4,000
R	Training & training materials		14,300	1	14,300
	Support Private Sector				
R	2 training sessions (10 days)		4,500	2	9,000
R	Support Private Association		3,750	1	3,750
	Surveillance				
R	Cross sectional investigations		30,000	1	30,000
R	Follow up investigations		-	-	-
R	Awareness campaigns		2,500	1	2,500
	Emergency Preparedness				
R	Control other diseases		1.5	20,000	30,000
	Networking				
R	Regional co-ordination meetings		250	35	8,750
R	Networking/guidelines		2,000	1	2,000
	Border meetings		2,000	1	2,000
	Total project costs				**255,297**

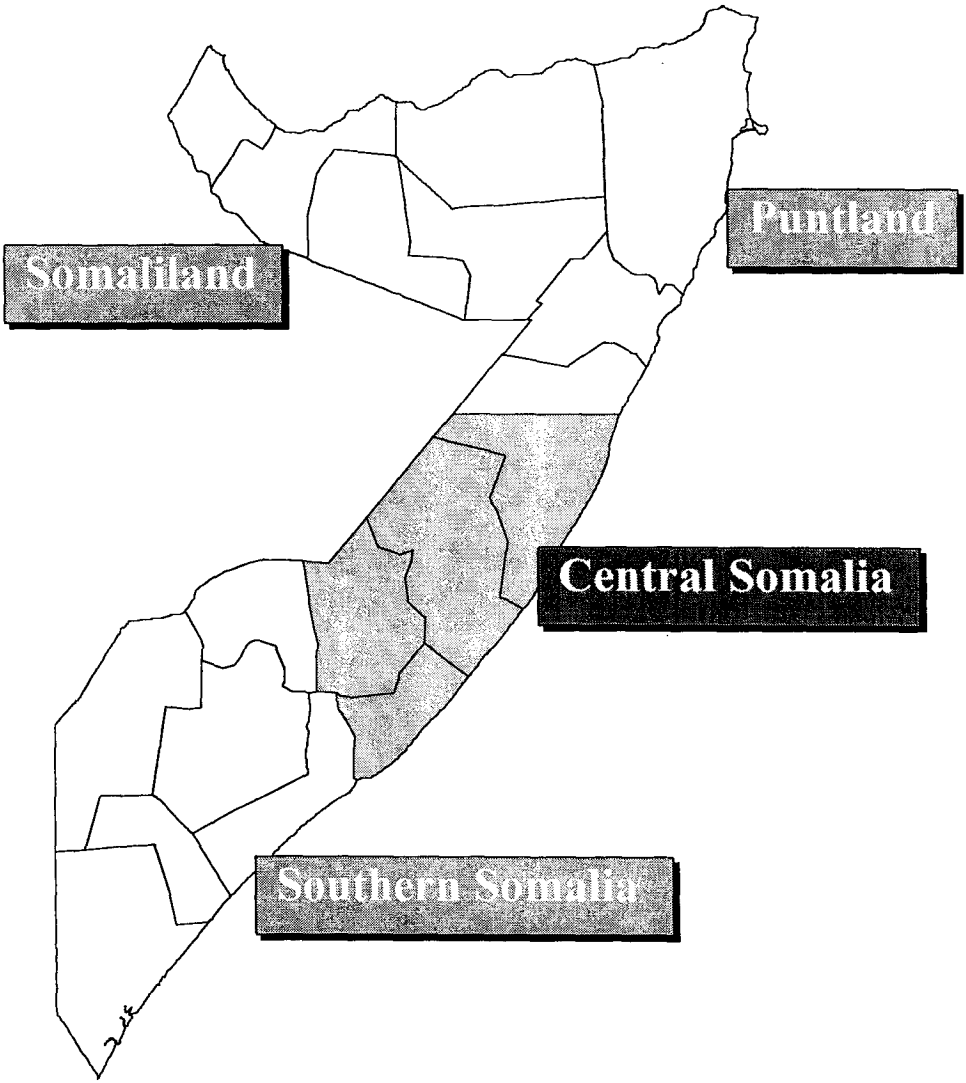
ANNEX VI: TIMEFRAME AND ACTIVITY CODES FOR YEAR 1 FOR PUNTLAND.

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CODE
Advice on roles and responsibilities of public servants and other actors in livestock sector.	110
a) Hold a workshop in Puntland zone, for 25 participants for four days	
Assist public servants to propose appropriate laws, regulations guidelines and support respective enforcement activities.	
a) Find previous Somali regulation	
b) Form a task force to review these laws and adapt the appropriate ones and add any new addendum.	120
Advice on appropriate personnel establishment and respective budget.	
a) Determine the future structures of animal health services: Workshop on organogramme for animal health department	121
b) Assist Puntland administration in defining Terms of Reference for key positions within line of administration.	122
Assist public sector to contract private sector professionals to carry out certain essential duties and popularize that approach to work	
a) Prepare terms of reference for difference services to be carried out under sanitary mandate by the private sector	330
b) Develop all contractual requirements for the employment of private SVP's	
c) Hold workshop to explain contractual arrangements of the private SVP's to carry out works for the public sector.	330 330
Train selected personnel in technical and management subjects according to needs	
a) Training course and workshops in diseases surveillance for all network personnel (Year 1 training: 15 participants, public and private vets for 10days).	220
b) Training in data analysis and other epidemiological techniques for zonal and national epidemiologist (15 participants, pubic and private vets for 10 days)	220
c) Training in management, monitoring, evaluation and funding of a sustainable public animal health services (15 participants for 5 days)	123
Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures, equipment etc	
a) Prepare the inventory of resources (equipment consumables, recurrent expenditures) required for a public service (running costs)	
b) Advice on financial provision of the public service infrastructure (rehabilitation of public buildings in Puntland 50,000€)	150
c) Procure, or identify, and commission public service infrastructure	
d) Ensure budgetary commitment for the maintenance of the new infrastructure.	
Initiate establishment of an effective livestock information system	
a) Identify offices	412
b) Identify staff	412
Establish linkages between Somali public servants and public servants of neighbouring regional countries.	
a) Initiate and maintain ITC linkages with neighbouring countries – directly and through PACE and other regional programmers.	540
b) Support Somali personnel to attend regional PACE and other regional meetings IGAD, RADISCON, Gulf Council etc.	540

ANNEX VI: TIMEFRAME AND ACTIVITY CODES FOR YEAR 2 FOR PUNTLAND.

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CODE
Assist public servants to propose appropriate laws, regulations guidelines and support respective enforcement activities.	
a) Study tour to importing countries and other PACE exporting countries	124
b) Establish mechanisms & infrastructure need to implement new regulations, border posts, movement permits etc.	CAPE 140
Initiate establishment of an effective livestock information system	
a) Identify different client needs and expected outputs.	510
b) Procure ITC hardware and software to utilize information being generated by other project components such as the: ▪ Animal health network ▪ Disease surveillance ▪ Other sources of information	510
c) Provide training in computer use	510
d) Prepare quarterly newsletter on livestock numbers, movements, export sales, diseases occurrence, and disease control procedures, for distribution in hard copy or on Internet.	510
Train selected personnel in technical and management subjects according to needs a) Training course and workshops in diseases surveillance for all network personnel (Year 2 training: 15 participants, public and private vets for 10days)	220
Promote effective implementation of initiatives and policies developed (Master Plan & Legislation).	
a) Implement the recommendations developed for the new public service structure, new legislation.	CAPE
b) Publish the new regulators developed widely and ensure that all livestock owners and traders are aware of their responsibilities, and of the implications of not following the regulations.	CAPE
c) Advise on the enforcement of regulations developed in close collaboration with stakeholders and with other public with other public sector services including the police and armed forces, ministries of trade and commerce etc.	
d) Monitor the use of the regulation developed through regular unscheduled visits to border crossing points on main stock routes.	
e) Follow up to ensure sustainability of public sector establishment defined in 1.3 (appropriate personnel and TOR)	
f) Monitor the outputs of the contracted SVP's and their effective coordination by the public sector.	
g) Follow-up to ensure that all necessary new skills have been provided through training	
h) Encourage trained staff to remain in post, and to pass on skills to other staff	
Establish linkages between Somali public servants and public servants of neighbouring regional countries Invite public servants from neighbouring countries, including importers, to visit Somalia to assess developments in the livestock sector.	540

SECTION C - PACE CENTRAL SOMALIA



C.1 PACE CENTRAL SOMALIA ZONE

i) Introduction

The initial part of this quarter has been devoted to the evaluation and related activities concerning the possibility of re-opening activities in Central Somalia, while the second part has been concentrated on the assessment in the four Regions on the possibility of carrying out the cross-sectional rinderpest survey through sensitisation missions.

C.1.1 Result 1: Capabilities of public sector AHWs to regulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened Support to public sector.

No public sector activity in Central Somalia

C.1.2 Result 2: Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced.

i) Working on private sector strategy.

Following inputs from PACE colleagues, the strategy paper has been adjusted. A concept paper has been developed in order to harmonize concepts of privatisation of Veterinary services with concepts included in CAPE strategy. A further contribution should come from the CAPE component in order to finalize common strategies.

ii) Visit by Zonal Advisor Central zone to Hargeysa, Somaliland

The Zonal Advisor for Central Somalia visited Somaliland with the objective to present the concept of private sector support in PACE. After discussion with Zonal coordinator in Hargeysa, a meeting with ULPA was arranged.

Meeting with executive Committee of ULPA

Present were:

Dr. Abdullahi Rabile Good – Liaison Officer ULPA
Dr. Ishmael Ibrahim Warsame – Chairman ULPA
Dr. Ali Mohammed Ali – Technical Officer ULPA
Dr. Yusuf Mohammed Jama – Secretary

A brief on the PACE project was presented and the involvement of the private sector in PACE emphasised. Key areas of interest were ability to carry out disease surveillance activity through contracts given for sanitary mandate and the commitment of MOL to adhere to these contracts. A short presentation on the role played by the private sector in Somaliland related to the delivery of Veterinary services, especially focused on the sero-surveillance system was presented by ULPA. A brief report on the discussions with ULPA is presented in Annex C.1

iii) Meetings with Hiraan Veterinary Association (HVA)

HIRAN VET ASSOCIATION meeting has been called by the PACE Coordinator in order to reach a final agreement on the list proposed long ago for the contract holders training and survey. In order to follow correct procedures, PACE staff was suggested by us to officially invite in writing the association and to produce an agenda for the meeting.

Outcome of the meeting:

- Lists have been unanimously endorsed and PACE has got the final blessing from the

- The CERELPA Chairman has endorsed list of participants for the contract holders.
- The Hiraan Veterinary association and the CERELPA have commonly found an office in town with two rooms, one each association plus one to be used for meetings.
- Representatives of the two Associations and PACE personnel have collected voluntary contributions from members and contacted a company in town for the furniture.
- After a short meeting with the PACE local adviser and the Somali National coordinator, representatives asking for structured contribution from Pace Somalia Project, have been suggested to produce a budget of activities foreseen by the associations, which will be finally presented and discussed at national level.

Expectations from PACE

After some informal and official meetings with members of the Hiraan Vet association, members continuously highlighted some points:

- Members are still expecting PACE to take initiative leading to a better management of the Association and acting as a trouble-shooter for their internal problems.
- Members are willing to propose activities because they think that PACE will fund them.

During the above-mentioned meetings, the adviser has advised members of the Association how to act to make the association grow and has shown the possibility of planning activities as an Association.

A brief report on the meeting is presented in Annex C2

iv) Field trips with Veterinarians in Hiraan/Middle Shabelle region

The purpose of these visits in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions was to accompany private veterinary teams for the purpose of observing their clinical capabilities and also using the opportunity to discuss with communities the main objective of PACE with regards to establishing a system of disease information and surveillance.

A total of 3 districts in Hiraan and 4 in Middle Shabelle were visited. Veterinary teams carried out their private business in veterinary therapeutics and sale of veterinary products.

Annex C 3 gives a report of this activity in 2 regions.

C.1.3 Result 3: Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning with specific reference to Rinderpest

i) Sensitisation Survey in Central Somalia

A sensitisation survey prior to the forthcoming cross-sectional rinderpest survey was carried out in all regions of Central Somalia The regional veterinary association members were engaged to conduct the sensitisation under the supervision of the Central zone PACE Zonal Coordinator and the CERELPA Chairman.

A total of 23 districts were covered engaging 2 Veterinary professionals per district and the local veterinary association representative of the region.

1 - OBJECTIVES

To sensitise the stakeholders on the forthcoming PACE activities and assess the current situation of livestock in Central regions

2 - ACTIVITIES

- Status of Private veterinary services.
- Livestock movement and grazing pattern
- List of NAHA's and Auxiliaries operating in the zone (active)
- Active stakeholder members list.
- Selection of collection points where cold chain was available
- Radio communication points

The information was collected in a designed questionnaire even with participatory methods.

Annex C 4 gives a report on the above survey as prepared by the Zonal Coordinator.

C.1.4 Results 4 and 5: Emergency preparedness and response and local networking

No activities were foreseen in the quarter.

C.1.5 Result 6: Programme is effectively coordinated

Although the Pace staff on the ground in Beled-Weyne has been continuously sending during the month of July to Nairobi positive messages related to the security situation and the possibility of reopening activities, it was strong impression of the Zonal adviser, Project adviser and Somali country coordinator that something more should have been discussed and clarified.

Special importance was given to the role of the SLPF and the regional and Zonal association regarding to their relationship with local authorities and, especially related to this matter, local authorities were to be requested to recognize the SLPF, the Regional Associations and the Zonal Association as their only technical counterpart concerning Veterinary activities in Central Somalia.

Strong statement in this sense would avoid any future problem, not giving to any local authority the possibility of interfering with the decision of PACE.

The role of the local professional Association needed to be clarified as well, part of the problem coming from that direction as everyone had a negative feeling about the relationship between Association's members and PACE Coordinator.

The National Coordinator, the National Adviser and the Zonal Adviser from the 22nd up to 25th of July carried out a mission in Beled-Weyne.

Objective of the mission was to:

- Evaluate the level of knowledge of the local authorities related to the activities of PACE and their willingness to co-operate
- Evaluate the willingness of the Hiraan Veterinary association members to collaborate with PACE
- Individuate future strategies of implementation of activities and indicate the way forward

Outcomes of the mission:

- Local traditional Hiraan Region authorities in presence of Dr. Seiffuddin Maloo, Dr. Mohammed Ali Gedi and Dr. Massimo Castiello, recognized SLPF, Hiraan Veterinary Association and CERELPA as the only technical counterparts of PACE in Central Somalia and committed themselves in giving full support to any initiative coming from these components
- The Hiraan Veterinary association members in a open meeting in presence of Mohammed Ali Gedi, formed a 5 persons committee that, up to end of the official Chairman mandate, will act as Chairman and will take any decisions concerning professional matters together.

sensitise livestock owners and authorities about the forthcoming cross-sectional survey. The activity will also be seen as an evaluation of the capability of the PACE Coordinator to work in different areas without any major constrains even though during the survey the Chairman of CERELPA will assist him. The support given by the colleague will be carefully evaluated and will be giving indication for future operational strategies.

C.2 WORK PLAN NEXT QUARTER

CENTRAL SOMALIA	
RESULT	**ACTIVITIES**
1	***The capabilities of Public sector (MoL) to regulate, coordinate and evaluate livestock development sector are strengthened***
	NO ACTIVITIES FORESEEN IN CENTRAL SOMALIA
2	***Private sector strengthening***
	SUPPORT TO AND CAPACITY BUILDING CERELPA
3	***Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning***
	PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR SURVEY
	GROUND PLANNING FOR RP SURVEY
	CONTRACT HOLDER TRAINING
	RP SURVEY CENTRAL ZONE
	FINALISATION AND DISPATCHING SAMPLES
4	***Emergency Preparedness and response***
	INITIATION ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY
5	***Local/Regional networks for animal health are functioning***
	FAMILIARISATION VISIT OF NETWORKING CONSULTANT
6	***Programme is effectively coordinated***
	FINALISE PRIVATE SECTOR STRATEGY
	WORK PLAN HARMONISATION MEETING
	WORK PLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER
	QUARTERLY REPORTS

C.3 PERSONNEL

Name	Nationality	Position	Recruitment Date	Present during the reporting time
Mr Hassan Addow	Somali	Secretary	1st March 2002	Yes
Mr Omar Wesuge Tifow	Somali	Security staff	15th March 2002	Yes
Mr Moh'ed Hussen Dirie	Somali	Security staff	15th March 2002	Yes
Mr Ibrahim Ali Osman	Somali	Security staff	15th March 2002	Yes
Mr Abdiwahid Moh'ed Allane	Somali	Security staff	15th March 2002	Yes

C.4 INVENTORY

An updated list of physical goods that have been acquired by the project to date is included.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02 - CENTRAL SOMALIA

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B090	25/02/02	72051	ELECTRICITY FAN	30.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B091	25/02/02	72051	ELECTRICITY FAN	30.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B092	25/02/02	72051	ELECTRICITY FAN	30.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B093	25/02/02	72051	ELECTRICITY FAN	30.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B094	25/02/02	72051	ELECTRICITY FAN	30.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B095	25/02/02	72051	IRON	25.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
B097	23/08/02	72301	DC/AC INVERTER	112.60	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A084	06/07/02	72212	FURNITURE (BED + MATTRESS)	57.20	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A088	25/02/02	72051	OFFICE CHAIR	70.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A089	25/02/02	72051	OFFICE CHAIR	70.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A090	25/02/02	72051	OFFICE CHAIR	70.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A091	25/02/02	72051	OFFICE CHAIR	70.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A092	25/02/02	72051	DYNAMO	50.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A093	25/02/02	72049	MEETING TABLE	55.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A094	25/02/02	72049	CUPBOARD	132.33	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A095	25/02/02	72049	CUPBOARD	132.33	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A096	25/02/02	72049	CUPBOARD	132.33	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A097	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	27.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A098	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	27.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A099	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	27.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A100	25/02/02	72049	OFFICE DESK	87.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A101	25/02/02	72049	OFFICE DESK	87.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A102	25/02/02	72049	OFFICE DESK	87.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A103	25/02/02	72049	OFFICE DESK	87.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A104	25/02/02	72049	BLACKBOARD	16.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A105	25/02/02	72049	BLACKBOARD	16.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A106	25/02/02	72049	BLACKBOARD	16.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A107	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	51.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A108	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	51.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A109	25/02/02	72049	SHELF	51.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE
A110	25/02/02	72049	CLOTH CUPBOARD	116.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	OFFICE

RECEIVED FROM EU PROJECTS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			No Entries				

RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B089	25/02/02	72052	FREEZER	600.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B098	24/08/02	72302	DRY CELL BATTERY	25.90	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B087	18/09/02	72348	SATELLITE PHONE PLUS INSTALLATION	500.00	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B026	25/01/02	10022	DESKTOP 15 DIGITAL COLOUR MONITOR 4CPK1400087	623.16	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B027	25/01/02	10022	625VA UPS 11202152	62.32	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.
B028	25/01/02	10022	HP DESKJET PRINTER 845C CN185IP3ZM	122.14	BELEDWEYNE	PACE	IMPL. PARTN.

Annex C1: Mission to Somaliland meeting with ULPA

Meeting with ULPA

Present were:

Dr. Abdullahi Rabile Good – Liaison Officer ULPA
Dr. Ishmael Ibrahim Warsame – Chairman ULPA
Dr. Ali Mohammed Ali – Technical Officer ULPA
Dr. Yusuf Mohammed Jama – Secretary

Discussion focused on

- Increase performances of the private sector in term of animal treatments,
- Legislation that allow private sector to operate;
- Sanitary mandate given to private sector through contracts
- Detailed explanation on role of CBAHWs in PACE.
- Veterinary Drugs and their prices

It was reiterated that private clinical work was the responsibility of the private veterinary practice and that PACE would not support day-to-day clinical activity. Legislation in Somaliland was prepared through a Veterinary Code. UPLA should pressure the MOL to finalise this document.

The concept of sanitary mandate was discussed and as ULPA was contracted in the RVF survey, similar support will be provided through PACE.

CBAHWs are a reality in Somaliland. PACE through CAPE should establish linkages with this cadre of people, as left unchecked could become a problem. In the last years a lot of training of CAHW's has been carried out by several INGO (IRC, Vetaid, WHO among others) without common strategy and without informing the Association. Local Vets were hired for the training and, because they were paid, they have not been complaining so far but now the situation is becoming really dangerous for the private practice and actions have to be taken. CBAHWS should be the outreach and be linked to private veterinarians.

Price of drugs charged to the livestock owners at the end of the chain (when added with professional fee) is not attractive and people still prefer to buy drugs from the sellers.

There is no preferential channel for the Veterinary drugs in the country and drugs are available everywhere without any restriction (there is no complains about fake or expired drugs but there is no restrictions on quality or effectiveness of the imported Veterinary drugs)

A special commission appointed by the Ministry of Livestock and financially supported by some INGO's is re-writing the Somali Veterinary Code and, in these days, a draft is already circulating but the attendants of the meeting have guaranteed that very low consideration has been given to the Private sector in the document.

Apparently in the list of competences assigned to the public and private sectors in Somaliland, very few of them are given to the private (the traditional ones such as clinical services and drugs distribution) and some area such as diagnosis of infectious diseases, the Brucella test and some trainings are still under the public, creating a lot of professional concerns about. The ULPA Executive Committee has been asked to make the final comments on the documents before sending it for the final discussion to the Parliament. In this sense the Association has already written a letter of complains to the Ministry of Livestock.

Discussion focused later on the activities foreseen by PACE project in order to increase performances of the private sector either in term of animal treatments or legislation; detailed explanation about activities has been given to the attendants.

Regarding the Veterinary Code, the privates shouldn't focus too much their attention on the activities listed respectively under the private and public sectors but what is very important is that the final document must contain the possibility that the State or Government will appoint private practitioners for the delivery of Veterinary services of "public importance". The **"sanitary mandate"** should not be a tool used by the Government in special circumstances only, but it should be the system in which most of the Central Governments will run the majority of the Veterinary services in the coming years according with the AU/IBAR strategies on privatisation.

Annex C2: Meeting with Hiraan Veterinary Association

Meeting with the Hiraan Veterinary Association

A meeting Held in Pace Office 24-09-02 participated by HVA Committee and Pace Zonal Adviser and Pace Somali Coordinator, to discuss about the key points such as co-operation between HVA and PACE.

After having long discussion between Pace Advisor and HVA, Advisor of PACE suggested the following points:

- Pace Activity and role of HVA
- Capacity buildings of the Association
- Project proposals of the members of the Association as Groups of individual concerning Livestock Issue.
- Project proposals of the Community.

First priority will be Vet professional

Inducement of the Association

HVA agreed the collaboration and the objectives suggested by the Adviser and promised that will fully collaborate with HVA and talked about the PACE work-plan on short term and long term.

HVA will prepare monthly report regarding about disease information through out the Region, collecting data information clinics and they selected these Vet. Professionals.

1- B/Weyne District	Abdisalan Osman Amin Ali Dahir Mohamed
2- B/Burti District	Omar Dirie Momin Abdi Mahad
3- J/Laqsi District	Mohamed Momin Hufane Haji Ahmed yarrow Mumin
4- Matabaan District	Abdullahi Khaliif Muhumed Ali Dahir Max'ed
5- Mahas District	Abdulqadir Doli

Monitoring

Dr, Mohamed Abdulle Hassan (Fox)
Dr, Abdullahi Elmi Nor (Agane)

HVA will advise PACE and other institutions current working livestock Issue or related activities have to contact with HVA Office

HVA will monthly participate the inter-Agency meeting to address their own activities

HVA has planned to prepare project proposal in the near future, in which 8 projects are in livestock field sector's hand and most of them are small-scale projects in the Region.

The purposed projects, in which we are very interesting as HVA, are the following:

- Extension of dairy Cattle (milk production)
- Dipping Vats Projects
- Deterioration river access points
- Environmental projects small scales
- Slaughter houses (rehabilitation, reconstruction)
- Micro credit proposal projects.
- Capacity building

We planned the following projects for the Region and they are as follow:

1. B/Weyne District	8 Projects
2. B/Burti	3 Projects
3. J/Laqsi	2 Projects
4. Mahas	1 Projects
5. Matabaan	1 Projects

Annex C3: Field trip with Veterinarians in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Regions

Field trip with Veterinarians in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Regions

A) Hiraan Region

Field trip to the west site area of the river (Gel Je'el and Eylo clans) accompanied by the PACE Secretary Mr. Abdirahman Hassan Addow and Vet Ass. Abdisalan Osman Amin.

Villages visited: El Ali, big village 75 Km. far from Beled-Weyne.

Watering points: Kutaabo laays, still 25 Km. Away from Beled-Weyne
Buqda, big village 90 Km far from Beled-Weyne

Activity carried out:

- Treatments carried out on sick animals, good opportunity to verify the sale capacity and the curative skills of two vets.
- Discussion with livestock owners health problems of their livestock and communicating the contents of the programme and the coming time for the survey in the area
- We have been considering that probably the watering point has an average of animals coming for drinking per day of 5,000 – 6,000 all species included.
- Part on privatisation of the Vet services has been commented, discussed and questioned by all participants with the major role plaid in the discussion by the Vet Assistant.

Outcomes: Differently from the areas visited by me previously, the feeling is that people look more cooperative especially when taking about livestock programmes. We have to consider that in this area are living communities that are less used to receive international help and they are therefore keener to welcome new entries without any initial complaints. Last but not least communities here are more rural and really interested in the health of their camels and other livestock and much less involved in political and fighting problems currently coming from Mogadishu. We received strong request for training of CAHW's due to the complete absence of any person who can engage himself in curative activities.

B) Middle Shabelle Region

1 – Objective

Objective of the mission was to prepare the base for the forthcoming training for contractors and to carry out an assessment mission in part of Middle Shabelle area inclusive of sensitisation meetings with respective authorities in order to verify the possibility of performing the future survey activity.

2 – Mission addressing which trust/or result of PACE

Activity in private sector, Survey in Central area of Somalia with special reference to Rinderpest

3 – Duration (time frame, days)

From the 16th of September up to the 30th included.

4 – Area visited Zone, Region, District, Towns, Villages, and Watering point, livestock markets.

Central Somalia, Middle Shabelle, Jowhar town and surrounding areas, Maaday and neighbouring

5 – Meeting held

Authorities in Hiraan, Veterinarian from HVA in Beled-Weyne, meeting with all 4 SVP's selected in Middle Shabelle for the future survey and meetings with local authorities in Middle Shabelle.

6 – Person met and their contacts

- Chairman of Middle Shabelle Vet association
- Team leaders and monitor selected for the future survey in Middle Shabelle
- District Commissioners of War-Sheik
- District Commissioners of Adale
- Chiefs of Security of Adale and Calimo
- Middle Shabelle Vice-Governor
- Middle Shabelle Governor
- Middle Shabelle Responsible for the Security
- Pharmacy in Jowhar (clinic of Dr. Da'uud)
- Pharmacy in Jowhar (NAHA member of the Association)
- Pharmacy in Jowhar (owned by a partner of Bahashir drug dealer in Nairobi)
- Pharmacy in Calimow (Dr. Hassan Calimow, member of the Association)
- Pharmacy in Maaday (Dr. Hassan Maaday member of the Association)
- Pharmacy in War-Sheik (Dr. "Africa") member of the Association and resident in Mogadishu)
- Visit to the slaughterhouse in Jowhar town
- Visit to the Hospital and meeting with the Doctor in charge of infectious diseases and sanitation (the meat inspector in the Jowhar slaughterhouse reports to him the suspected cases of zoonosis)

7 – Summary of activities

Assessment of characteristics of areas where the future survey is to be carried out and contact with colleagues to verify their level of confidence in the possibility of performing this kind of activity.

Contact with authorities to verify their level of willingness in co-operate with the teams on the ground both in term of dissemination of messages to nomads and in term of monitoring security.

During the travel in the areas visited many treatments of sick animals and contact with livestock owners have been done. Drug sale has been an activity throughout the journey and there has been a good opportunity of visiting some Pharmacies run by Somali Vet professionals.

Check on the type of drugs on sale in the different pharmacies, condition and expiring date.

8 – Major outcomes

People are aware from months that a survey activity will soon start in their area and are, as confirmed many time, willing to collaborate. Animals' keepers and not only authorities are afraid that the export related situation will worsen in terms of possibility to export and they have noticed recently a dramatic decrease in the purchasing power of their livestock.

In the late 90'es nomads in Central Somalia could exchange one mature goat for one bug of rice coming from Ethiopia, while nowadays the value of one mature goat hardly reaches 200,000 Somali Shillings when one bug of rice costs 350,000 Somali Shillings (personal observation during several trips).

Veterinary business only (a part Da'uud in Jowhar) and they are running other activities but in their own villages they are the only ones doing the activity and the community considers them reference point in term of animal disease and treatments.

9- Security situation

Special attention must be paid to the security situation in Middle Shabelle. Areas close to Mogadishu special zone are and will suffer instability due to the lack of balance and agreement between families controlling the zone.

As said buy many people during the mission, this is a waiting time before the reconciliation conference in Nairobi, after that everything can happen.

Maaday is considered calm in these days while months ago has been theatre of heavy fighting between families. The situation in War-Sheik and Adale towns and surroundings areas can be considered so far safe for operation while the zone around Balhad cannot be considered suitable for the presence of an expatriate (in case we will have to send some of the expatriates on the ground to supervise or supports teams on the grounds). Landmines on the road between Adale and War-Sheik have been removed; therefore the road can be safely travelled.

Situation in Jowhar is quite as usual.

10 - Conclusion

Although the planned survey should be carried out in the 4 Regions of central Somalia at the same time, we have to consider that Middle Shabelle needs a particular approach. The possibility of encountering problems during activities in Middle Shabelle cannot be excluded at all. At the same time while same area can be characterized by high tension, others can be still suitable for operation and, after a careful assessment, could allow activities. The final conclusion is that even in the unfortunate eventuality of clash coming out in Middle Shabelle, if the problems will tend to remain confined in well-known and specific areas, a flexible work plan could allow PACE to carry out the survey activity in most of the points.

Annex C4: Pre-survey sensitization in Central Somalia

Pre- survey sensitisation in Central Somalia

1 - OBJECTIVES.

To sensitise the stakeholders on the forthcoming PACE activities and assess the current situation of livestock in Central regions

2 - ACTIVITIES.

- Sensitise stakeholders on forthcoming PACE activities
- Collection of Disease Information of the Livestock in Central Regions.
- Status of Private veterinary services.
- Livestock movement and grazing pattern
- List of NAHA's and Auxiliaries operating in the zone (active)
- Active stakeholder members list.
- Selection of collection points where cold chain was available
- Radio communication points

The information was collected in a designed questionnaire even with participatory methods.

3 - BACKGROUND

Central Regions consist of four regions namely South Mudug, G/Gaduud, Hiraan, and Middle Shabelle and 23 districts.

Name of Regions	Hiraan	Galgaduud	South Mudug	M/Shabelle
Name of Districts	B/Weyne	Dhusamareeb	Galkaiyo	Jowhar
	B/Burti	El-bur	Hobyo	Bal'ad
	J/Laqsi	Adado	Harardhere	Mahaday
	Mahas	Balanballe		Adale
	Matabaan	Elder		Warsheikh
		Galhareri		Run Nirgod
		Guri'el		Aden Yabal

The central regions are climatically arid, some parts of Hiraan and Middle Shabelle have permanent water supply by Shabelle River, other parts of Central regions have insufficient water supply.

This Zone has the largest livestock population in the country (particularly ship/goats and camels). 70% of the population in the zone is partoralists and their life-style is nomadic and depends on livestock and livestock products for their livelihoods.

This sensitisation survey in Central regions was conducted by the veterinary professionals (50 vet and vet assistants including the four regional vet associations Chairmen) and supervised by:

1 - Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud PACE ZONAL VET COORDINATOR
2 - Dr. Suleyman Mohamed Salah CERELPA CHAIRMAN

A) The dates of the meetings with the different community are given below.

Table 1.

No.	Date	District	
1	05/08/2002	Dhusamareeb	
2	06/08/2002	Guri'el	Balanballe
3	06/08/2002	Abudwaq	
4	09/08/2002	Galhareri	El Bur
5	10/08/2002	Adado	
6	11/08/2002	Harardhere	
7	12/08/2002	Hobyo	
8	13-14/08/2002	Galkaiyo	
9	15/08/2002	Matabaan	
10	16/08/2002	B/Weyne	
11	18/08/2002	Mahas	Bulo-Burti
12	19/08/2002	Jalalaqsi	
13	20/08/2002	Jowhar	
14	21/08/2002	Bal'ad	
15	22/08/2002	Mogadishu	
16	23/08/2002	Mogadishu	
17	24/08/2002	Warsheikh	
18	25/08/2002	Adale	
19	26/08/2002	Mogadishu	
20	27/08/2002	Mogadishu	Fidow
21	28/08/2002	Fidow	B/Weyne

THE OUTCOME(s) OF THE MISSION

Each district local authorities and community members were enlightened about PACE and promised to give us full assurance and collaboration with activities to be implemented in the Central regions.

They deeply stressed the following problems:

- Lack of good quality vet drugs and vaccine
- Training of NAHA's
- Water shortage and insufficient palatable species
- Extensive logging trees for charcoal
- Poor insecticide and pesticide used by the farmers destroying the bee population in Hiraan and middle Shabelle region.
- Sand dune movements Jalalaqsi, Harardhere, El Dhere, and Hobyo areas

B) LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS AND GRAZING

In generally the livestock movement is governed by the availability of grazing (browsing and water).

pasture and water. During our mission the following observations and discussion were made with the pastoralists and community leaders:

- There is over grazing around the watering points
- In same areas there is enough pasture, but no water available
- Same parts heavy charcoal business is taking place, that the create conflicts, decreasing the browsing plants and desertification.
- The mostly commonest trees logged for charcoal production.

Table 2. COMMONEST TREES LOGGED FOR CHARCOAL

No.	Kind		
1	Galool	Acacia	Bussei
2	Qurac	"	Torfolis
3	Qansax	"	Reficilens
4	Hareeri	Terminalia poly corpa	
5	Cadaad	Acacia	Bengal
6	Tuugaar	"	Nilotica

The main areas of cutting trees for charcoal in Central regions are B/Burti, Balanballe, Harardhere, and Jowhar districts.

C) STATUS OF PRIVATE VET SERVICES AND LIST OF VET PROFESSIONALS AND NAHA's.

Members of CERELPA, the zonal association are linked with their respective local association Hiraan Vet Assoc., south Mudug Vet Association, G/Gaduud Vet Association, middle Shabelle Vet Association and are involved in vet services All SVPs members are registered and involve NAHAs as their outreach delivery of services agents. Currently activities of private vet services consists of

- Private Clinical Vet Services
- Drug sales through pharmacies

SVP Role should be expanded and also include:

- Sensitisation of pastoral communities
- Treatment vaccination and consulting of livestock owners
- Training of NAHAs
- Information gathering and analyses
- Disease reporting to the authorities and feed back to the communities
- Monitoring the livestock movements
- Meat inspection
- Performing sero – surveillances
- Importation of Vet Drugs

1 - List Private Vet Clinics And Mobile Clinics In The Zone

South Mudug

1-	Harardhere Veterinary Clinics	Abdinasir Sheikh Mohamed
2-	Mobile Clinic (Harardhere)	Sa'id Dirie Nageye

5-	Wisil Mobile clinic		Ahmed Yusuf
6-	Galkaiyo Vet clinic		Bille Dirie
7-	Galkaiyo vet clinic		Muse Qaadireyste

Galgaduud

1-	Daryel Vet Clinic	(Guri'el)	Garad Farah
2-	Bartamaha Vet Pharmacy	(Guri'el)	Osman Dere
3-	Albaraka Vet clinic	(Guri'el)	Ali Yusuf
4-	Enow Mobile clinic	(Adado)	Mohamed Omar Enow
5-	Gudinle Vet clinic	(Abud-waq)	Abid Aaden Farah
6-	Mobile Vet clinic	(Abud-waq)	Maryan Ahmed
7-	Mobile clinic	(Dhusamareeb)	Hassan Farah/Ahmed Nur
8-	Vet clinic	El Bur	Mohamed Elmi Gedi

Middle Shabelle

1-	Bal'ad Vet Clinic		Drs. Halimo
2-	Bal'ad Mobile clinic		Abdirashid Yusuf
3-	Qalimow Vet clinic		M/ed Mohamud Qalimow
4-	Run Nirgod Vet clinic		Ahmed Ibrahim
5-	Run Nirgod mobile		Ahmed Mohamed/ Mohamed Mohamud
6-	Aden Yabal Vet clinic		Dr. Abshir Gesey and Dr. Mohamed Omar Irro
7-	Central Vet Clinic	Jowhar	Dr. Da'ud Alasow
8-	Mobile Clinics	Jowhar	Osma'il Ahmed and Hassan Hussein
9-	Mahaday Vet clinic	Mahaday	Hassan Mahaday
10-	Mahaday Mobile clinics		Ibrahim Ahmed and Yusuf Ahmed
11-	Warsheikh Vet clinic		Dr. Mohamed Musse and Osman Mohamed Ali
12-	Warsheikh Mobile clinic		Abdullahi Mo'allim
13-	Adale Vet Clinic		Mohamed Mohamud Addow and Farah Mohamed M/ud

HIRAN

1-	Mahas Vet clinic		Hassan Hared
2-	Mahas Vet clinic		Abdullahi Elmi Awale
3-	Moqokori Mobile clinic		Ali Gureh Abdi
4-	Jalalaqsi Mobile clinic		Ahmed Yarow and Haji Mohamed
5-	Olow Vet Clinic - Matabaan-		Abdullahi Khalif
6-	VAPCO vet Clinic B/Weyne		Hassan Ahmed Heylow
7-	Moumin Vet Pharmacy – B/Burti-		Omar Dirie Cabdi
8-	Dheh 2 Clinic	B/Burti	Elmi Osman Mohamed Abdi Mahad Moumin Hufane
9-	Dheh 1 clinic	B/Burti	Abdirahman Mohamed Weheli
10-	Horison Animal Health BW.		A/Qaadir Abdi Mohamed =Doli=
11-	Central Mobile clinic pharmacy BW.		Hussein Afrah Hagareey
12-	SAHAN Vet Pharmacy & Clinic Bw.		Ali Dahir Mohamed
13-	Mobile Clinic	B/Weyne	Abdullahi Abdi Abikar
14-	Mobile clinic	B/Weyne	Abdulqadir Qaloocoow
15-	B/Weyne Vet clinic	B/Weyne	Abdisalam Osman Amin

18-	Mobile clinic - Farlibax-	Axmed gel dur
19-	Mobile clinic – B/Burti	Omar Abdulle Hillowle
20-	Halgan Vet clinic B/Burti	Ali Dirie
21-	Aborey Vet clinic B/Burti	Khalif Shiiraar
22-	Mobile Clinic – Halgan – B/Burti	Tahlil
23-	Mobile Clinic – Buq Aqable - B/Burti	Ali Ugaas
24-	Dhariyow Mobile clinic B/B.	Omar Mo'alim Hassan
25-	Mokeyle Mobile clinic B/b.	Mo'allim Hefow Mohamed
26-	Mobile clinic -Ferefer B/w.	Farah Omar Aden

2 - LIST OF VET PROFESSIONALS AND NAHAS IN THE ZONE

Vet Professional & NAHAS Middle Shabelle:

No.	NAME	PROFESSIONAL	LOCATION	
1	Dr. Daa'ud Alasow Ahmed	Veterinarian		
2	Dr. M/ed Abdullahi Roble	Veterinarian		
3	Dr. Yusuf Ali Rage	Veterinarian		
4	Drs. Seynab Ahmed Hassan	Veterinarian		
5	Drs. Halimo Hassan Omar	Veterinarian		
6	Dr. Abshir Mohamed Gesey	Veterinarian		
7	Mohamed Mohamud Addow	Vet Assistant		
8	Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed	Vet Assistant		
9	Abdikarim Muhudin Addow	Vet Assistant		
10	Abukar Takow Hassan	Vet Assistant		
11	Mohamud Omar Irre	Vet Assistant		
12	Abdulkadir Mohamed Ahmed	Vet Assistant		
13	Osma'il Ahmed Mumin	Vet Assistant		
14	Hassan Hussein Ali	Vet Assistant		
15	Hassan M/ed Sh (H.mahaday)	Vet Assistant		
16	Abdirashid Yusuf Abdulle	Vet Assistant		
17	Mohamed Mohamud Qalimow	Vet Assistant		
18	Osman Mohamud Hallane	Vet Assistant		
19	Abdullahi Mohamed Hadafow	Vet Assistant		
20	Mohamed Ali Roble	Vet Assistant		
21	Mohamed Omar Absuge	Vet Assistant		
22	Abukar Yusuf Nor	Vet Assistant		
23	Abdi Elmi Dugsiye	Vet Assistant		
24	Abdi Elmi Dugsiye	Vet Assistant		

AUXILARIES AND NAHAD M/SHABELLE

No.	NAME	PROFESSIONAL	LOCATION	
1	Abdullahi Mo'allim Hussein	Auxiliary	Warsheikh	
2	A/rahman Sh. Qaasim	"	Warsheikh	
3	Osman A/rahman Mo'allim	"	Warsheikh	
4	Ibrahim Ahmed Mahaday	"	Mahaday	
5	Yusuf Ahmed Kulle	"	Mahaday	
6	Shuceyb Caddow	"	Jowhar	
7	Saney Moumin Hillowle	"	Jowhar	
8	Abdullahi Addow	"	Jowhar	
9	Muhuyidin Matto	NAHAS	Aaden Yabaal	

12	Hassan Mohamud Gacal	Auxiliary	Bal'ad	
13	Osman Mohamed Ali	NAHAS	Adale	
14	Yusuf Eybakar Ga'al	NAHAS	Adale	
15	Farah Mohamed Mohamud	NAHAS	Adale	
16	Yusuf Jaras Addow	NAHAS	Adale	
17	Daahir Hussein Hassan	NAHAS	Adale	

VET PROFESSIONAL & NAHA's HIRAN

No.	NAME	PROFESSIONAL	LOCATION	
1	Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud	Veterinarian		
2	Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Nor	Veterinarian		
3	Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Abdi	Veterinarian		
4	Dr. Ahmed Abdulle Mohamed	Veterinarian		
5	Dr. Mohamed Abdulle Hussein	Veterinarian		
6	Dr. Abdullahi M. Warsame	Veterinarian		
7	Abdulkadir Mohamed Nor	Vet assistant		
8	Arli Mohamed Hussein	Vet assistant		
9	Mohamud H. Ahmed (Qojafay)	Vet assistant		
10	Omar Dirie Moumin	Vet assistant		
11	Abdullahi Abdi Abukar	Vet assistant		
12	Hassan Ahmed Heillo	Vet assistant		
13	Abdisalam Osman Amin	Vet assistant		
14	Hussein Afrah Hagar	Vet assistant		
15	Abdulqadir Abdi Mohamed	Vet assistant		
16	Abdulqadir Mohamed Nor	Vet assistant		
17	Abdullahi Mohamed Kheyliye	Vet assistant		
18	Elmi Osman Addow	Vet assistant		
19	Ali Saney Omar	Vet assistant		
20	Abdullahi Khalif Mohamud	Vet assistant		
21	Ali Dahir Mohamed	Vet assistant		
22	Abdi Mahad Moumin Hufane	Vet assistant		
23	Abdi Mohamud Mohamed	Vet assistant		
24	Abdulqadir Hassan Osman	Vet assistant		
25	Abdullahi Abdi Mohamed	Vet assistant		
26	Ali Saney Omar	Vet assistant		
27	Ahmed Abdulle Awale	Vet assistant		
28	Adam Abdulle Awalle	NAHAS		
29	Isack Hassan Abdi	NAHAS		
30	Ahmed Abdi Omar	NAHAS		
31	Omar Osman Tohow	NAHAS		
32	Abdi Mohamed Omar	NAHAS		
33	Abdi Mohamed Omar	NAHAS		
34	Moge Ali Hassan	NAHAS		
35	Abdi Hussein Osman	NAHAS		
36	Abdi Ahmed Mohamud	NAHAS		
37	Sanay Osman Hillowle	AUXIL		
38	Abdi Osman Heillow	AUXIL		
39	Osman Yusuf Ibrahim	AUXIL	El'Ali	B/Weyne
40	Ahmed Abdi Qanyare	AUXIL	Farlibah	"

43	Mohamed Muhumed Muse	AUXIL		
44	Abdulqadir Afdub Makaran	AUXIL	El-gal	
45	Abdi Sheikh Mursal	AUXIL		
46	Ali Gure Olow	AUXIL	Moqokori	
47	Omar Mohamed Sabriye	AUXIL	Feerfeer	
48	Farah Omar Adam	AUXIL	"	
49	Ali Ugaas Mohamed	AUXIL	Nur fanah	
50	Omar Abdulle Hillowle	AUXIL		
51	Mohamed-rashid Sh. Hillowle	AUXIL		
52	Dahir Sh. Ahmed	AUXIL		
53	Muse Elmi Warfa	NAHAS	B/Burti	
54	Tahliil Mohamed Abikar	NAHAS	Halgan	
55	Suldan Awalle Roble	NAHAS	Aborey	
56	Khalif Shirar Raage	NAHAS	Aborey	
57	Farah Makaran Nor	NAHAS	Aborey	
58	Yusuf Abdi Mude	NAHAS	Jamecada Mubarak	
59	Moumin Khalif Weheliye	NAHAS	Jamecada Mubarak	
60	Farah Mohumed Warfaa	NAHAS	Aborey	
61	Ali Dirie Mohamed	Vet assistant	Halgan	
62	Mowlid Mohamed Jelle	Vet assistant	B/Burti	
63	Abdullahi Ahmed Omar	NAHAS	Biyo nef	
64	Khadiijo Hussein Osman	NAHAS	Biyo nef	
65	Mohamed Haji Ahmed-Qajafa-	Vet assistant	J/Laqsi	
66	Moumin Jum'alle Ali	Auxiliary	J/Laqsi	
67	Ahmed Omar Abdulle	Vet assistant	J/Laqsi	
68	Abdullahi Ali Weheliye	Vet assistant	J/Laqsi	
69	Hussein Yawo Moumin	Vet assistant	J/Laqsi	
70	Khadijo Mohamed Ali	Vet assistant	B/Weyne	
71	Yusuf Magan Mohamed	Auxiliary	Jalalaqsi	
72	Omar Ibrahim Abdullahi	NAHAS	Biyo nef	
73	Halimo Hussein Awale	NAHAS	Mahas district	
74	Abdullahi Elmi Awale	NAHAS	Mahas	
75	Hassan Hared Afrah	NAHAS	Mahas	
76	Elmi Jowle		Matabaan	

VET PROFESSIONAL & NAHAS MUDUG

No.	NAME	PROFESSIONAL	LOCATION	
1	Dr. Mohamed Adan Omar			
2	Abdinasir Sh. Mohamed	Vet assistant	Harardhere	
3	Nur Hussein Du'alle	Vet assistant	Harardhere	
4	Mohamed Ahmed Omar	Vet assistant	Amaro	
5	Sa'id Dirie Nageye	Vet assistant	Hobio	
6	Abshir Mohamud Omar	Vet assistant	Harardhere	
7	Ahmed Elmi Nur	Vet assistant	Hobio	
8	Mohamud Jum'alle	Vet assistant	Harardhere	
9	Abdi Ahmed Dhiblawe	Vet assistant	Hobio	
10	Hassan Ali Afrah	Auxiliary	Hobio	
11	Cali Yusuf Ahmed-shan cawo-	Auxiliary	Hobio	
12	Bille Dirie	Vet assistant	Galkaiyo	
13	Mohamud Jama' Hussein	Vet assistant	Galkaiyo	

15	Dhicisow Bille - Cagooge –	Auxiliary	Galkaiyo	

VET PROFESSIONAL & NAHA's IN GALGADUD REGION

No.	NAME	PROFESSIONAL	LOCATION	
1	Dr. Suleyman Mohamed Salah	Veterinarian	Guri'el	
2	Dr. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle	Veterinarian	Elbur	
3	Dr. Mohamed Hussein Dirie	Veterinarian	Abduwaq	
4	Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Hassan	Veterinarian	Elder	
5	Dr. Abdisalam Abdulle Bariise	Veterinarian	Galhareri	
6	Mohamed Ali Gadid	Vet assistant	Elder	
7	Osman Abdi Warsame	Vet assistant	Guri'el	
8	Ali Yusuf Ahmed	Vet assistant	Guri'el	
9	Garad Farah Mohamed	Vet assistant	Dh/Mareb	
10	Mohamed Elmi Gedi	Vet assistant	El'bur	
12	Mohamud Aden Warsame	Vet assistant	Abudwaq	
13	Maryan Ahmed	Vet assistant	Abudwaq	
14	Mowlid Mohamed Du'alle	Vet assistant	Dhabad	
15	Hussein Farah Jisow	Vet assistant	Dhusamareeb	
16	Ahmed Nor Adam	Vet assistant	Dhusamareeb	
17	Ali Sa'id Ugas	Vet assistant	Dhusamareeb	
18	Mohamed Omar Enow	Vet assistant	Adado	
19	Mohamed Sh. Isse	Vet assistant	El-garas	
20	Abdi Mohamud Siad	Auxiliary	Elbur	
21	Nur Abdi Beey	NAHAS		

D) List of Livestock Traders:

The main livestock traders in south Mudug region

No.	NAME	Location	
1	Khalif Isse Igaal	Galkaiyo	
2	Khalif Abdi Dhalac	"	
3	Mo'allim Bashir Muhumed	"	
4	Muse Ali Dirie	Badiradley	Galkaiyo
5	Yusuf Hashi Elmi	Docol	"
6	Ahmed Jama'a Garacadlle	Harardhere	
7	Isse Ali Mohamed	"	
8	Mohamed Barre Gurey	Hobyo	
9	Khalif Gelle Qate	"	
10	Abdi Tooyo	"	

The main livestock owners in south Mudug

No	NAME	Location	
1	Abdullahi Ali Wardhere	Galkaiyo	
2	Hassan Ali Dirie	"	
3	Mo'allim Dahir Jama'a	"	

5	Ali Gureh Mohamud	Hobyo	
6	Haji Qaandiid	"	
7	Mohamed Elmi Guled	"	
8	Abdi Buralle	Dabagalo	Harardhere
9	Omar Abdullahi Ali	Amaro	"
10	Ahmed Gulled (Cadasitic)	Harardhere	
11	Abshir Fidse Omar	"	
12	Dahir Hadiyo	"	
13	Mohamed Farah Farey	"	

The main middle Shabelle livestock traders

No.	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Mohamed Nor Dhegey	Warsheikh	
2	Ali Amiir Omar	"	
3	Ahmed Seymeey	Mahaday	
4	Yusuf Daqarre	Jowhar	
5	Abdi Alasow	"	
6	Hassan Muhumed Ahmed	Aden Yabal	
7	Mohamed Ali Hassan	Run-nirgod	
8	Omar Alasow Ali	Qalimow	Bal'ad
9	Haji Shakur	Bal'ad	
10	Haji Bore Ali	"	
11	Tiffow Ali Madowe	Adale	
12	Sa'id Sh. Eeybakar	"	

The main livestock owners in the middle Shabelle

No	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Mohamud Mo'allim Mohamed	Warsheikh	
2	Ahmed Agolle	"	
3	Haji Nur Qoorgaab	Mahaday	
4	Mohamed Omar Awalle	"	
5	Haji Jiifdhere	Mahaday	
6	Hassan Gureh	Dabayley	Mahaday
7	Ahmed Raage Abdi	El-baraf	Mahaday
8	Gedi Mo'alim Ali=Gedi dere=	Jowhar	
9	Mohamed Abdulle Fiqow	"	
10	Aden Ganey	Biyo adde	Jowhar
11	Jum'alle Ibrahim Allasow	Aden Yabal	
12	Hassan Addow Dhere	Run nirgod	
13	Sacad Marere Mohamed	Qalimow	Bal'ad
14	Muse Mohamed Yusuf	Bal'ad	
15	Mohamed Ali Abdullahi	Bal'ad	
16	Muxumed Mohamed Arab	Adale	
17	Mohamed Taar yare	"	

The main livestock traders in Hiraan region

No.	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Abdikarim Aden= Hanaqaribin	B/Weyne	
2	Haji Isse Haamud	B/Weyne	
3	Abdi Mohamed Abdi = Shikshigow=	B/Weyne	
4	Nur Omar	B/Weyne	
5	Abdullahi Gesey Gure	Mahas	
6	Muse Muxumed Mo'allim	Jalalaqsi	
7	Barre Abdi Nor	"	
8	Aden Moumin	"	
9	Awil Elmi Jowle	"	
10	Abdi Guulaalle	"	
11	Awil Mohamed Hussein =Qarash ka tuur=	"	
12	Ahmed Gorgorshe	B/Burti	

The main livestock owners in Hiraan region

No	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Abshir Dirie Roble	Matabaan	
2	Gamadid Daahir	"	
3	Abdi Alasow Hallane	Beergadiid	Matabaan
4	Nuro Wardhere	Qod-qod	Matabaan
5	Haji Qeyle Abdi	Jalalaqsi	
6	Aden Isaq Abdi	Shaw	Jalalaqsi
7	Abdulle Hallane Dalabey	Moqokori	Mahas
8	Ahmed Gobsiye Gedi	"	"
9	Mohamed M. Mohamud	Teedaan	Mahas
10	Aden Dhareraye	El-Ali	B/Weyne
11	Jeesow Ali Omar	"	"
12	Isaq Muhumed Ali	Matoor	B/Weyne
13	Omar Hassan Ahmed	Farlibah	B/Weyne
14	Mohamed Mohamud Abdi	B/Burti	
15	Abdullahi Hassan Gees	Mukeyle	B/Burti
16	Mo'allim Mohamud Saney	Buq-Aqable	B/Burti

The main livestock traders G/Gaduud region:

No.	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Jama'a Dhere Siyad	El'dhere	Dhusamareeb
2	Sa'id Muhumed Barre	Dhusamareeb	
3	Abdi Salad Heydar	Guri'el	
4	Mumino Elmi Arush	"	
5	Abdullahi Mohamed Sa'id	Gadoon	Dhusamareeb
6	Mohamed Barre Rooble	Adado	
7	Ahmed Hashi Ibrahim	"	
8	Gulled Khalif	C/waaq	
9	Abdullahi Soofe	"	

12	Nurre Tur-yare	Galhareri	
13	Abdirahman M. Muhumed	Galhareri	
14	Hassan Barre Ahmed	Balanballe	
15	Qurac Ali Elmi	Balanballe	
16	Mohamed Omar Jim'alle	Guri'el	
17	Haashi Sheikh Seylici	Guri'el	
18	Mohamed Aden Roble-xod-	Guri'el	
19	Mohamud Dhore	Guri'el	
20	Hersi Nor Samatar Osman	Guri'el	

THE MAIN LIVESTOCK OWNERS IN GALGADUD REGION:

No.	NAME	LOCATION	
1	Ali Shire Hassan	El'dhere	Dhusamareeb
2	Khalif Nor Afrah	El'garas	El'bur
3	Hassan Abdi Ahmed	"	"
4	Mo'allim Ali Abdulle	Dhusamareeb	
5	Salad Isse	"	
6	Abdullahi Hersi Hassan	Guri'el	
7	Abdirahman Heyle (Radiyo)	"	
8	Mohamed Ali Eybakar	Gadon	Dhusamareeb
9	Abdullahi Kadiye Hassan	Adado	
10	Farah Nure Muhumed	Abudwaq	
11	Qalbi Mohamed Aden	Balanballe	
12	Beyle Mohamed Shidane	"	
13	Abdi Aden Barise-Adane-	Elbur	
14	Abdullahi Mohamed (Odka)	"	
15	Khalif Abdulle Awalle	Galhareri	
16	Abdi Mohamed Ahmed	"	
17	Abdi Gulled Da'ud	Guri'el	
18	Osman Amaley	Guri'el	
19	Khalif Salad Olow	Guri'el	

E - MAJOR LIVESTOCK DESEASE IN THE ZONE.

Some of the major livestock diseases in the zone are generally common parasitic diseases transmitted by tick and tsetse, and helminth infections and pluropneumonias.

The major diseases in the zone are:

- **Galgaduud and Mudug:**

Ecto parasite = Tick born disease
Endoparasites = Helminth infections
Contagious Caprine Plueropneumonia
Camel trypanosomosis

- **Hiraan and middle Shabelle:**

Trypanosomosis (cattle and camel)
Ecto parasite (tick born disease)
Endo parasite (helminth infection)
Contagiuos Bovine Plueropneumonia
CCPP

F - SELECTED OF COLLECTION POINTS (COAL CHAIN SYSTEM OF BLOOD SAMPLES EVERY REGION)

SOUTH MUDUG

Galkaiyo, Hobio, and Harardhere

GALGADUD

Dhusamareeb, Guri'el, Elbur, and Eldhere.

HIRAN

B/Weyne, B/Burti and Jalalaqsi

MIDDLE SHABELLE

Jowhar, Adale, Warsheikh and Bala'ad.

Suggestion:

In general the coordinator and CERELPA chairman suggests the following:

- PACE should facilitate linkage between vet drug producers/suppliers and SVPs.
- PACE should prepare report about the emergency need of water situation in the Zone to the concerned Agencies.
- To establish drought grazing reserve areas.
- To create public awareness program against the danger of desertification (charcoal), sand dune, misuse of vet drugs and improper use of insecticide/ pesticide.
- To provide training programs for NAHA's considering the demand of the districts and concerned pastoral communities.
- SVPs in the Central regions are all members of CERELPA, so that it is our stronger suggestion for PACE Zonal Office to consider the role of regional and zonal associations in terms of **activities.**
- After having seen the bad communication and the road infrastructure particularly in the districts of Harardhere – Hobyo – Eldhere – Adale – Run'nirgod – and Galhareri, we realize that it's necessary to revise or amend the transportation allowances of the participants coming from the above districts for meetings/workshop/training etc to the PACE Office in Beled Weyne.
- PACE should prepare stakeholders meeting regional level and district level.
- PACE should prepare training course for vet professionals of private clinics regional level.
- PACE should organize disease monitoring regional and district level central regions.
- PACE has to prepare a report and survey the current situation of sanitary system for slaughterhouses in central regions.

Conclusion

As Zonal PACE Veterinary Coordinator and CERELPA Chairman, this sensitisation survey was very positive, and we have confidence that all these members of different stakeholders will collaborate and support PACE activities to their regions.

(Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud)
PACE ZONAL VET- COORDINATOR

(Dr. Suleyman Ahmed Salah)
CERELPA CHAIRMAN

Comments from Zonal Adviser

Although the demands in the livestock sector are large, it should be noted that PACE has the mandate to strengthen public and private sector to allow establishment of disease information and surveillance systems that assist in decision making for institutions. In this case PACE addresses issues on diseases effecting trade and cannot support on issues related to charcoal, water and activities related to animal production.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

Date, _____

NAME OF ENUMERATOR: _____

Name of the Association: _____

Name of the region: _____

Name of the district: _____

Questioners:

1-How many villages belong to this district? _____ *villages*
2-The major list of villages belongs these districts for livestock:

a. _____ *e.* _____
b. _____ *f.* _____
c. _____ *g.* _____
d. _____ *h.* _____

3-Water situation:
a. Hand Wells
b. Bore hole
c. River water point
d. Water catchments

4-Grazing very good, good, fair poor, very poor

5-Livestock movement:

Coming from _____
Going to _____

6-Major livestock markets exist in the district

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____

7- Name of livestock export trader

a. _____ *port to export* _____
town to export _____

b. _____ *port to export* _____
town to export _____

c. _____ *port to export* _____
town to export _____

d. _____ *port to export* _____
town to export _____

8 - The major disease in the district

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
D. _____
e. _____
f. _____
g. _____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
CATTLE							
CAMEL							
GOATS							
SHEEP							

Name of the disease causing high mortality in the last one year:

a. _____ *b.* _____ *c.* _____

d. _____ *e.* _____ *f.* _____

9. List of Vet, Vet-assistant, NAHA and Auxiliary in the district

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____
g. _____
h. _____
i.

10. List of active stakeholder members in the district/villages.

Names of the stakeholder:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

11. Cold chain nearest facility.

_____

_____

12. List of private veterinary and mobile clinics in the district.

Name of the clinics and the owner:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

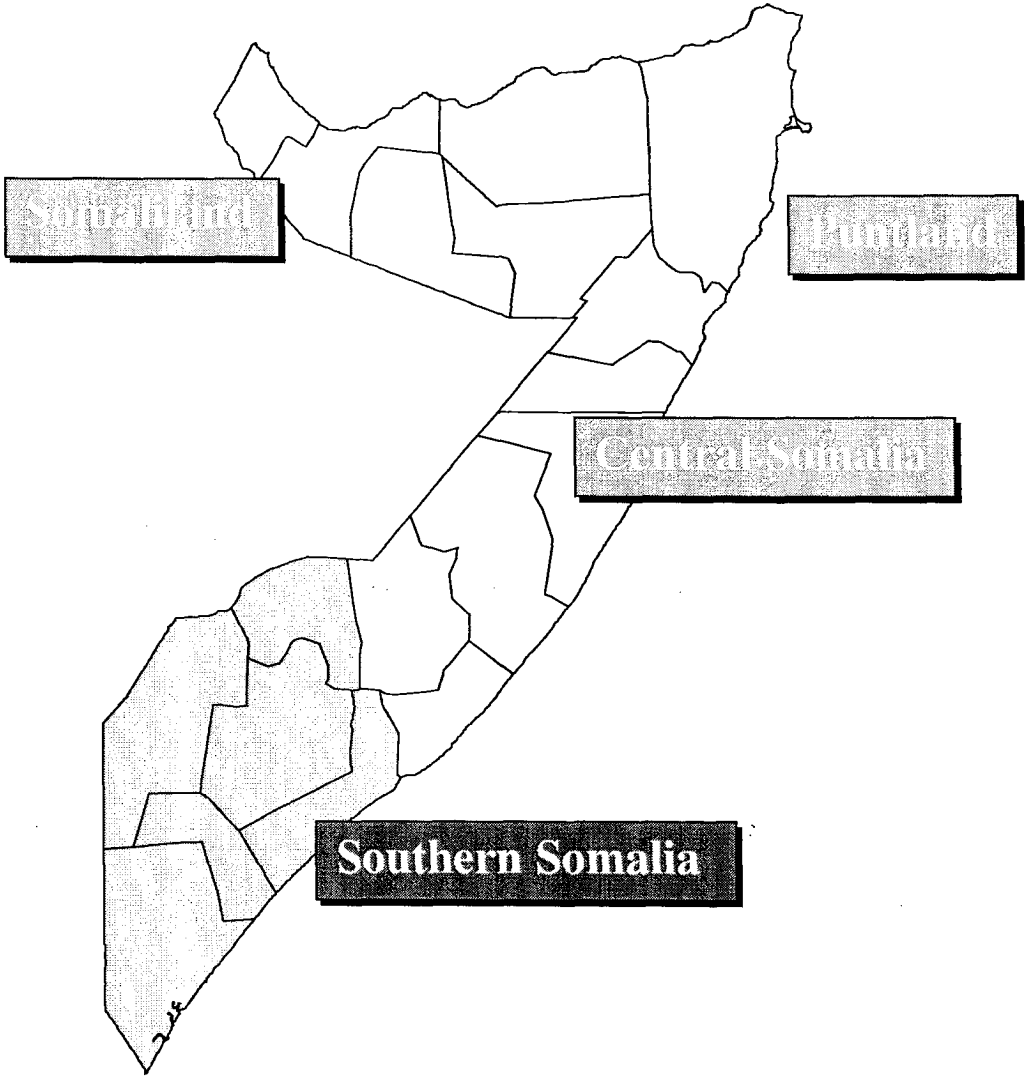
f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i.

SECTION D - PACE SOUTHERN SOMALIA



D1. PACE SOUTHERN SOMALIA ZONE

OBJECTIVES

The impact of the overall programme will be to enable livestock owners, traders, public and private animal health workers to co-operate in order to combat major livestock diseases. The project objective is "sustainable enhancement of production as well as trade in livestock and products of animal origin". To achieve this objective the following results have to be realized.

Expected Result

Somali PACE will assist the private and public sector to jointly develop sanitary and trade regulations that are in compliance with international standards. This ultimately could lead to the establishment of a Veterinary board and an internationally respected Veterinary Authority. Somali PACE will therefore assist local administrations in building up institutional capacity. This will allow the public sector to establish and operate and epidemiological surveillance network and emergency response scheme at the national and regional level. Emphasis will be given to RP, RVF and CBPP.

Background

Political tension and insecurity as a result of fighting between political leaders made Baidoa, the base of PACE Southern Somalia insecure causing evacuation of the expatriates. At that time a contract holder training was schedule to start the same day with participants coming from 6 southern Somalia regions. The training did not materialise causing the project to pay transport and accommodation expenses for those coming outside Baidoa (Annex D1).

Planned activities as a result could not be carried out. Those carried out included assessment of livestock markets and slaughterhouses, and a contract holder training for Middle and Lower Juba participants in Afmadow. This base previously used by Terra Nuova and now under the local veterinary association was given to PACE at no cost. PACE agreed to use it as a temporary base for a period initially of 4 months and then would continue on need bases. The running cost of the base was contributed by PACE.

Zonal Advisor took leave in August, as the situation did not improve.

D.1.1 Result 1: Public sector support

No activities were foreseen in southern Somalia.

D.1.2 Result 2: Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced

i) Assessment on Livestock Market and Slaughterhouse

Livestock markets and slaughterhouses in the zone were visited. A total of 3 markets and slaughterhouses in the zone were visited. In the slaughterhouses, the hygienic situation is very poor and dangerous as well, since there is not proper house to kill the animals, not water at all, no light, and no direct responsible authority to deal with. In Baidoa town, 3-5 camels, 1-2 cattle and 20-30 sheep/goats are slaughtering daily. No inspection is carried out by Somali Veterinary Professionals. Permission to examine lungs for CBPP was denied, as they wanted the organs to be purchased by the examiners.

Livestock production statistics were collected from Hudur, Tiyeglow and Baidoa markets (Annex D2 in

D.1.3 Result 3: Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning with specific reference to Rinderpest.

i) Pre-survey sensitisation in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle Bay and Bakool regions.

68 Somali Veterinary Professionals were contracted to sensitise the communities and local authorities on the forthcoming rinderpest survey its importance. Due to evacuation, this exercise is not reported as all feedback was to be sent to Baidoa and this was not possible.

ii) Contract Holder Training in Basic Epidemiology Focus on Rinderpest Sero-Surveillance and Active Disease Search using Random Map Coordinates

The training was supposed to begin in Baidoa on 2nd July 2002, but due to the security problem, the staffs were force to evacuate. Afmadow base was set up as a temporary base.

As a result, a contract holder training commenced in Afmadow district involving 8 participants from Lower and Middle Juba. One translator was recruited, as the Zonal coordinator does not speak English. This training prepared the selected participants for the cross-sectional rinderpest survey. The contracts for team leaders and monitors were explained as well as their duties.

Practical training on how to reach the target points was also carried out. In addition practise on the use of questionnaires and location description forms was explained and tested in the field. The importance of cold chain was emphasised and all teams were asked to prepare a work schedule to reach their allocated points. The role of monitors was explained and the restocking of icepacks to sustain cold chain at field explained. Teams were asked to identify minor cold chain places and major cold chain facilities in each district. INGO and UN agencies were to used as major cold chain facilities e.g. UNICEF in Kisimayo and Jamame. Private freezers in Saccowein and Bualle were to be engaged.

The trainees showed interested in this Epidemiological training and were satisfied with the lessons (classroom and field as well) they gained. Their role in the survey and why they should give this activity importance was highlighted. The training session was assigned for 12 days (10 days in classroom and 2 days for field practice). The survey was to start immediately in October and will be reported in the next quarter. Annex D3 provides the list of participants and the copy of contracts for team leaders and monitors

D.1.4 Result 6: The programme is effectively coordinated

i) Huddur mission

As Baidoa was insecure, Zonal coordinator travelled to Huddur to meet the authorities to explain about PACE to the governor of Bakool and Huddur district commissioner. The Zonal advisor flew from Nairobi to meet his team in Huddur. The objectives of PACE were explained, Concern was raised by the authorities regarding the results of sera collected by Terra Nuova under ITP2 and whether PACE was going to do the same. The Zonal advisor mentioned that Terra Nuova was a member of PACE with 3 additional partners and could not give an answer regarding the sera results.

A request to open an office in Huddur was made by the authorities and it was explained that the only sub office (temporary) was in Afmadow and that Baidoa would be the main base.

Separate meeting to resolve the issue of NAHAs to participate in contract holder training failed to come up with any conclusive answer, with one of them insisting that they would participate as they were selected by their Zonal association SOWELPA and endorsed by SLPF. This issue was differed until the activities would restart in the area.

ii) Meeting with "Ministry of Livestock" South West State of Somalia

Zonal PACE Somali team attended a meeting called by the minister. The objective was to be informed what PACE was doing in the zone. The team explained to the minister the objectives and main results of PACE and said that a formal agreement can only be signed by the Advisor under instructions from

iii) Staff Leave

During this insecure period, Zonal advisor and his team took leave during the quarter. The Zonal coordinator, administrator and secretary went on one-week leave at separate times. Zonal advisor took 3 weeks leave to travel to Europe.

D.2 ADHERENCE TO THE WORKPLAN

- Activities not implemented due to insecurity
- Contract holder training in Bay Bakool and Lower Shabelle
- Cross-sectional survey in the zone
- Workshop on roles and responsibility of private section in delivery of veterinary services.
- Inaugural meeting of SLPF

D.3 WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN PACE PROJECT OCT- DEC 2002	
RESULTS	**ACTIVITIES**
1	***The capabilities of Public sector (MoL) to regulate, coordinate and evaluate livestock development sector are strengthened***
	NO ACTIVITIES FORESEEN IN SOUTHERN SOMALIA
2	***Private sector strengthening***
	TRAINING AND SUPPORT OF CBAHWS
	MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP OF CBAHWS
	BASELINE SURVEY AND COMMUNITY DIALOGUE AFMADOW
	CAPE AWARENESS IN AFMADOW
3	***Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning***
	RP SURVEY IN AFMADOW
	GROUND PLANNING FOR RP SURVEY BAIDOA (3 REGIONS)
	CONTRACT HOLDER TRAINING BAIDOA (3 REGIONS)
	RP SURVEY 3 REGIONS BAIDOA SECTION
	FINALISATION AND DISPATCHING SAMPLES
4	***Emergency Preparedness and response***
	NO ACTIVITIES FORSEEEN IN THE QUARTER
5	***Local/Regional networks for animal health are functioning***
	FAMILIARISATION VISIT OF NETWORKING CONSULTANT
6	***Programme is effectively coordinated***
	FINALISE COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY
	PARTICIPATORY DISEASE SEARCH WORKSHOP
	WORK PLAN HARMONISATION MEETING
	WORK PLANS FOR NEXT QUARTER
	QUARTERLY REPORTS

D.4 EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PROJECT

i) Political developments and security issues

The in fighting between political leaders in Baidoa lead to severe exchange of gunfire. As PACE was planning its first contract holder training, Zonal advisors from Puntland and Central Somalia together with the project epidemiologists were present in Baidoa. The situation became grave and all expatriates were evacuated. Annex D4 gives a report on the situation prepared by the Zonal Advisor and the expatriate team present in Baidoa.

D.5 PERSONNEL

Details of the expatriate and local employed by the project to date are given below

Name	Nationality	Position	Recruitment date	Present during the reporting time
Mohamed Noor Hassan	Somali	Zonal Coordinator	1st April 2002	Yes
Dr. Ali Rooble Mohamed	Somali	Zonal Administrator	1st April 2002	Yes
Osman Mohamed Ali	Somali	Zonal Secretary	1st May 2002	Yes
Abdirahman Sharif Abdullahi	Somali	Security Staff	1st May 2002	Yes
Mad Gamun Osman	Somali	Security Staff	1st May 2002	Yes
Abdi Samaan	Somali	Security Staff	1st May 2002	Yes
Aden Abdi Mo'alin Ali	Somali	Security Staff	1st May 2002	Yes

D.6 UPDATED INVENTORY

As per the EC guidelines, an updated list of physical goods that have been acquired by the project to date is included.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02 - SOUTHERN SOMALIA

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
	21/09/02		Satellite phone	919 USD	Baidoa	PACE	OFFICE
	08/08/02		Deep freezer	590 Euro	Afmadow	PACE	OFFICE

RECEIVED FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A068	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A069	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A070	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A071	07/07/02	TRALPA	TABLE	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A072	07/07/02	TRALPA	SHELVES	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A073	07/07/02	TRALPA	SHELVES	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A074	07/07/02	TRALPA	SHELVES	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A075	07/07/02	TRALPA	SHELVES	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A076	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A077	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A078	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A079	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A080	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A081	07/07/02	TRALPA	WOODEN CHAIR	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A082	07/07/02	TRALPA	BED	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE
A083	07/07/02	TRALPA	BED	N/A	BAIDOA	PACE	OFFICE

D.7 LIST OF ANNEXES

Annexe 1: List of the participants of the contract older training in Baidoa.
Annexe 2: Livestock Market in selected town of the zone
Annexe 3: List of the participants of the contract older training in Afmadow
Annexe 4: Security report Baidoa

Annex D1: List of the participants of the contract older training in Baidoa that did not materialize

List of the participants of the contract holder training in Baidoa that did not materialize

Basic Applied Epidemiology Focused on Rinderpest Sero-Surveillance and Active Disease Search using Random Map Coordinates.

Name	Region	Allowance	Transport
Muridi Amiin Abdullahi	Bay	10$	10$
Aden Abdi Abdirahman	Bay	10$	10$
Abdi Osman Ali	Bay	10$	10$
Ismail Abdullahi Moalin	Bay	10$	10$
Mohamed Omar Ali	Bakool	10$	30$
Moktar Sheikh Abdi	Bakool	10$	30$
Adan Ibrahim Xareed	Bakool	10$	30$
Ahmed Mohamed sheik	Bakool	10$	30$
Dr. Abdi Mohamed Abdi	Lower Shabelle	10$	50$
Ahmed Warsame Barqadle	Lower Shabelle	10$	50$
Hajji Abdi Omar Osman	Lower Shabelle	10$	50$
Ali Sheikh Mohamed	Lower Shabelle	10$	50$

Annex D2: Livestock Markets and Slaughterhouse Assessment prepared by Zonal coordinator

Report on visit to livestock markets and slaughterhouses in the following areas.

HUDUR LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Type of Animals	Price of Animal	
	Minimum	Maximum
Camel	3500000	5000000 sh.so.
Cattle	1200000	1500000 sh.so.
Goat	250000	450000 sh.so.

The Cattle are marketed to Garissa-Kenya, goats are marketed to Mogadishu and Mandera-Kenya and camels are always marketed to Mogadishu and Baidoa.

OTHER ANIMALS PRODUCT IN HUDUR

Animal Milk

Name	Quantity	Price
Camel milk	1 litter	3000 sh.so
Cattle milk	1 litter	2,500 sh.so.
Goat milk	1 litter	1,500 sh.so.

Egg

Name	Quantity	Price
Egg	1pcs	1,000 sh.so.

HUDUR SLAUGHTER HOUSE

There is destroyed slaughterhouse located in Huduur which is not working now but Huduur people slaughter their animal in the town where near their home, they slaughter 1 camel and 5 goats per day. When I met traders of livestock they told me that they needed to build slaughterhouse in order to take care of hygiene and zootic diseases.

MOVEMENT OF THE ANIMALS IN HUDUR DISTRICT

When decrease of rainy season Huduur animals move to the grazing land where they think it is suitable for grazing such as (Ethiopia, B/Weyne, Dinsor and area of Juba River. When increase the rain the animals moved back to their original location. They told me again the diseases of the animal Ticks disease, coughing likely to be CBPP

TIEGLOW LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Type of animal	Price per unit	
	Minimum	Maximum
Camel	2,500,000	3,500,000 sh.so.
Cattle	1,000,000	1,500,000 sh.so.
Goat	250,000	350,000 sh.so.

The cattle and goat are both marketed to Bosasso camels are always marketed to Mogadishu and Baidoa.

OTHER ANIMALS PRODUCT PRICE IN TIEGLOW

Animal Milk

Name	Quantity	Price
Camel milk	1 litter	2,000 sh.so.
Cattle milk	1 litter	1,500 sh.so.
Goat milk	1 litter	1,500 sh.so.

Egg

Name	Quantity	Price
Egg	1pcs	1,000 sh.so.

TIEGLOW SLAUGHTER HOUSE

There is no central slaughterhouse in Tielgow, the people slaughter 1 camel or 5 goat per day in small-fabricated locations and the town population consumes 2-3 antelope meat, deer 3-4 meat and dig-dig 100 heads.

MOVEMENT OF THE ANIMALS IN TIELGOW DISTRICT

When decrease of rainy season Huduur animals move to the grazing land where they think it is suitable for grazing such (Ethiopia, Juba River and Shabelle River). In addition, the diseases of the animals in Tielgow are Ticks, mange and Anthrax diseases.

BAIDOA LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Type of animal	Price per unit	
	Min.	Max.
Camel	4500,000	6500,000 sh.so.
Cattle	1,200,000	1,500,000 sh.so.
Goat	300,000	400,000 sh.so.

The Cattle are marketed to Garissa-Kenya, goats are also marketed to Mogadishu and Mandera-Kenya

BAIDOA SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Baidoa slaughterhouse kills 2-3 camels and two Cattle per day. The pastoral community told us that "we want a medicine for their animals even we are ready to buy a medicine so as to cure our animals", and also asked us to communicate with traders companies in order to build a slaughterhouse company. Concluding their speech they say that they are ready to communicate directly with PACE Project office in Baidoa.

Annex D3: Afmadow contract holder training, list of participants, and their contracts.

List of participants Afmadow contract holder training

Trainee for the workshop on Basic Applied Epidemiology Focused on Rinderpest Sero-Surveillance and Active Disease Search using Random Map Coordinates.

Afmadow 22/09/02 to 01/10/02

Name	Region	Allowance	Transport
Dr. Abdirashid Sheik	M. Juba	10$*12 days	30
Dr. Ahmed Abdi	M. Juba	10$*12 days	30
Abdukadir Ibrahim Mohamed	M. Juba	10$*12days	30
Dr. Hussein Hajji Adan	M. Juba	10$*12 days	30
Dr. Mohamud Haji Hassan	L. Juba	10$*12 days	10
Omar Ismail Adani	L. Juba	10$*12 days	10
Hassan Moalin Ahmed	L. Juba	10$*12 days	10
Mohamed Abdi Ahmed	L. Juba	10$*12 days	10
	L. Juba	20$*12 days	10
Total		1200$	170

Contract for the execution of a survey on Rinderpest in the southern Regions of Somalia

The PACE Zonal Office enters into a short-term contract with Mr_____ hereafter referred as the 'Consultant' who agrees to undertake the scope of work presented below:

1. Activities:

1.1 To assess the status of Rinderpest in the zone..... predominantly from a serological point of view, through a randomised sampling of resident young calves (cattle) in ..... sites of the zone ..... Serum samples collected in the Central Regions will be tested at the KARI Biotechnology laboratory in Nairobi using an ELISA test for the detection ofIgG and IgM antibodies to RP in order to reveal past and recent viral circulation. In each sampling site, previously selected and geo-referenced, 15 serum samples will be collected using plain vacutainers (10 ml) from resident calves, aged between one and two years old. Serology forms will be filled to record specific data on sampled animals. Specifically designed questionnaires (2 -4 per sampling site) will be administered at each sampling site to livestock owners or key informants.

1.2 To attend a 12-13 days training course on serum sampling and data collection procedures in Afmadow.

At each sampling site the following will be achieved:

1.3.1 Blood samples, collected with vacutainers and sterile needles (one for each animal) should not be less than 16 blood samples at each site {one spare blood sample in each sampling site should be collected to cater for poor clotting samples)

1.3.2 Each blood sample should be allowed to clot for maximum 24 hours in shaded and cool place, then serum should be transferred into two separate cryovials; each cryovial should not contain less than 1.5 ml of clear serum. At each sampling site, a minimum of 30 cryovials should be prepared. Each pair of cryovial, containing duplicate serum sample, should bear the same progressive number and letter (different letter for each sampling zone).

1.3.3 Serum samples collected at each site should be packed and labelled according to standards defined at the initial training course and stored in vaccine carriers until they are collected and despatched to KARI.

1.3.4 Serum samples must be accompanied by original sampling forms (one for each site) and questionnaires (2 -4 for each site).

2. Responsibilities

2.1 The Consultant accepts to work under the directive and guidance of the PACE Zonal personnel, to attend the preliminary training course of 12-13 days in Afmadow and to follow the sampling plan defined by PACE staff

2.2 The Consultant accepts to submit a detailed weekly plan of activities, with clear specifications of sampling sites to be covered daily, to the PACE staff at the beginning of each week of field activities, so as to facilitate monitoring and supervision of field activities and the collection of serum samples.

2.3 The Consultant accepts to have payment deductions applied for sub-standard performances, according to the following:

2.3.1 Quality (level of serum haemolysis) and quantity of serum collected: quantity of serum

each sub-standard sample submitted or missing. Sub-standard samples will also be considered those contained in cryovials without clear identification (progressive number and letter) and not properly stored.

2.3.2 Sampling forms unsatisfactorily filled (missing data) or bearing wrong records (not matching with serum numbers) will result in a payment deduction of half the fee charged per site. (Only half the number of samples collected at each site will be paid).

2.3.3 Failure to notify changes of dates of sampling sites due to negligence will result in a payment deduction of 5% of the total value of the contract for each missed notification.

2.4 The Consultant commits to return to the PACE Office remaining sampling material and equipment supplied by PACE for the fieldwork. In case of losses or damages of equipment provided by PACE, the cost to replace or repair damaged or lost equipment will be deducted from the final payment.

2.5 The Consultant commits to return all used sampling material (vacutainers, needles) to the PACE Office in Afmadow with the serum samples, serology forms and questionnaires for regular counter checks.

3. Area of Activity: _____region (ZONE .....) as per attached MAP for Team .....

4. Payment modalities

Payment will be in three instalments as follows:

4.1 40 % (..... $) of estimated contract value (.... $) at the signing of the contract and after the satisfactory attendance of the initial 12-13 days training course in Beled Weyne;

4.2 20 % (.... $) of estimated contract value (.... $) after the submission of at least 70% of the targeted serum samples;

4.3 40 % (..... $) of estimated contract value (..... $) less deductions, upon completion of sampling activities and data collection in the field, and the restitution of remaining sampling material and equipment to the PACE Office.

The PACE Zonal Office will supply all material and equipment needed to carry out the above activities. The PACE Zonal staff will also be responsible for assessing field performances, quality and quantity of submitted samples, serology forms and questionnaires.

The PACE Zonal Office will also avail financial resources to hire one car for 20 days (900$ maximum) and purchase 800 litres of fuel (400$ maximum).

Payments for hire of car will be disbursed as follows:

- Advance payment of 40% (360$) of car hire total budget (20 days @ 45$=900$) at the signing of the contract; the remaining 60% (540$) at the end of the survey work.

- Advance payment (400$) of total value for purchase of fuel (800 litres fuel @ 0.5$/litre) at the signing of the contract.

5. Indemnity

It is explicitly understood by the Consultant that:

5.1 The PACE Zonal Office will not be liable to pay the consultant any other amount, obligations or compensations;

5.3 The PACE Zonal Office will not liable for any compensation for accidents of loss of properties or any health claims;

5.4 The Consultant has no authority to make commitment on behalf of the PACE Zonal Office in the southern Regions of Somalia or elsewhere;

5.5 No other benefits are implied or intended.

6. Read, Understood and Agreed by:

Consultant _____ Signature _____

PACE Zonal Office _____ Signature _____

Made in Afmadow this day ..... of _____ 2002

The present contract is composed of ..... page(s)

Contract to carry out monitoring activities for Rinderpest survey in the Southern Regions of Somalia

Each monitor is supposed to supervise the work of a selected team for a maximum of ten days.

Specific tasks to be carried out:

- Verify that at visited locations the agreed quantities of serum samples are collected, serology forms are properly filled, and questionnaires are administered.
- Collect serum samples, serology forms and questionnaires at previously agreed meeting points and forward them to ..... every three/four days maximum. Serum samples should be forwarded to ..... in cool boxes, together with ice packs.
- Receive from ..... cool boxes and ice packs and deliver them to team leaders at specified locations.
- Each monitor is expected to prepare a final report stating problems encountered during the implementation of field activities.
- Each monitor will have a car for field survey for 10 days and 40 litres of fuel per day.

Payment modalities:

PACE Zonal Office will avail financial resources to the Contracted person as follows:

- Advance payment of 40% (100$) of the monitoring fee budget value (10 days @ 25$/day person = 250$) at the signing of the contract;
- Payment of 20% (50$) other monitoring budget value (250$) at the end of the field monitoring;
- Final payment of 40% (100$) of the monitoring budget value (250$) after the Submission of a satisfactory final report.

Financial resources for transport, hire of cars and fuel, will be disbursed as follows:

Advance payment of 40% (180$) of car hire total budget (10 days @ 45$/day = 450$) at the signing of the contract; the remaining 60% (270$) at the end of the field monitoring work;

Advance payment (200$) of total value for purchase of fuel (400 litres fuel @ 0.5$/litre) at the signing of the contract.

Indemnity

It is explicitly understood by the Contracted person that:

- PACE Zonal Office will not be liable to pay any other amount, obligations or compensations.
- PACE will not be liable for any insurance against accidents, loss of properties or any other health problem.
- The Contracted person no authority to make commitment on behalf of PACE Zonal Office.

Read, Understood and Agreed by:

PACE Zonal Office
Signature_____

Contracted
Signature_____

Signed in Afmadow this day ----------of _____ 2002

The present contract is composed of ….page(s).

Annex D4: SECURITY REPORT ON BAIDOA

Security situation in Baidoa

Due to security problem, the PACE staff present in Baidoa for the Survey, were forced to evacuate. During the first day (01/07/02) shooting, one elder was killed and other injured. They were coming for mediation. The second day due to the burial of the respected elder Abdukadir Mohamed Aden "Zoobe" from Italy, the shooting ceased.

Situation on 03/07/02

Early in the morning the tension in Baidoa was increasing but as the mosque elders, intellectuals in Baidoa, and the Ex. Ambassador Sharif Salah Mohamed came for the condolence of Abdukadir Mohamed Aden "Zoobe" and went to the two fighting groups to attempt to solve the problem, tension relaxed for certain period. Each groups confirmed that they would not start shooting.

Meanwhile, mosque elders and intellectuals selected among them a committee; the committee was to mediate and solve the dispute between two groups in Baidoa.

Situation of 04/07/02

Yesterday afternoon on 2:30, group of livestock keepers belong to the RRA deputy were kidnapped by the group of Shatiguduud, the deputy took two armoured vehicles called (technicals) going to Burhabkaba to study the situation and to try to mediate. The first group started shooting, 2 died and 3 injured in the fighting. Shooting both from groups started again at 10:50 am and the Intersos office in Baidoa particular OIC office was destroyed by heavy weapon fire.

Situation of 06/07/02

The security situation in Baidoa town was stable from yesterday (05/07/02), the negotiation meetings organized by the different community representatives; religious leaders, politicians, intellectuals and community leaders from all Rehanweyn sub-clans were still ongoing.

They have succeeded to have the ceasefire for forty-eight hours (starting 06/07/02 up to 08/07/02). The 2 warring militia were brought together in a meeting in order to mediate their dispute.

Information collected by PACE office in Baidoa confirms that there were from the beginning of the hostility, 32 to 35 deaths. Baidoa town is still divided in two parts: one insecurity zone from Juba bank to the North Eastern part of the town (UNESCO, World Vision, IMC, Intersos compound, the residence of the president and the ARR deputy) and the second part (PACE, UNDP, WHO and UNICEF).

SECTION E

E.1 PACE Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit

The above unit is a Nairobi based office and provides coordination, epidemiological and administrative and logistic support to the zonal bases Activities carried out addressed mainly:

E.1.1 Result 6: The programme is effectively co-ordinated

i) Resumption of activities in Central Somalia

A series of letters from the local authorities in Beled Weyne apologising on the incident regarding the hand grenade thrown outside our compound, the night before the contract holder training for team leaders and monitors was suppose to start were received by SCIU office. The Zonal Adviser, Project Advisor and the Somali country coordinator made a mission. This mission followed an earlier mission that was made by SCIU Somali staff whereby conditions for re-starting were given to the authorities. The two missions paved the way for resuming activities. The report of the missions are presented as in Annex E.1

ii) AU-IBAR/PACE meetings

Meetings were held with PACE regional team to discuss the progress made by PACE Somalia and how best to seek support from the PACE Common Services Unit. This was as a result of the Cotonou meeting. Discussions were held with persons in charge of Epidemiology and Data Management Unit. The epidemiology Unit has provided useful discussions on the approach for RP eradication and showed willingness to travel inside Somalia during the cross-sectional RP survey. The timetable of activities regarding the survey was submitted to Epidemiology Unit. Unfortunately due to security incidents, the visit did not materialise. The Eastern Africa regional epidemiologist also postponed the visit to Afmadow,

The Somali National Coordinator, Project Adviser and PACE Coordinator met to discuss the planning of the PACE Steering committee. Initially a date was set for in December, but later transferred to January. The first meeting will address the issue of membership, the linkages between PACE regional office and Somali PACE Project. The role of EC Somalia Unit in PACE was to be discussed. Another important issue to be addressed was going to be ownership of data. The details of the PACE steering committee will be presented once finalised.

iii) Linkages with IBAR- Pastoral Livelihoods Programme

Linkages with this project were established in order to understand the role of this project in livestock trade and use the opportunity to strengthen the network between traders, PLP and PACE. PACE SCIU Somali staff, Dr Gedi and Dr Abdi, attended two meetings, one in Nairobi for 3 days and the second in Amboseli also for 3 days. The meeting in Nairobi brought together all major livestock trade stakeholders. PACE objectives were presented to the participants.

As the distribution of livestock traders from Somali was uneven, PACE SCIU representative ensured that fair representation of livestock traders be made in the next meeting. In the second meeting, a draft of the Red Sea Charter was presented. This charter was to be discussed extensively by traders inside Somalia and PLP indicated to hold a special meeting for Livestock traders in Dubai. Annex E 2 give the brief report of the two meetings as prepared by the Somali country coordinator, Dr Gedi.

iv) World Veterinary Congress in Tunis.

Through the support from PLP, SCIU Somali epidemiologist Dr Abdullatif Abdi, and Zonal coordinator, Dr Ahmed Hashi, from Somaliland attended the congress. Dr Abdi was given the opportunity to present in a satellite meeting on livestock trade. The report is presented as Annex E 3.

v) Biometrics training at ILRI

THE main epidemiologist Stefano Tempia and Zonal Advisor for Somaliland attended the above course for 2 weeks. The objective was to familiarize with new techniques in biometrics so as to use the methods in analysing PACE data. The opportunity was also used to establish linkages with ILRI.

vi) Linkages with ILRI

PACE SCIU team, Terra Nuova representative and National coordinator meet ILRI representative on developing an MOU with ILRI, The draft previously circulated will be worked on by ILRI.

vii) GREP meeting Rome

National coordinator Fritz Mahler and Terra Nuova representative Vittorio Cagnolati attended this meeting. The invited came late following a preceding meeting called by Dr Gavin Thompson. On realising that PACE Somalia was not invited, an email invitation came to Fritz Mahler from GREP. As the Project Advisor and the Somali Country coordinator were already on mission in Somalia, Fritz Mahler asked Dr Cagnolati to accompany him and represent PACE. The presentation given by PACE is in Annex E 4.

viii) Operational Meeting

The 4th operational meeting of the implementing partners was held in the quarter. Annex E.5 gives the minutes of this meeting.

ix) Administrative issues

a) Project Accounting and Financial Reports

As mentioned in the previous report, the period from July to September was mainly characterised by the preparation of outstanding accounting and financial reports.

Because of the delay in the preparation and the additional delay due to the reviewing of the financial reports by both the 4 implementing partners and the Donors, it was decided not to wait an official approval before preparing the reports divided by thrusts, to be forwarded to AU/IBAR - PACE programme main accountancy.

The four reports, covering the entire period from 01/10/01 to 30/09/02, are in annex E.6.

b) SCIU Nairobi Office Management and CAPE contribution

A financial report concerning the first year of SCIU Nairobi office management was produced as per annex E.7. Notes from the previous situation (up to 30/06/02) are also added since are mentioned in the said report.

From our records, CAPE was supposed to enter the project on May 4th 2002 with Euro 341,582.00. It was also agreed that CAPE was supposed to transfer only the unspent balance after 4 months of activities, while the expenditures report for the first 4 months - directly managed by CAPE - was going to be registered de facto as part of our project accountancy.

As suggested by the implementing partners, CAPE contribution for office equipment has been included in the accounts even though their accountancy has not been received yet. The amounts used for this purpose may slightly differ from CAPE records since it is based on the best offer received from the dealer and not on the payment voucher.

Although CAPE use of project resources is quite moderate, it has not been granted any other contribution for the running costs of the office. Their part of costs is consequently going to be covered by the already meagre available budget.

c) Administrative staff

In spite of long and open discussions among all members of the SCIU office and unofficial talks with the implementing partners, there was still somebody with no clear picture of the administration staff. Therefore, the situation of the Somali National Administrator, the Accounts Clerk and the zonal administrators was finally discussed in plenary during the 4th operational meeting.

Background

At zonal level (excluding Somaliland), vet or vet assistants with administrative competences were recruited to cope with the vastness of the project area. Being a vet project, to employ a greater number of vets was believed to be a good idea. During the selections, only vet technical staff was present (especially from SLPF).

As a matter of fact, none of the vets employed by the project have ever shown minimal administrative attitude. Knowledge of administrative tools (computers and basic software) is much below of what the project salary level could buy (at least concerning the accountancy application). Some results come from Somaliland – where an administrator has been selected – and from Puntland were the accountancy is managed by the secretary – because her previous employment where a similar system was in place (UNA).

SCIU Nairobi Office point of view

Bearing this in mind, at field level, the administration was putting in place a simple system (as simpler as possible such as a common excel sheet and an user manual) in order to be friendly accessible by staff with a minimum administrative background.

It is still believed that this should be the correct approach.

Furthermore, knowing the importance of a remunerated employment in Somalia and the way a family income matter is normally dealt, it was felt insecure reconsidering the positions of any of the project field staff just because of a change in the project management policy. It has been underlined that only part of the implementing partners was fully aware of the initial situation.

At national level, greater importance was given to the integrity of the Somali National Administrator and his attitude in dealing administrative matters regardless the different clans pressure rather then his technical capacity in using administrative tools. It was thought that, once the PACE National Administrator in place, he would have officers in dealing with the technical part of his duty.

In any case, at central level (in Nairobi for the project length, in Somalia when PACE will be handed over) an accounts clerk – position not foreseen by the project – is necessary. The mechanical screening and processing of a huge number of documents coming from the different areas of intervention (and the documents produced by the SCIU office as well) is a full time job.

This position does not require a full-project-length training like the National Administrator and can be eventually given to one of the zonal administrators.

Implementing partners' position and conclusions to be adopted by the project

The project must train administrative staff able to take over the administration of the project in all its aspects, from the accountancy to the financial analysis and reporting. Salaries are high enough to attract good level of competences to positively interact with future ministerial cadres.

Therefore,

- At national level, a new national administrator should be selected (modalities and timing to be further discussed). The present contract should be renewed for three months only, up to the end of

- At zonal level, the present situation is to be carefully assessed. Wherever the capabilities are not in line with the terms of reference, the project should go for new selections and employments.
- If additional vet positions are required because of the vastness of the project area, the matter will be discussed and will eventually be part of an amendment.
- The position of the accounts clerk must be regularised and correctly budgeted.
- Ad hoc meeting will be held mid-November with SCIU National Counterparts to discuss these matters and the way forward.

E.2 WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN PACE PROJECT OCT- DEC 2002	
RESULTS	***ACTIVITIES***
1	***THE CAPABILITIES OF PUBLIC SECTOR (MOL) TO REGULATE, COORDINATE AND EVALUATE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SECTOR ARE STRENGTHENED***
	FINALISE MOU SOMALILAND AND PUNTLAND
	FINALISE PUBLIC SECTOR STRATEGY
2	***PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHENING***
	FINALISE PRIVATE SECTOR STRATEGY
	FINALISE COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY
	ASSIST SLPF IN PLANNING FOR THEIR INAUGURAL MEETING
3	***LIVESTOCK DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING***
	PRESENTATION OF RVF RESULTS TO EC AND AU-IBAR
	PLANING RVF SURVEY PUNTLAND
	PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL FOR RVF SURVEY
	ESTABLISH SERUM BANK AT SCIU NAIROBI
	ESTABLISH RECORDING SYSTEM FOR SERUM BANK
	WORK ON EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY
4	***EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE***
	TO BE INCLUDED IN EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY
5	***LOCAL/REGIONAL NETWORKS FOR ANIMAL HEALTH ARE FUNCTIONING***
	RECRUITMENT OF SOMALI STAFF FOR NETWORKING
	WORK WITH NETWORKING CONSULTANT ON STRATEGY
6	***PROGRAMME IS EFFECTIVELY COORDINATED***
	MOU WITH KARI
	MOU WITH ILRI
	PARTICIPATORY DISEASE SEARCH WORKSHOP
	PACE SOMALIA STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
	SACB LIVESTOCK WORKING GROUP MEETINGS
	CONSOLODATED WORK PLAN HARMONISATION MEETING
	WAY FORWARD FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

ADVERTISEMENT AND SELECTION OF THE NEW SOMALI NATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
ACCOUNTING REPORTING SYSTEM FOR FIELD - RESTRUCTURING
DRAFT OF THE USER MANUAL OF THE PROJECT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (PAS)
REVIEW OF THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
BUDGETARY REQUEST AND APPROVAL OF WORKPLANS FROM PARTNERS
QUARTERLY REPORTS

E.3 UPDATED INVENTORY

As per the EC guidelines, an updated list of physical goods acquired by the project to date is included.

INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/07/02 to 30/09/02 - NAIROBI

PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
B074	17/07/02	25126	GERMIN III PLUS GPS	320.25	NAIROBI	PACE	SURVEY
B075	17/07/02	25126	GERMIN III PLUS GPS	320.25	NAIROBI	PACE	SURVEY
B076	17/07/02	25126	GERMIN III PLUS GPS	320.25	NAIROBI	PACE	SURVEY
B077	17/07/02	25126	GERMIN III PLUS GPS	320.25	NAIROBI	PACE	SURVEY

RECEIVED FROM EU PROJECTS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			NO ENTRIES				

RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

ITEM	DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT USD	LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			NO ENTRIES				

E.4 ADHERENCE TO THE WORKPLAN

E.4.1 Activities not implemented

All activities in Southern Zone were suspended due to security problems. Activities started in Afmadow for the contract holder training for participants Middle and Lower Juba.

Likewise, all survey activities in Central zone was not implemented.

In Puntland, the capacity building of PULPA could not be carried out as time was spent in finalising the MOU with MOLAE.

In Somaliland, the presentation of the RVF results did not materialise as it was refused by MOL.

Annex E1: RESUMPTION OF ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL SOMALIA - REPORTS OF TWO MISSIONS

PACE
Somali Component

SCIU OFFICE - NAIROBI *(Somali Co-ordination and Implementation Unit)*
P.O. Box 74916 - Tel. 245 2 445958 - Fax 254 2 448563 - e-mail: nairobiuna.pace@swiftkenya.com

Date:	15th July 2002
Prot.:	No. AG/mn-167/02
To:	Seif Maloo - Project Advisor
cc:	Fritz Mahler- PACE Somalia National Coordinator
Your Ref.:	
Our Ref.:	

IN / OUT 15 JUL 2002
FILE:
COPY TO:

Subject: **Mission Report**

Mission team:

After the incident occurred near the PACE office of Beled-Weyne for Central Somalia on 3rd June 2002 followed by a temporary evacuation of the expatriate personnel of course with suspension of the project ongoing activities, a formal meeting was organized in Nairobi SCIU office on 11th June to discuss the matter for the way forward. The meeting was chaired by the PACE Somalia National Coordinator Dr. Friedrich Mahler. The long meeting discussion reached the conclusion to field out an assessment mission to Beled-Weyne. It has been debated a lot who is who to be a member of this mission team and finally, considering the particularity of the bomb incident and the delicacy of the circumstance due to high speculations and controversial issues, it was agreed to send a team of Somali nationals from SCIU Nairobi office. To fine-tune the strategy it was arranged to send in advance Mr. Sheriff (Somali Administrator) for a pre-assessment mission to B/Weyne while being in charge of monthly payments of the base.

Mr. Sheriff was continuously briefing the office regarding the situation development on the ground and on the basis of a formal invitation by the local authorities, Mohamed Dirie, Abdullatif and Ali Gedi joined Sheriff in B/Weyne on 8th June 2002 for a real three full days assessment mission.

Mission objective:

- To better understand the reason behind the bomb incident and its socio-political and clan implications by holding thorough discussions with traditional Leaders/Elders of the various communities, Regional Administration and in particular the Hiran Veterinary Association
- To find out the possibility of a conducive environment for the continuation of the project
- To report back mission findings to Nairobi office for decision.

Funded by:
European Development Fund - EDF
Italian Co-operation - MAE/DGCS
Swiss Disaster Relief - SDR
Department for International Development - DFID/UK

Implemented by:
TERRA NUOVA - P.O. Box 74916 - 00100 Nairobi
VSF - Suisse - P.O. Box 25656 - 00100 Nairobi
UNA - P.O. Box 75776 - 00100 Nairobi
CARE - P.O. Box 30786 - 00100 Nairobi

Mission proceedings:

Monday 8th June 2002

The team reached B/Weyne on Monday 8th June 2002 at 13:30, from the airport the mission team paid courtesy visits to the Regional Administrators and Traditional Leaders in their respective offices. It has been commonly agreed to start the meetings in the next morning with the Traditional Leaders at Ugas Abdirahman's residence.

After lunch we had a long meeting at PACE compound up to mid night with Mr. Sheriff and the Somali Zonal PACE Coordinator Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud. Two main issues came up from this meeting:

1) Disagreement among the members of Hiran Veterinary Association
2) Highlights of the bomb incident core problem being related to clan fighting motivated by political interests.

Tuesday 9th June 2002

Meeting with the Traditional Leaders (Ugases) of Hiran Communities (see the attached list): The team briefed them about the mission objectives and requested them detailed and insight information related to the bomb incident nearby our base.

All Ugases first of all appreciated our mission as a response of their invitation and started explaining what was the root cause of the bomb incident, which was related to confrontation between two sub-clans supporting two different political views/agenda.
This situation has really concerned the traditional leaders especially when it has caused the temporary evacuation of PACE project personnel. Their wary was in fact the escalation of the incident to other projects in the region and that is why they have put a lot of collective efforts to contain the spread of the event. To avoid political implications it deemed necessary to deal the issue in a very traditional way under the guidance of the Ugases accepted by all other authorities. It was when they reached a common understanding on the burning issue that they sent their invitation to Nairobi and they were very happy about the composition of our team to ease better communication.

The other concern of the situation, as they stated, was some speculations raised within the Hiran Vet Association members in relation to the incident and that is why both parties decided for us to hold a separate meeting with HVA in the afternoon to find out insight stories.

Meanwhile a welcoming lunch has been organised for us by Ugas Abdirahman at his residence and all traditional Leaders, Regional Administrators and CERELPA (Central Regions Livestock Professional Association) Chairman were invited.

Meeting with HVA:

We met with mostly all members of HVA in the presence of CERELPA Chairman Dr. Suleiman Mohamed Salah. Worth to mention that the two livestock professionals suspected to be involved in the incident were present in the meeting. The agenda we put them to discuss was the incident issue, PACE project activities and their active role to mitigate the current circumstances. Immediately we discovered that they were split in to various groups, which prevented them to reach a common

agreement for any problem. Consequently we suggested to them, after three hours of debate without conclusion, to select a five-member committee chaired by Dr. Dirie from our side. The outcome of the committee was that the structure of HVA was not functioning, as one would wish due to differences among the association members. The committee then suggested the need for re-structuring of the association and after a deep analysis the committee verified that the involvement of the two colleagues in the incident was pure speculation rather than real fact and finally to present their conclusions not only to HVA but also in front of a general enlarged meeting with the participation of traditional leaders, elders and regional administrators planned to take place on Wednesday.

Wednesday 10th June 2002.

In the morning hours we held different meetings with the elders of different communities of B/Weyne (see attached lists of people met). All of them expressed their concern regarding the problem and misunderstanding which caused the temporary suspension of PACE activities and awaiting a quick re-start of the work they pledged their full support for the successful implementation of the project.

Lunch has been organized in the west bank of B/Weyne to honour our mission in the international compound of Hagi Mustaf.

In the afternoon the enlarged and conclusive meeting took place at the residence of Ugas Abdirahman with the participation of all local authorities and Hiran Veterinary Association together with our mission team. The meeting proceeded in a serene environment and unanimously reached the following main outcome(s):

- All socio-political differences of the communities in the region are sorted out and sustainable solution reached.
- To invite the Somali PACE project to re-start their activities in the region
- To pledge all necessary support and encouragement during the implementation of the project activities
- Hiran Veterinary Association to clarify their position toward the project (see attached HVA position paper).

Recommendation: The mission team is strongly recommending another mission to be sent to Beled-Weyne for final evaluation.

Mission team members:

Dr. Mohamed Farah Dirie

Dr. Sayid Sheriff Hassan

Dr. Abdullatif M. Abdi

Dr. Ali Mohamed Gedi

Attachemnt 1

List of the Traditional Leaders of Hiran communities met:

1. Ugas Abdirahman Ugas Khalif .
2. Ugas Ali Ugas Hassan
3. Ugas Abdihakim Ugas Muhumed
4. Moallim Muhumed M. Omar
5. Abdi Wabar Hassan Wabar Kutubow

Attachment 2

List of community Elders met in Beled-Weyne:

A. East Bank of Beled-Weyne

1) Abdullahi Ahmed Baargeele
2) Mohamud Ahmed Hoshow
3) Mohamed Abdi Yarow
4)Keysane Hussen Ahmed
5) Mohamed Barre Fidow
6) Rage Nur Gaab
7) Hassan Kulmiye Wasuge
8) Abdi Addow Abdulle
9) Hussen Abdi Addow
10) Hassan Hussen Sabriye
11) Moallim Hussen Nur Barre
12) Osman Salah Herzi
13) Mohamed Harare Ali
14) Khalif Morgan
15) Sheikh Adan Abdulle Addow

B. West Bank of Beled-Weyne

1) Abdi Wabar Hassan Wabar Kutubow
2) Ibrahim Madey Ali
3) Da'ud Mohamed Dahiye
4) Hussen Omar Farah
5) Hirey Sheikh Abdi

HIRAN VETERINARIAN ASSOCIATION

FR: HVA
B/WEINE
TO: PACE SCIU OFFICE
NAIROBI OFFICE
TO: SLPF
NAIROBI OFFICE
TO: CERELPA

Belet-weyne, 11/07/2002

SUBJECT: Position paper.

We, the undersigned members of Hiran Veterinary Association after a thorough investigation we come to the conclusion that no HVA member was involved in the unfortunate incident when a hand grenade (bomb) was dropped near the perimeter wall of PACE Project in B/weyne on 3rd June 2002.

The incident was related together with other ones which took place recently in the region and all were having political and clan implication and PACE office was not the real target.

A general concern to the incident was expressed by everybody in the region including the Community leaders, local Authority, and the Professionals. The issue was widely discussed and debated for a sustainable solution, that has been reached after a long meeting with the participants of all concerned authorities.

Therefore, the undersigned all members of HVA are inviting again the PACE Office and activities to be resumed very soon.

Meanwhile, we are hereby renewing our best cooperation for the successful implementation of the PACE Project

Regards.
Names and Signatures:.
1- Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud
2-Dr. Mohamed Abdulle Hussein
3-Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Nor
4-Dr.Ahmed Abdulle Mohamed
5-Dr.Abdullahi Mumin Warsame
6-Dr.Abdullahi Elmi Abdi

BELED-WEYNE EVALUATION 2nd MISSION

Mission team:

The mission team was composed of three members namely Seif Maloo PACE Somali Project Advisor, Ali Gedi PACE Somali Project Coordinator and Massimo Castiello PACE Zonal Veterinary Advisor for Central Somalia.

Mission objective:

The main objective of the mission was to evaluate the situation on the ground after the incident occurred near the PACE office of Beled-Weyne at the beginning of the last month of June. It was also related to a follow-up of a mission report provided by SCIU assessment team from Nairobi to Beled-Weyne from 8th to 11th July 2002, and to ensure the commitment and support of the local authorities as well as Hiraan Veterinary Association (HVA) towards re-starting of PACE activities in Central Somalia.

Meetings of the mission with authorities:

The mission team reached Beled-Weyne on the 22nd of July 2002 at 1:00 PM. Late in the afternoon, the mission team paid a courtesy visit to the traditional leaders in both sides of Beled-Weyne town.

Tuesday 23rd July at 9:00 am

The mission team met with the traditional leaders of Hiraan region residing in Beled-Weyne. After a warm welcome for the team by the Ugases followed by self-introductions Dr. Seif took the floor and briefly explained what PACE project is about, its objectives, strategies, expected results and the need for the support and collaboration among the stakeholders for the success of the project activities in order to achieve its goals.

The traditional leaders started expressing their appreciation for the acceptance of their invitation by PACE SCIU Nairobi office and the arrival of the delegation in Beled-Weyne.

Moreover, the Ugases again explained to the mission team the nature of and the reasons behind the bomb incident in the town at the beginning of June 2002. They expressed their concern about the misunderstanding when the bomb incident was associated to a grievance against PACE Central Somalia office, which was very far from the reality on the ground. They stated that the problem resulted from a conflict between two sub-clans of the same Beled-Weyne communities, which has had a political implication. They said "We put all our efforts to solve the problem in hand in order to avoid its spread, and finally we succeeded to settle the situation with a complete reconciliation among the two warring sub-clans". The leaders also mentioned that they sent several correspondences to PACE Nairobi office explaining the same event.

The traditional leaders of Hiraan region organized the same day a lunch meeting at Webi Shabelle Hotel in Beled-Weyne where all the local authorities attended the lunch meeting together with other stakeholders.

After the lunch the Governor of Hiraan region Mr. Hassan Abdulle Qalad on behalf of the administration and the communities as well expressed the willingness of the authorities to re-start the PACE activities in Central Somalia and meanwhile pledged the full support of all Hiraan authorities towards the project and its staff. Representatives delivered similar statements from Hiraan Veterinary Association as well as the Traditional Leaders.

Wednesday 24th July 2002: Meeting with HVA

The mission team organized a meeting with Hiraan Veterinary Association (HVA). The meeting started 9:00 am and continued up to 12:00 noon at the base of PACE office in Beled-Weyne. Present in the meeting were Seif, Ali Gedi, Massimo and Hiraan Veterinary Association members. The meeting started with self-introduction and later on the floor was given to Dr. Seif who highlighted the need for cooperation between PACE and the local veterinary association (HVA) for the smooth implementation of the project activities.

Consequently Ali Gedi intervened and pointed out the weaknesses of Hiraan Veterinary Association that caused the difficulties hindering the performances of the association to collaborate with the project and that statement was well taken by HVA members in the meeting, explaining all the reasons behind the weaknesses being: weak leadership, lack of transparencies, respect and consultations among the association members, conflict of interests etc.

However, the identification of the above weaknesses assisted the association members to find out a solution and come up with the following points:

1) Internal differences among HVA members sorted out
2) All the decisions of HVA will be taken by the General Assembly and co-signed by an elected committee of five (5) members: Two vets and three vet assistants (see the attached letter of HVA)
3) HVA will support and work closely with CERELPA/SLPF and PACE unconditionally.

Duration of the mission: From 22nd to 25th July 2002 (4 days)

Annex E2: Workshop report on Livestock Trade Commission for African and Middle Eastern countries

Workshop report on Livestock Trade Commission for African and Middle Eastern countries

Venue and date: Landmark Hotel – Nairobi, 19th – 21st August 2002.

Workshop organizer: PLP (Pastoral Livelihoods Project)/AU/IBAR has organized the workshop.

Workshop objective

The strategy of the workshop was to conduct a follow-up of the same workshop of June 2002 in Sana' (Yemen) where participants from the Greater Horn of Africa and the Middle East countries together with AU/IBAR, FAO and OIE Middle East office attended the workshop. In that workshop the participants exchanged views and opinions related to the livestock export trade from Africa to the Middle East markets. The workshop stressed also the need for professionalised and regularized trade according to the international livestock trade requirements.

The outcome of the Sana' workshop was to establish Livestock Trade Commission (LTC) for Africa and Middle East Region. In this regard, the workshop participants appointed a team of experts under the auspices of AU/IBAR to work on the preparation a draft charter for the expressed Livestock Trade Commission.

However, the objective of Nairobi meeting (Landmark Hotel) was for the mentioned team of experts to present the draft charter of the LTC to a wider audience of participants from the region selected by AU/IBAR with the aim to provide revisions, comments and contributions for the charter in order to enhance the professionalism and powers of its articles of association.

The workshop

The team of experts from AU/IBAR presented the firs draft of LTC charter to the participants. Insight participatory debates, questions and clarifications regarding the principles, objectives, structures and governance of the commission took place (details will be provided by the workshop proceedings).

Outcome

Finally, the workshop participants unanimously agreed on the draft of the LTC charter recommending meanwhile the necessity of organizing a larger group of participants, mainly livestock traders and livestock trade experts, from the interested countries to fine-tune the efforts for the promotion of the LTC in the very near future for the way forward.

Workshop report on Livestock Trade Commission for Africa and Middle East Region

Venue and date: Amboseli Lodge, from 8th to 11th September 2002.

Organizer: PLP/AU/IBAR

Participants: 35 participants (international/regional representatives, government officials and private sector actors) from the countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen as well as delegates from AU/IBAR, OIE Middle East, FAO and USAID attended the workshop. From Somalia side Ali M. Gedi and Abdullatif M. Abdi of PACE Somali Component attended the workshop together with few Somali livestock exporters.

Workshop objective

The objective of the workshop was to continue the activity of revising, commenting, contributing and amending the draft articles of association for the Livestock Trade Commission to be established for Africa and Middle East. Since the commission will be supra national and non-governmental organisation great emphasis was given to how this noble initiative could be materialized and meanwhile seek the appropriate strategy through which it can have the recognition and support of the scheduled countries. The participants addressed this issue and widely discussed the different ways and means of integrating public and private sector institutions to work together in order to promote reliable LTC for the benefit of all stakeholders in the region.

Outcome and the way forward

The main outcome of this workshop was that the participants unanimously understood and agreed the draft articles of association for the commission that was given the name "Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (LTC)". The way forward is to organize a conference of wider audience where livestock traders from the region will be brought together in a general assembly. In that conference, which will probably take place in Dubai (United Arab Emirates) at the end of this year, the general assembly will discuss and approve the draft charter of the commission and will also elect the office bearers of the commission.

Annex E3: 27th World Veterinary Congress Tunis

27th World Veterinary Congress Tunis 25- 29 September 2002

By Abdullatif Mohamud Abdi

The Congress has been designed to provide an innovative and comprehensive overview of the latest research developments in Veterinary Medicine, primarily in the areas of food safety and public health, production and pathology of various domestic and wildlife animals, nutrition, pharmacology, animal welfare and pain management, and veterinary medical legislation.

Many distinguished veterinarians and scientists (almost 2500 participants) coming from 120 countries, participated in this Congress. Papers were presented in the form of plenary sessions, thematic session symposia and posters.

It is worthwhile to say that the Congress offered a good opportunity for interaction with colleagues coming from different parts of the world and definitely will stimulate a creative exchange of ideas.

Senior members of the Somali Livestock Professional Forum attended to this very important world event kindly sponsored among others by AU/IBAR PLP Project, EC Somali Unit, NOVIB Oxfam Netherlands, etc. They travelled all the way from Somalia/Somaliland, Italy and UK up to Tunis.

On 27th evening a special meeting on current issues affecting the trade in livestock between the Horn of Africa and the Middle East countries was jointly arranged by AU/IBAR, OIE and FAO regional offices. Dr Paul Rossiter, FAO Kenya Regional Coordinator, chaired the meeting with the participation by most of the delegations coming from the importing and exporting countries of the mentioned region. The main theme discussed was on the persisting trade restrictions in the Horn of Africa region due to suspicion of RVF presence. To that end Prof Hassan Aidaros from Egypt has been invited to express the concerns on behalf of Middle East importing countries. He stated he expect the exporting countries to comply with basic international quality and health requirements so as to win the confidence of the consumers. Consequently I have been invited to react and present the concerns of the exporting countries. I have been called to talk on behalf of the Horn of Africa exporting countries in my capacity as Somali professional and Somalia being one of the major livestock exporting countries in the Region. I informed the participants that the livestock trade in East Africa and especially for Somalia is a crucial factor in supporting the livelihood of most of those populations. Consequently I highlighted what are the economic hardship and negative impact when a livestock trade ban is imposed. In this connection I requested the importing countries to make sure of rumours and if a suspicion is vowed to establish in due time a dialogue to sort out the issue. While I pledged from our side a professional commitment to minimise as much as possible the risk of disease being transmitted to the Middle East by livestock and livestock products exported from the Horn of Africa.

Late in the afternoon of 28th I have been given the chance to make my presentation, even though not booked in advance as is should be, by the Director General of OIE Dr Bernard Vallat who was chairing the food safety and public health session. It was a power point presentation on: Somali Livestock Professional forum and its role in the Somali Livestock industry; coordination of the veterinary services throughout the Somali Peninsula in the absence of an internationally recognised government.

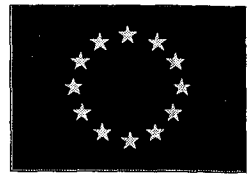
The last six slides of the presentation were dedicated to give an overview of the Somali PACE (Pan African Control of Epizootics) Project as SLPF, through its zonal associations, is the counterpart of the project for ground implementation. At the end of the presentation I distributed around 60 flier papers on the Somali PACE Project activity which were not enough to the interested colleagues and of course for those remained without I promised them to send it by e-mail.

Annex E4: PACE SOMALI PROJECT PRESENTATION AT THE GLOBAL RINDERPEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES (GREP)



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

INTERAFRICAN BUREAU OF ANIMAL RESOURCES



PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
Somali PACE Component

Working towards the Eradication of Rinderpest in Somalia

Activities and Constraints

- **Approach**
- **Current Activities**
- **Prospects for Success**

GREP Technical Consultations 30 Sept – 2 Oct. 2002 Rome

Approach

Identification of areas of suspected RP endemicity

Historical data and recent observations (PARC, ITP)
Areas of high cattle concentration (Map 1, 2)

Identification of infected foci & demarcation of areas of endemic RP infection

Active disease search and sero-monitoring (Map 3)
Purposive search using participatory epidemiology
Scarce information, RP clinically unapparent
Multi stage cluster sampling, random co-ordinates
(serology, use of questionnaire & participatory technique)

Laboratory tests and data analysis

Eradication of RP from detected foci

Definition of focus for nomadic systems

Virus isolation/ identification of RPV
Serological evidence of recent RPV circulation in neighbouring herds/ suspected areas
RP clinical signs in the area
Rumours of RP outbreaks
Requires very efficient laboratory support and timely responses

Ring/ mass vaccination

Targeted vaccination campaigns
Vaccination of all trade cattle
Sensitisation / awareness by Local Authorities, Vet. Ass, CAHWs, traders
Intense active search and sero-surveillance in surrounding areas

Surveillance

Sero-monitoring

Assess sero conversion after vaccination (1month)
Estimate coverage of vaccination in area

Sero-surveillance

Random map coordinate sampling to proof absence of RPV in the area (2 years)

Animal heath reporting system

Emergency preparedness

Response

Current Activities

Main RP activities foreseen by Somali PACE in 2002

Rinderpest Survey and Disease Search in Central and Southern Somalia

Afmadow	
Ground preparation	**(14 Sep)**
Contract Holder Training	(22 Sep- 3 Oct)
RP Survey in Lower/ Middle Juba	(5 – 24 Oct)
Beled Weyne	
Ground preparation	(18-28 Sep)
Contract Holder Training	(9 - 23 Oct)
RP Survey in Lower/ middle Juba	(24 Oct – 10 Nov)
Baidoa1	
Ground preparation	(31 Oct-5 Nov)
Contract Holder Training	(6 – 18 Nov)
RP Survey in Lower/ middle Juba	(19 Nov – 7 Dec)

Prospects for success

Rinderpest can be eradicated from the Somali ecosystem, within the GREP timeframe.

The RP strategy can be implemented in the Somali ecosystem, though continuous adjustments and adaptations will be required.

Due to the peculiar socio-political Somali environment, a number of factors will require specific consideration:

- Neighbouring countries exert continuous political pressure on Somali Authorities, livestock traders and veterinary professionals;
- Specialised agencies and donors pursue and support a common approach and sustain it for prolonged time;
- Consensus is achieved on interventions to be carried out in case RP foci are confirmed in Somalia; (type of vaccine, coverage, frequency);
- Complementary baseline research (transmission, vaccines) is initiated in time;
- Competent and motivated human resources are mobilised and effectively co-ordinated;
- Adequate financial resources are mobilised;
- Present level of accessibility is not reduced by increased conflicts;
- Local partners (Local Authorities, Vet. professionals, CBAHW, traders) are committed & trained;
- Specimen collected in Somalia can be easily shipped to regional reference laboratories;
- Diagnostic labs have sufficient capacity to test Somali samples & provide timely results;

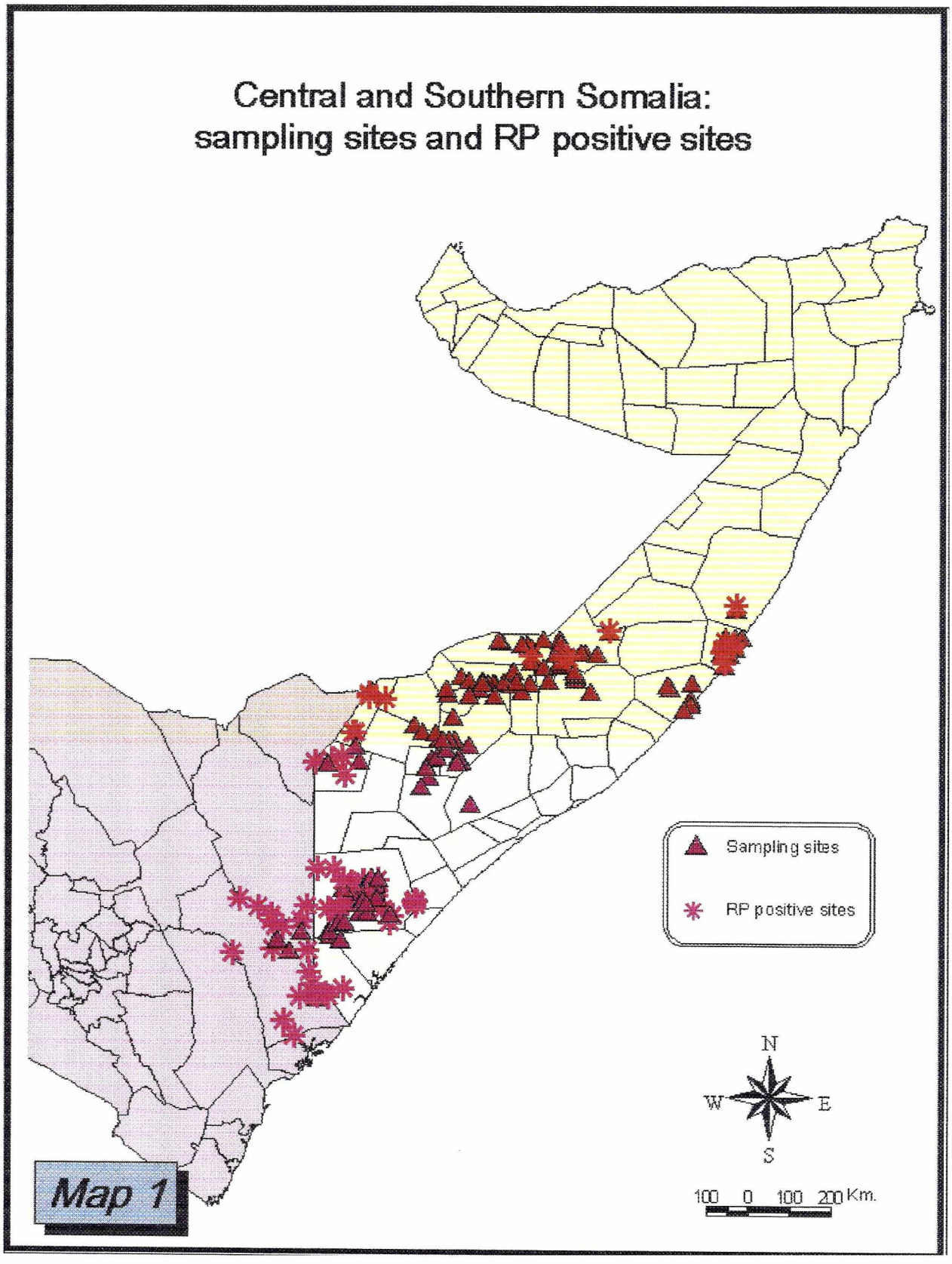
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Somali PACE Achievements Year One

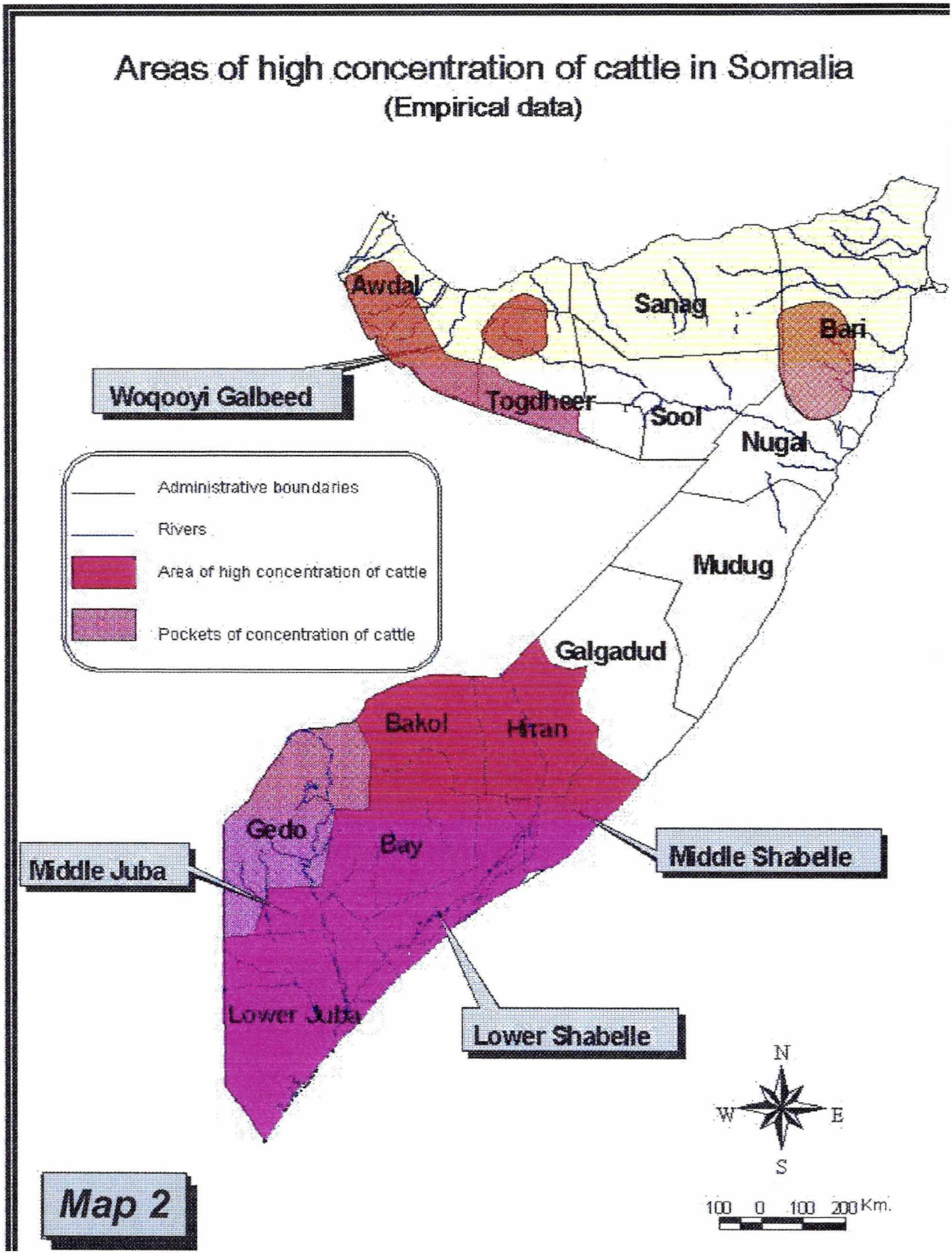
Expected Results	**Activities carried out**	**Targeted Level**
RESULT 1 The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened	• 4 Sensitisation meetings on starting of PACE • 4Stakeholders workshops • Preparatory phase for the strategy on role of public sector in PACE • Baseline information on the current function of MOL • Current status of Veterinary Code • Roles and responsibilities of public and private sector • Preparation of draft MOU with Ministry of Livestock	All zones All zones Puntland Somaliland, Puntland Somaliland, Puntland Somaliland, Puntland
RESULT 2 The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced	• Preparatory phase for the strategy on role of private sector in PACE • Establishment of 2 zonal veterinary associations • Establishment of 1 local veterinary association • Baseline information on status of private vet teams • Capacity building support to two zonal veterinary associations • Needs assessment for community based animal health delivery system (CBAHDS) • PRA training for CBAHDS • Workshop on privatisation of vet services • 4 Zonal coordinators attending CBAHDS meeting in Jigjiga, (region 5, Somali ecosystem) Ethiopia	Central and Southern Somalia All 4 zones Somaliland, Puntland Southern Somalia Southern Somalia Central Somalia
RESULT 3 A disease surveillance system is functioning	• Rinderpest eradication strategy established and endorsed by PCU • Training material and modules on epidemiology and active search for rinderpest established • 1 Epidemiology training held in Beled Weyne • 2 Somali national staff attended Participatory Epidemiology Training in,	Countrywide SCIU-Epidemiology Unit Central Somalia SCIU-Counterparts

RESULT 4 Emergency preparedness and response system in place, initially to Rinderpest	• Preparatory phase for the strategy on emergency preparedness and response • No field activities foreseen in year one	SCIU
RESULT 5 Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning	• Identification of a consultant for information networking system	SCIU/ VSF-Suisse
RESULT 6 The programme is effectively co-ordinated	• Establishment of Co-ordination and Implementation Unit (SCIU) and 4 Zonal Bases • Recruitment of expatriate and Somali staff for SCIU and Zonal Bases • Establish linkages with OAU-IBAR and PACE Common Services Unit (CSU) • Incorporation of CAPE into Somali PACE Project • Work Plan and Cost Estimate for Year 2 developed and approved by OAU-IBAR • Linkages with implementing partners • Administrative and financial operative procedures established • Internal rules and guidelines of Somali PACE approved by Kenya Delegation-Somalia Unit • Procedures for zonal work plans and budget request established • Communication and reporting system introduced • SCIU staff attended CAPE and PACE (CBPP) meetings in Ethiopia • Zonal Vet Advisor attended FAO/IAEA/PACE Regional Workshop on "Updating Technologies for Surveillance of Rinderpest Freedom"	Countrywide, All Zones Countrywide Country Office/ SCIU Country Office/ SCIU FOAU-IBAR/ Country Co-ordinator/ SCIU SCIU SCIU Country Co-ordinator/ SCIU/ Lead Delegation SCIU/ Zonal Offices SCIU/ Zonal Offices SCIU

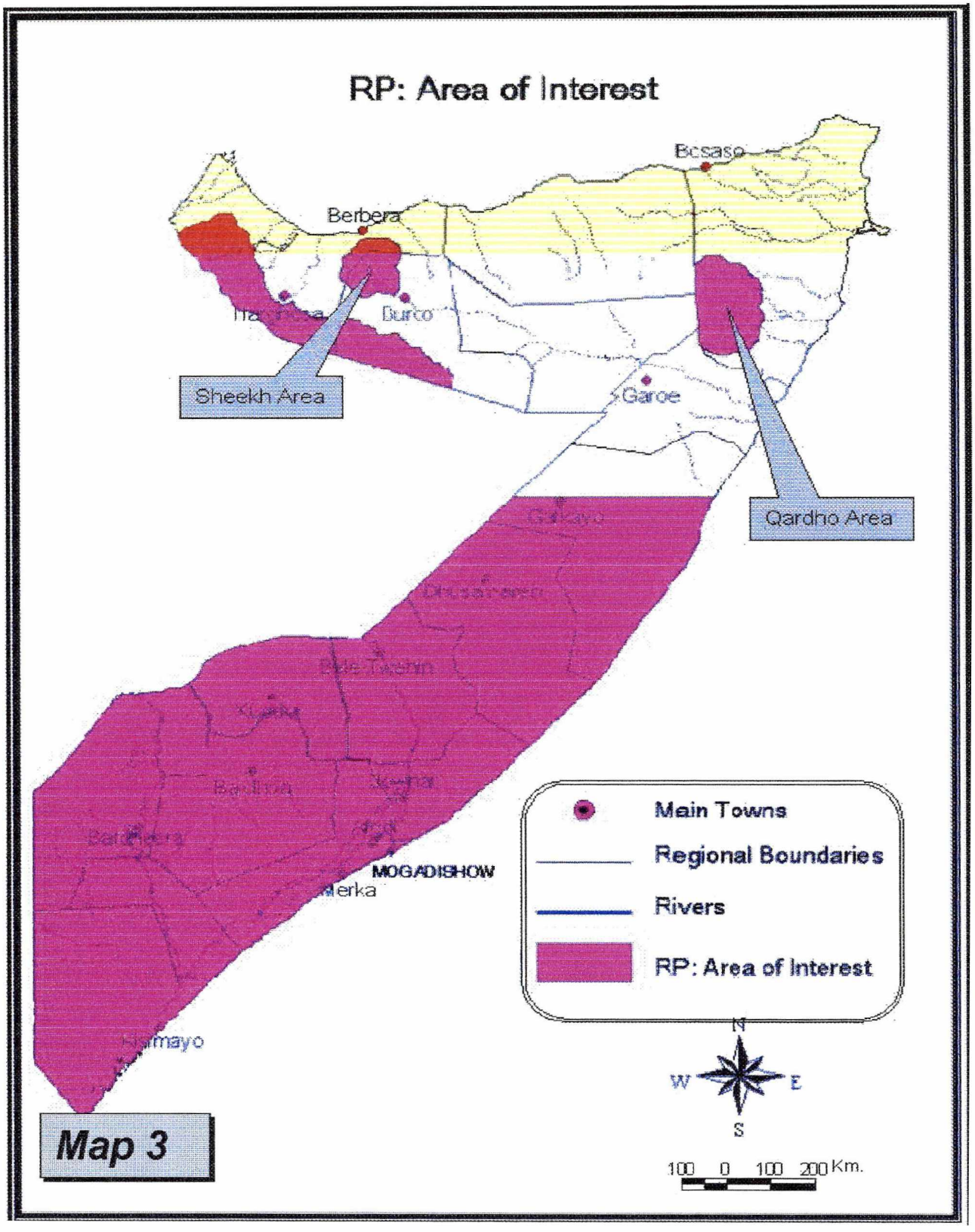
Map 1


Central and Southern Somalia:
sampling sites and RP positive sites
Sampling sites
RP positive sites
N
W
E
S
100 0 100 200 Km.
Map 1

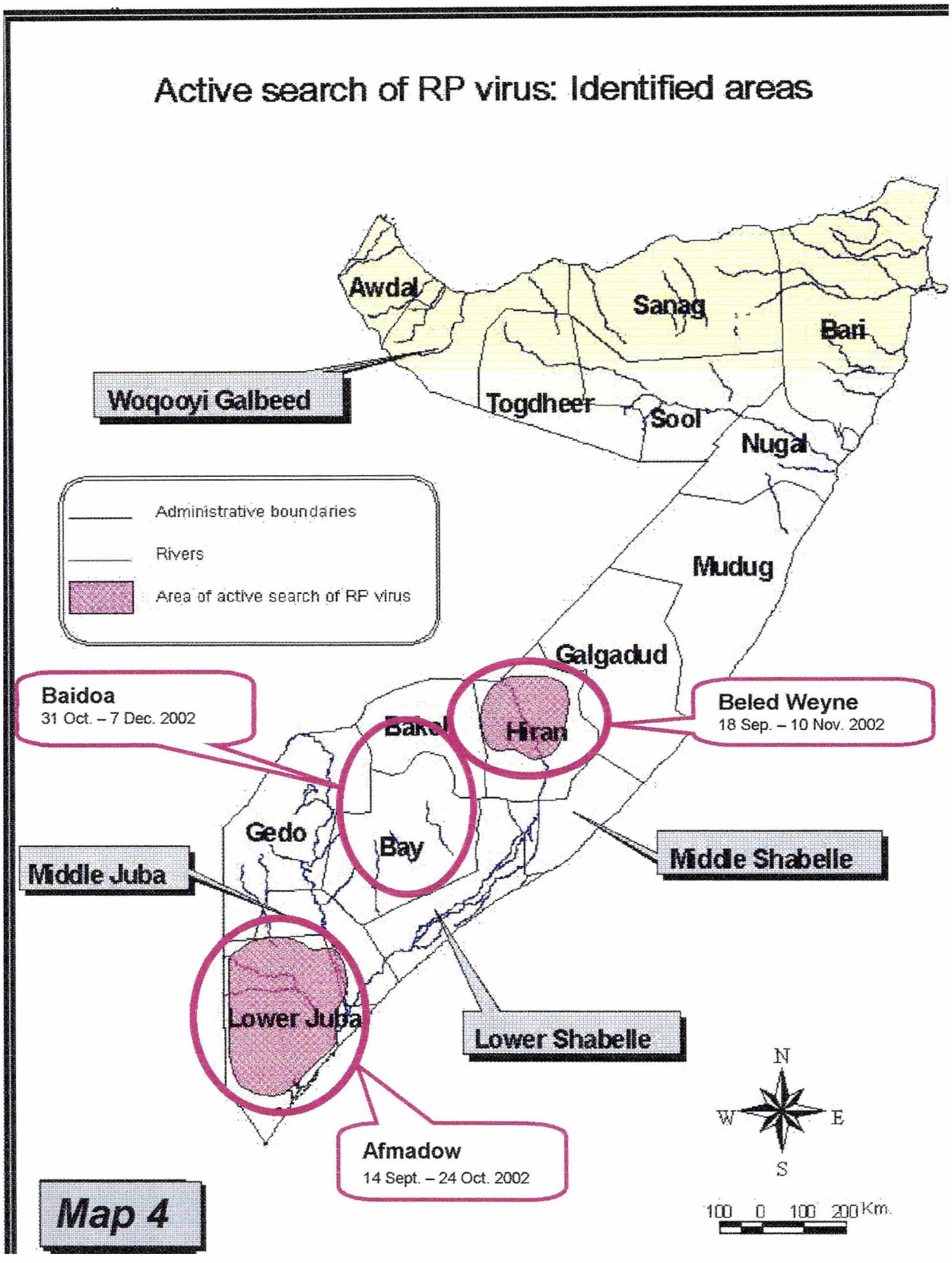
Map 2


Areas of high concentration of cattle in Somalia
(Empirical data)
Awdal
Sanag
Bari
Woqooyi Galbeed
Togdheer
Sool
Nugal
Administrative boundaries
Rivers
Area of high concentration of cattle
Pockets of concentration of cattle
Mudug
Galgadud
Bakol
Hiran
Gedo
Bay
Middle Juba
Middle Shabelle
Lower Juba
Lower Shabelle
N
W
E
S
100 0 100 200 Km.
Map 2

Map 3


RP: Area of Interest
Bosaso
Berbera
Burco
Garoe
Sheekh Area
Qardho Area
MOGADISHOW
Main Towns
Regional Boundaries
Rivers
RP: Area of Interest
N
W
E
S
100 0 100 200 Km.
Map 3

Map 4


Active search of RP virus: Identified areas
Awdal
Sanag
Bari
Woqooyi Galbeed
Togdheer
Sool
Nugal
Administrative boundaries
Rivers
Area of active search of RP virus
Mudug
Galgadud
Baidoa
31 Oct. – 7 Dec. 2002
Hiran
Beled Weyne
18 Sep. – 10 Nov. 2002
Gedo
Bay
Middle Juba
Middle Shabelle
Lower Juba
Lower Shabelle
Afmadow
14 Sept. – 24 Oct. 2002
N
W
E
S
100 0 100 200 Km.
Map 4

Annex E5: 4th OPERATIONAL MEETING

PACE
- Somali Component -
NCIU Office - Nairobi

Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics

Implemented by: TERRANUOVA P.O. Box 74916 - VSF Switzerland P.O. Box 25656 - UNA P.O. Box 75776 - 00100 Nairobi

Operational Minutes No. Y2/004 - 13 September 2002

Present:
Vittorio CAGNOLATI (Representative) ..... - Terra Nuova
Saverio FRAZZOLI (Representative) ..... - UNA
Philippe ANKERS (Representative) ..... - VSF-Suisse
Seif MALOO (Project Advisor) - Taking minutes ..... - Somali PACE
Dario ZECCHINI (Adm Advisor) - Taking minutes ..... - Somali PACE

Absent with apologies:
Tim Leyland (Co-ordinator) ..... - CAPE

Agenda:
There was no agenda. Terra Nuova, UNA, VSF-Suisse and CAPE called this meeting after a preparatory meeting held on September 12, 2002. Minutes of that meeting were not circulated but Philippe debriefed all presents on the outcomes.

Main points discussed during the operational meeting:

1. Operational meetings
2. Project Leadership
3. Procurements methods and rules
4. Activities Workplan for the 5th quarter (Oct-Dec 2002)
5. Forecast budget for the 5th quarter (Oct-Dec 2002)
6. Signatures
7. National and zonal administrators
8. 2nd budget amendment
9. Role & Responsibility of SLPF
10. PACE internal workshop

Documents circulated for the meeting:

- Synopsis of Somali PACE Project JAN 2002 - SEPT 2002
- Way forward, Work plans and budget request for the 5th quarter Oct-Dec 2002
- Calendar of events for RP survey in Central and Southern Somalia

1. *Operational Meetings*

It was highlighted that, in spite of the MOU (which states that the implementing partners should meet once every two months), there were no meetings held in the last 7 months. Documents to be discussed and approved during these meetings were not produced as well.

This should not happen in the future.

SCIU Nairobi office must prepare the activities workplan and budget requirement at least 15 days before the end of each quarter, whether the meeting has been called or not.

TERRA NUOVA will call for the operational meeting at least once in a quarter (presumably after receiving SCIU documentation) and any additional special meeting on ad hoc basis.

2. *Project Leadership*

It was highlighted the lack of project leadership both at implementing partners and SCIU office level. The implementing partners should meet more frequently in order to discuss and give guidance on main issues. The SCIU office should go to the field more often and make sure that activities plans are in line with the operational meetings outcomes.

Seif and Dario should visit all zones at least once in a quarter, the duration of stay depending on the nature of work to be carried out.

It has been reported that, due to the lack of clear understanding of instructions and guiding inputs from the SCIU office, zonal vets are planning (and implementing) activities going in different directions.

On this regard, Dario said that one of the causes of the lack of leadership on the field is the direct linkage between the zonal vet and his contracting agency, over passing the SCIU office. This results quite clearly from the telephone calls list in which the number of implementing partners regional offices in Nairobi are very frequent.

Dario also added that, up to the accountancy of July, notes were sent to the field asking justification about these telephone calls and about private ones as well. Up to now, very few answers were received and extremely inconsistent actions (repayments to project accounts) were noted. From the accountancy of August included, instead of requesting for justifications, only recognised SCIU or Somalia bases numbers will be accepted and the rest considered as private calls. The same, of course, will be retrospectively applied for unjustified calls.

Dario concluded that it would be of a great help in regaining leadership if contracting agencies receiving calls from their consultants could discuss only of the employment contract and not project related matters for which you should readdress the call to the SCIU office.

3. *Procurements Methods and Rules*

Different interpretations of the procedures for procurement were discussed. For Vittorio, any purchase above 2,000 USD requires the implementing partners' written approval (see MOU and PACE internal procedures). For Dario the same approval is required only for items costing above 2,000 USD and not for purchases. He added that there are no reasons at all in trying and avoid the request of approval from the implementing agencies since they are all part of the same team. Dario also reiterated that he wrote the internal procedures (following Donors' administrative guidelines) and implemented them without any complain since 1995 all through his employment. Approvals were not requested simply because of different interpretations of the same rule.

Dario then gave an example were a PC set was bought (but not paid) for less then 2,000 USD. Then, from the same company, cartridges and other consumables were bought (but not paid) and so on with maintenance bills and equipment purchases until the end of the month were all these invoices were paid at once for a total amount above the ceiling of 2,000 USD.

Even though some time the invoices were paid timely (for less then 2,000 USD) the training material bought by the project for the entire training programme was for more then 2,000 USD.

For Vittorio, even though he admitted the difficulty of obtaining such an approval, both purchases should have been approved.

After various interventions of all participants, it was decided that:

- The ceiling of 2,000 USD is intended for purchases and not for single item. Therefore, each single payment above 2,000 USD (preferably by bank cheque) needs a written approval. This will be applied for material, equipment and rehabilitations. Payments for services and rents - for which a contract signed by SCIU office is currently required - are excluded.
- Whenever possible, all material, equipment and building rehabilitations should be listed in the quarterly plan. Contracts, items and prices will be discussed and eventually approved. The purchase of this material (or the execution of rehabilitation contracts) within the quarter and at the approved conditions will not require any additional approval. Should the project need any other material to be purchased or works to be done for an amount above the ceiling of 2,000 USD, then a written approval from implementing partners is required.
- Whenever possible, purchases in bulk should be preferred and duly forecasted in the quarterly plans for approval. In cases such as the training material (see above example) bulk purchases should still be preferred and the material kept in Nairobi until the activity is implemented.

4. Activities Workplan for the 5th quarter (Oct-Dec 2002)

Point 1. No public sector activities to be implemented if MOUs are not signed. In any case, activity concerning the vet code is subjected to SHA amendment approval. Concerning the VET code, Somalia should have only one of it. S/Land and P/Land codes should both be taken into consideration.

Procedures for MOU P/Land and S/Land: draft to be circulated among partners, OAU/IBAR consulted with deadline of one month (then considered approved) then to EU for approval, signed by Seif.

Point 2. The partners asked for more details to be provided on SLPF inaugural meeting. Seif mentioned that he would communicate with FAO who had agreed to fund this activity. The dates were not known as SLPF has yet to prepare a detail outline of this meeting

Point 3. Terra Nuova mentioned that serum samples collected under ITP2 should be tested for PPR (Somaliland) and RP (Central Somalia) and also the ELISA positives from RFV survey to be tested using Virus Neutralising Test (VNT).

Point 4. In addition to the networking consultant being engaged, VSF felt that the positions of the two Somali consultants, one for the northern Somalia and the other covering Central and Southern Somalia also be initiated and finalised so that both the expert consultant and Somalis to start to work together.

5. Forecast Budget for the 5th quarter (Oct-Dec 2002)

It was hoped the procedure as per MOU to be reintroduced: money to be transferred from the main Euro account into the project operational accounts only when approved by the operational meetings.

Table 1

PACE

Somali Component

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME for the CONTROL of EPIZOOTICS

FORECAST BUDGET 5th QUARTER (OCT02 - DEC02)

PROJECT RUNNING COSTS

BUDGET LINES		Cat.	Description	PROJECT FORECAST BUDGET			
				Unit Cost in $	Unit Cost in €	Total Unit	Total cost in €
PACE	EDF						
1001	2		**Staff remuneration and benefits**				
	2.6		Somali Staff				
100151	2.6.1	R	National co-ordinator	1,800.00	2,117.00	3.00	6,351.00
100152	2.6.3	R	Per diem		25.00	20.00	500.00
100153	2.7.1	R	National Epidemiologist	1,800.00	2,117.00	3.00	6,351.00
100154	2.7.3	R	Per diem		25.00	20.00	500.00
100155	2.8.1	R	National administrator	1,800.00	2,117.00	3.00	6,351.00
100156	2.8.3	R	Per Diem		25.00	30.00	750.00
100170	2.9.1	R	Zonal veterinary co-ordinator	1,228.00	1,444.00	12.00	17,328.00
100171	2.10.1	R	Zonal administrator	928.00	1,091.00	12.00	13,092.00
100172	2.11.1	R	Zonal Secretary/administrator	406.00	477.00	12.00	5,724.00
100173	2.12.1	R	Security personnel	88.00	102.58	48.00	4,923.84
100179	2.13	R	Benefits for Zonal Somali Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,502.83
			Sub-total Somali staff				**63,373.67**
1002	3		Travel Cost				
100201	3.1	R	International travels		1,000.00	3.00	3,000.00
100202	3.2	R	Regional travels				7,387.51
			Subtotal Travel cost				**10,387.51**
1003	4		Logistics				
100301	4.1	R	Somali base rent (3)		700.00	6.00	4,200.00
100302	4.2	F	Somali Base running costs		850.00	12.00	10,200.00
100305	4.5	F	SLPF Nairobi office		2,500.00	3.00	7,500.00
100307	4.7	R	Hire of cars in Somalia	1,620.00	1,906.00	18.00	34,308.00
			Sub-Total Logistics				**56,208.00**
100993	11.3	R	Money transfer costs				1,500.00
			Sub Total Administrative costs				**1,500.00**
			Total Budget				**131,469.18**

Table 2

PACE

Somali Component

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME for the CONTROL of EPIZOOTICS
FORECAST BUDGET 5th QUARTER (OCT02 - DEC02)
PROJECT ACTIVITIES COSTS

BUDGET LINES		Cat.	Description	PROJECT FORECAST BUDGET		
				Unit Cost in €	Total Unit	Total cost in €
PACE	EDF					
1000	1		**Works**			
100001	1.1	R	**Rehabilitation public buildings**			**50,000.00**
1004	5		Counterpart Contribution			
100401	5.1	R	Purchase S/Land car for SLPF	14,000.00	1.00	14,000.00
100402	5.2	R	Running costs SLPF cars	600.00	3.00	1,800.00
100403	5.3	R	Public transport	330.00	10.00	3,300.00
			Sub-Total Support Counterpart			**19,100.00**
1005	6		Support Public Sector			
100501	6.1	R	Workshops in 4 zones	4,000.00	0.00	0.00
100502	6.2	R	Training emergency planning	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
100503	6.3	R	Training (6 sessions)	4,300.00	0.00	0.00
100504	6.4	R	Vet code formulation / dissemination	6,600.00	1.00	6,600.00
			Sub-Total public sector			**6,600.00**
1006	7		Support Private Sector			
100601	7.1	R	2 training sessions (10 days)	4,500.00	2.00	9,000.00
100602	7.2	R	KARI training (12 people)	45.00	0.00	0.00
100603	7.3	R	KARI support staff	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
100604	7.4	R	Training material	5,000.00	1.00	5,000.00
100605	7.5	R	Support to private VET association	3,750.00	1.00	3,750.00
			Sub-Total private sector			**17,750.00**
1007	8	R	Surveillance			
100701	8.1	R	Cross sectional investigations	75,000.00	1.00	75,000.00
100702	8.2	R	Follow up investigations and tests of	0.00	0.00	0.00
100703	8.3	R	Awareness campaigns	2,500.00	2.00	5,000.00
			Sub-Total surveillance			**80,000.00**
1008	9		Emergency Preparedness			
100801	9.1	R	Rinderpest vaccination	1.50	0	0.00
100802	9.2	R	Control other diseases	1.50	0	0.00
			Sub-Total preparedness			**0.00**
10090	10		Networking			
100901	10.1	R	Regional co-ordination meetings	250.00	20.00	5,000.00
100902	10.2	R	Networking consultant	4,000.00	2.00	8,000.00
100903	10.3	R	Somali networking consultant	1,500.00	4.00	6,000.00
100904	10.4	R	Networking/guidelines	2,000.00	1.00	2,000.00
			Sub-Total networking			**21,000.00**
			Total Budget			**194,450.00**

Comments to the budget:

Budget line 100001

The availability of this amount is subject to the presentation and the approval of the drawings, bill of quantities and the contract for the local tender. There may arise the need to engage an engineer / architect to produce such a documentation. TORs and contract should eventually be approved in advance.

Budget line 100401

The procedure for the purchase of a car in Somaliland has been completed and approved by the implementing partners. Full documentation has already been submitted to them. Terra Nuova will now forward the request for approval to the EU (both for the amount and the derogation for the country of origin).

Budget line 100504

The availability of this amount is subject to the approval of the MOU and the budget amendment requested to SHA.

Budget line 100604

A detailed list and a quotation should be provided in order to fulfil to the new purchase procedures.

Budget line 100702

A quotation for PPR testing 4,500 samples from Somaliland is to be included in "Follow up investigations" budget line. Likewise remaining sera from Central Somalia collected under ITP2 are to be tested for Rinderpest and charged under "cross sectional investigations" budget line. Once a quotation is received it will be submitted to implementing partners for approval.

6. Signatures

Seif and Dario believed that co-sign a letter with the National counterpart was part of the capacity building and training process. The co-signatures would also avoid (or limit) parallel communications (project docs signed by Seif and SLPF ones signed by Ali) with possible misunderstanding, if not even different contents. It was not intended as a sharing of responsibilities since the signature of Seif would have guaranteed the implementing agencies.

Nevertheless, all implementing partners felt that it is not yet the time for project National counterparts to sign any project letter or communication. This applies also for letters addressed to local authorities and local associations.

7. National and Zonal Administrators

In spite of long and open discussions among all members of the SCIU office and unofficial talks with the implementing partners, some of the participants had no clear picture of the administration staff. Therefore, the situation of Sheriff (National Adm), Dexterious (Accounts Clerk) and the zonal administrators was finally discussed in plenary.

Summary of the project staff (Seif and Dario)'s position

At zonal level (excluding Somaliland), vet or vet assistants with administrative competences were recruited to cope with the vastness of the project area. Being a vet project, to employ a greater number of vets was believed to be a good idea. As a matter of fact, none of the vets employed by the project have ever shown minimal administrative attitude. Knowledge of administrative tools (computers and basic software) is much below of what the project salary level could buy (at least concerning the accountancy application). Some results come from Somaliland - where an administrator has been selected - and from Puntland were the accountancy is managed by the secretary - because her previous employment where a similar

Bearing this in mind, the administration was putting in place a simple system (as simpler as possible such as a common excel sheet and an user manual) in order to be accessible by staff with a minimum background. It is still believed that this should be the correct approach.

At national level, greater importance was given to the integrity of Sheriff and his attitude in dealing administrative matters regardless the different clans pressure rather then his technical capacity in using administrative tools. It was though that, once the PACE National Administrator in place, he would have officers in dealing with the technical part of his duty.

In any case, at central level (in Nairobi for the project length, in Somalia when PACE will be handed over) an accounts clerk - position not foreseen by the project - is necessary. The mechanical screening and processing of a huge number of documents coming from the different areas of intervention (and the documents produced by the SCIU office as well) is a full time job. This position does not require a full-project-length training like the National Administrator and can be eventually given to one of the zonal administrators.

Summary of the implementing partners' position and conclusions to be adopted by the project

The project must train administrative staff able to take over the administration of the project in all its aspects, from the accountancy to the financial analysis and reporting. Salaries are high enough to attract good level of competences to positively interact with future ministerial cadres.

Therefore, at national level a new national administrator should be selected (modalities and timing to be further discussed).

At zonal level, the present situation is to be carefully assessed. Wherever the capabilities are not in line with the terms of reference, the project should go for new selections and employments.

If additional vet positions are required because of the vastness of the project area, the matter will be discussed and will eventually be part of an amendment.

The position of the accounts clerk (Dexterious) must be regularised and Donors informed.

Ad hoc meeting will be held with SCIU National Counterparts to discuss these matters and the way forward.

8. 2nd Budget Amendment

Apparently, the 2nd budget amendment is not approved because it will be retroactive.

Vittorio asked Philippe to see whether the epidemiologist fees could be paid using SHA funds, but all participants agreed that the matter should be solved within EU budgets.

Dario said that the contents and the conditions of the first budget amendment are very similar. In fact, that approval came at the end of May 2002 amending (among other things) the budget for the epidemiologist fees for the period from October 2001 to March 2002. Therefore, instead of waiting for a written disagreement from the EU Somalia Unit, it is much better to understand the real reason (if any) of the recent inflexibility. It was decided to call a meeting with Fritz Mahler on Monday 16th.

9. Role & Responsibility of SLPF

There was lack of understanding on the role of SLPF during the project implementation as National technical Somali staff members are also executive members of SLPF. It was felt that role and responsibility of SLPF is to be discussed in a meeting on September 23, 2002.

10. PACE Internal Workshop

An internal workshop is planned on November 19, 2002 to better understand the overall PACE strategy and discuss specific discipline and related strategies. Drafts of these strategies are

11. A. O. B.

There being no other matters to discuss, the meeting ended at 1.00pm.

CIRCULATED TO AND APPROVED BY

TERRANUOVA	UNA	VSF	CAPE

Annex E6: EXPENDITURES SUMMARY DIVIDED BY THRUSTS

PACE
Somali Component

Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics

SCIU OFFICE - NAIROBI *(Somali Co-ordination and Implementation Unit)*

P.O. Box 74916 - Tel. 245 2 4445958 - Fax 254 2 4448563 - e-mail: nairobiuna.pace@swiftkenya.com

A01

Date: Nairobi, September 9, 2002
Prot.: No. SHM/dz-240/02
To: Fritz MAHLER, PACE National Co-ordinator - Nairobi, Kenya
cc.: TERRA NUOVA, VSF-CH, UNA and CAPE Nairobi
Your Ref.:
Our Ref.:

Subject: **1st and 2nd FINANCIAL REPORTS - EXPENDITURES by TRUSTS and DONORS**

Kindly find here attached the 1st and the 2nd financial situation of PACE project - Somali component divided by trusts and donors to be forwarded to PACE financial office.

Attached to both summaries please find the relevant "consolidate financial report".

The organisations receiving this letter in copy will not receive the "consolidate financial report" since the same has already been sent together with the quarterly report.

We remain at your disposal for any additional detail you may need.

Sincerely Yours,

Seiffuddin H. MALOO
Project Advisor

FRITZ MAHLER
10/09/02

T. NUOVA
9/9/2002

UNA
10.09.2002

CAPE
10/09

VSF-CH
10/9/02

PACE

omali Component

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME for the CONTROL of EPIZOOTICS

1st FINANCIAL REPORT (01/10/01 - 31/12/01)

	Budget for 1st quarter	EXPENDITURES in €								TOTAL SPENT in €						remaining budget	Sper %
		Enhance National Capacity				Enhance Private Sector											
Description	in €	EDF	IT	SHA	TOTAL	EDF	IT	SHA	TOTAL	EDF	IT	SHA	SUB TOTAL	PRIOR PERIOD	GRAN TOTAL		
ONNEL																	
iate staff																	
ıal	53,100.00	21,150.00	0.00	0.00	21,150.00	21,150.00	0.00	0.00	21,150.00	42,300.00	0.00	0.00	42,300.00	0.00	42,300.00	10,800.00	7
	46,400.00	6,715.34	0.00	3,801.67	10,517.00	6,715.34	0.00	3,801.67	10,517.00	13,430.67	0.00	0.00	13,430.67	0.00	13,430.67	32,969.33	2
· Somali																	
ıal	13,875.00	1,125.24	0.00	0.00	1,125.24	1,125.24	0.00	0.00	1,125.24	2,250.48	0.00	0.00	2,250.48	0.00	2,250.48	11,624.52	1
	9,600.00	198.59	0.00	1,705.82	1,904.41	198.59	0.00	1,705.82	1,904.41	397.18	0.00	0.00	397.18	0.00	397.18	9,202.82	
ırt Staff	15,040.00	193.07	0.00	80.96	274.03	193.07	0.00	80.96	274.03	386.14	0.00	0.00	386.14	0.00	386.14	14,653.86	
otal personnel	138,015.00	29,382.24	0.00	5,588.44	34,970.68	29,382.24	0.00	5,588.44	34,970.68	58,764.47	0.00	0.00	58,764.47	0.00	58,764.47	79,250.53	4
PMENT																	
). Public Buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV
ase 2 cars	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	
Equipment	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	
Equipment	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	4,553.18	4,553.18	0.00	4,553.18	446.82	9
ıg Material	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV
otal Equipment	53,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	4,553.18	4,553.18	0.00	4,553.18	53,000.00	
LING COSTS																	
Rent	4,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,200.00	
ıg Costs Bases	7,650.00	1,275.00	0.00	850.00	2,125.00	1,275.00	0.00	850.00	2,125.00	2,550.00	0.00	0.00	2,550.00	0.00	2,550.00	5,100.00	3
f Cars & running costs	21,600.00	1,254.39	0.00	0.00	1,254.39	1,254.39	0.00	0.00	1,254.39	2,508.77	0.00	0.00	2,508.77	0.00	2,508.77	19,091.23	1
ıg Costs Cars	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	
Office	5,000.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	10
Office	27,000.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	7,500.00	22,500.00	0.00	22,500.00	4,500.00	8
nolder workshop	16,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,518.79	8,518.79	0.00	0.00	8,518.79	8,518.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00	
ıal Meetings	8,750.00	1,534.99	0.00	0.00	1,534.99	1,534.99	0.00	0.00	1,534.99	3,069.97	0.00	0.00	3,069.97	0.00	3,069.97	5,680.03	3
Costs	19,853.00	3,041.26	0.00	2,513.70	5,554.96	3,041.26	0.00	2,513.70	5,554.96	6,082.52	0.00	1,205.32	7,287.84	0.00	7,287.84	12,565.16	3
igencies	14,181.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,181.00	
otal Running Costs	126,634.00	17,105.63	0.00	19,382.49	36,488.12	17,105.63	0.00	19,382.49	36,488.12	34,211.26	0.00	8,705.32	42,916.58	0.00	42,916.58	92,422.74	2
ID TOTALS	317,649.00	46,487.87	0.00	27,650.71	74,138.57	46,487.87	0.00	27,650.71	74,138.57	92,975.73	0.00	13,258.50	106,234.23	0.00	106,234.23	224,673.27	2

PACE

mali Component

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME for the CONTROL of EPIZOOTICS

2nd FINANCIAL REPORT (01/01/02 - 31/03/02)

	Budget for 2 quarters	EXPENDITURES in € by THRUSTS								TOTAL SPENT in € by DONORS						remaining budget	Spen
		Enhance National Capacity				Enhance Private Sector											
Description	in €	EDF	IT	SHA	TOTAL	EDF	IT	SHA	TOTAL	EDF	IT	SHA	SUB TOTAL	PRIOR PERIOD	GRAN TOTAL		
ONNEL																	
ate staff																	
al	106,200.00	21,150.00	0.00	0.00	21,150.00	21,150.00	0.00	0.00	21,150.00	42,300.00	0.00	0.00	42,300.00	42,300.00	84,600.00	21,600.00	7
	92,800.00	13,456.04	0.00	3,801.67	17,257.71	13,456.04	0.00	3,801.67	17,257.71	26,912.08	0.00	7,603.33	34,515.41	13,430.67	47,946.08	44,853.92	5
Somali																	
al	27,750.00	5,320.19	0.00	0.00	5,320.19	5,320.19	0.00	0.00	5,320.19	10,640.38	0.00	0.00	10,640.38	2,250.48	12,890.86	14,859.14	4
	19,200.00	2,168.78	0.00	1,705.82	3,874.60	2,168.78	0.00	1,705.82	3,874.60	4,337.56	0.00	3,411.64	7,749.20	397.18	8,146.38	11,053.62	4
t Staff	30,080.00	1,069.82	0.00	80.96	1,150.78	1,069.82	0.00	80.96	1,150.78	2,139.64	0.00	161.91	2,301.55	386.14	2,687.69	27,392.31	
tal personnel	276,030.00	43,164.83	0.00	5,588.44	48,753.27	43,164.83	0.00	5,588.44	48,753.27	86,329.66	0.00	11,176.88	97,506.54	58,764.47	156,271.01	119,758.99	5
MENT																	
. Public Buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
se 2 cars	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	
quipment	20,000.00	7,313.64	0.00	0.00	7,313.64	7,313.64	0.00	0.00	7,313.64	14,627.28	0.00	0.00	14,627.28	0.00	14,627.28	5,372.72	7
s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
quipment	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	2,679.78	2,679.78	0.00	0.00	806.38	806.38	4,553.18	5,359.56	-359.56	10
g Material	5,000.00	431.41	0.00	0.00	431.41	431.41	0.00	0.00	431.41	862.81	0.00	0.00	862.81	0.00	862.81	4,137.19	1
s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00		23.00	
s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00		368.00	
tal Equipment	58,000.00	7,745.05	0.00	2,679.78	10,424.83	7,745.05	0.00	2,679.78	10,424.83	15,490.09	0.00	806.38	16,296.47	4,553.18	20,849.65	37,541.35	3
NG COSTS																	
lent	8,400.00	699.83	0.00	0.00	699.83	699.83	0.00	0.00	699.83	1,399.66	0.00	0.00	1,399.66	0.00	1,399.66	7,000.34	1
g Costs Bases	15,300.00	2,550.00	0.00	850.00	3,400.00	2,550.00	0.00	850.00	3,400.00	5,100.00	0.00	1,700.00	6,800.00	2,550.00	9,350.00	5,950.00	6
Cars & running costs	48,000.00	7,021.24	0.00	0.00	7,021.24	7,021.24	0.00	0.00	7,021.24	14,042.47	0.00	0.00	14,042.47	2,508.77	16,551.24	31,448.76	3
g Costs Cars	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Office	12,500.00	3,750.00	0.00	0.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	0.00	3,750.00	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	0.00	10
ffice	45,000.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	7,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00	0.00	10
older workshop	16,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,518.79	8,518.79	0.00	0.00	8,518.79	8,518.79	0.00	0.00	17,037.57	17,037.57	0.00	17,037.57	-1,037.57	10
al Meetings	8,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,069.97	3,069.97	5,680.03	3
osts	19,853.00	5,581.91	0.00	2,513.70	8,095.61	5,581.91	0.00	2,513.70	8,095.61	11,163.81	0.00	3,822.08	14,985.89	7,287.84	22,273.73	-2,420.73	11
gencies	14,181.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,181.00	
tal Running Costs	187,984.00	27,102.97	0.00	19,382.49	46,485.46	27,102.97	0.00	19,382.49	46,485.46	54,205.94	0.00	30,059.65	84,265.59	42,916.58	127,182.17	60,801.83	6
D TOTALS	522,014.00	78,012.85	0.00	27,650.71	105,663.55	78,012.85	0.00	27,650.71	105,663.55	156,025.69	0.00	42,042.91	198,068.60	106,234.23	304,302.83	218,102.17	5

PACE

Somali Component

	Description	Total budget for 2-year project in €	TOTAL SPENT in € by DONORS						remaining budget	Spent in %
			Enhance I							
			EDF	IT	SHA	SUB TOTAL	PRIOR PERIOD	GRAN TOTAL		
1	**PERSONNEL**									
1.01	Expatriate staff									
1.01.01	National	429,600.00	12,600.00	1,540.00	0.00	40,400.00	84,600.00	125,000.00	304,600.00	29.10
1.01.02	Zonal	543,100.00	19,183.98	0.00	13,449.87	61,409.81	47,946.08	109,355.89	433,744.11	20.14
1.02	Senior Somali									
1.02.01	National	157,323.00	10,320.07	0.00	600.00	30,085.91	12,890.86	42,976.77	114,346.23	27.32
1.02.02	Zonal	289,126.56	6,525.33	0.00	7,385.92	23,699.25	8,146.38	31,845.63	257,280.93	11.01
1.03	Support Staff	37,749.44	869.82	0.00	983.01	3,157.57	2,687.69	5,845.26	31,904.18	15.48
	Sub-total personnel	**1,456,899.00**	**49,499.20**	**1,540.00**	**22,418.80**	**158,752.54**	**156,271.01**	**315,023.55**	**1,141,875.45**	**21.62**
2	**EQUIPMENT**									
2.01	Rehab. Public Buildings	53,400.00	2,592.00	0.00	0.00	2,592.00	0.00	2,592.00	50,808.00	0.00
2.02	Pruchase 2 cars	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	0.00
2.03	Base Equipment	20,000.00	575.98	0.00	2,601.76	3,753.72	14,627.28	18,381.00	1,619.00	91.91
2.04	SCIU Equipment	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,359.56	5,359.56	-359.56	107.19
2.05	Training Material	15,000.00	379.60	0.00	0.00	948.99	862.81	1,811.80	13,188.20	12.08
	Sub-total Equipment	**121,400.00**	**3,547.58**	**0.00**	**2,601.76**	**7,294.71**	**20,849.65**	**28,144.36**	**93,255.64**	**23.18**
3	**RUNNING COSTS**									
3.01	Base Rent	48,300.00	828.15	0.00	0.00	2,498.94	1,399.66	3,898.60	44,401.40	8.07
3.02	Running Costs Bases	75,650.00	2,535.21	0.00	2,550.00	10,200.00	9,350.00	19,550.00	56,100.00	25.84
3.03	Hire of Cars & running costs	303,264.00	4,880.21	0.00	0.00	14,726.05	16,551.24	31,277.29	271,986.71	10.31
3.04	Running Costs Cars	27,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,600.00	0.00
3.05	SCIU Office	57,500.00	2,485.50	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	20,000.00	37,500.00	34.78
3.06	NGO Office	180,000.00	4,971.00	0.00	7,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00	67,500.00	112,500.00	37.50
3.07	Stakeholder workshop	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,037.57	17,037.57	14,962.43	53.24
3.08	Networking - Regional Meetin	143,000.00	1,408.00	0.00	0.00	2,816.00	3,069.97	5,885.97	137,114.03	4.12
3.09	ADM Costs	259,634.00	5,253.67	414.69	3,507.07	20,609.73	22,273.73	42,883.46	216,750.54	16.52
3.10	Training Public Sector	91,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91,600.00	0.00
3.11	Training Private Sector	114,360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,589.33	0.00	13,589.33	100,770.67	11.88
3.12	Support Private Associations	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,983.72	0.00	3,983.72	26,016.28	13.28
3.13	Surveillance	370,000.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	13,452.75	0.00	13,452.75	356,547.25	3.64
3.14	Emergency Preparedness	270,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270,000.00	0.00
3.99	Contingencies	88,488.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88,488.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Running Costs	**2,091,396.00**	**22,361.75**	**417.44**	**13,557.07**	**111,876.52**	**127,182.17**	**239,058.69**	**1,852,337.31**	**11.43**
	GRAND TOTALS	**3,669,695.00**	**75,408.52**	**1,957.44**	**38,577.63**	**277,923.77**	**304,302.83**	**582,226.60**	**3,087,468.40**	**15.87**
PURCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THIS QUARTER				100.00%						

PACE

Somali Component

	Description	Total budget for 2-year project in €	TAL SPENT in € by DONORS						remaining budget	Spent in %
			1 - Enhance I							
			EDF	IT	SHA	SUB TOTAL	PRIOR PERIOD	GRAN TOTAL		
1	**PERSONNEL**									
1.01	*Expatriate staff*									
1.01.01	National	429,600.00	14,666.96	3,142.00	0.00	74,800.00	125,000.00	199,800.00	229,800.00	46.51
1.01.02	Zonal	543,100.00	6,561.72	0.00	12,876.52	78,493.71	109,355.89	187,849.60	355,250.40	34.59
1.02	*Senior Somali*									
1.02.01	National	157,323.00	4,601.73	0.00	950.00	20,276.90	42,976.77	63,253.67	94,069.33	40.21
1.02.02	Zonal	289,126.56	2,094.90	0.00	8,391.47	29,340.45	31,845.63	61,186.08	227,940.48	21.16
1.03	Support Staff	37,749.44	921.44	0.00	914.85	4,784.81	5,845.26	10,630.07	27,119.37	28.16
	Sub-total personnel	**1,456,899.00**	**28,846.75**	**3,142.00**	**23,132.84**	**207,695.87**	**315,023.55**	**522,719.42**	**934,179.58**	**35.88**
2	**EQUIPMENT**									
2.01	Rehab. Public Buildings	53,400.00	274.84	0.00	0.00	274.84	2,592.00	2,866.84	50,533.16	0.00
2.02	Pruchase 2 cars	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	0.00
2.03	Base Equipment	20,000.00	1,063.94	0.00	86.43	2,214.30	18,381.00	20,595.30	-595.30	102.98
2.04	SCIU Equipment	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,359.56	5,359.56	-359.56	107.19
2.05	Training Material	15,000.00	335.26	0.00	0.00	1,676.30	1,811.80	3,488.10	11,511.90	23.25
	Sub-total Equipment	**121,400.00**	**1,674.04**	**0.00**	**86.43**	**4,165.44**	**28,144.36**	**32,309.80**	**89,090.20**	**26.61**
3	**RUNNING COSTS**									
3.01	Base Rent	48,300.00	672.28	0.00	0.00	3,996.93	3,898.60	7,895.53	40,404.47	16.35
3.02	Running Costs Bases	75,650.00	1,715.64	0.00	2,550.00	12,750.00	19,550.00	32,300.00	43,350.00	42.70
3.03	Hire of Cars & running costs	303,264.00	3,214.36	0.00	0.00	19,110.33	31,277.29	50,387.62	252,876.38	16.62
3.04	Running Costs Cars	27,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,600.00	0.00
3.05	SCIU Office	57,500.00	1,261.50	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	20,000.00	27,500.00	30,000.00	47.83
3.06	NGO Office	180,000.00	2,523.00	0.00	7,500.00	22,500.00	67,500.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	50.00
3.07	Stakeholder workshop	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	487.17	487.17	17,037.57	17,524.74	14,475.26	54.76
3.08	Networking - Regional Meetin	143,000.00	457.63	0.00	0.00	915.25	5,885.97	6,801.22	136,198.78	4.76
3.09	ADM Costs	259,634.00	3,097.40	322.29	3,611.50	23,978.76	42,883.46	66,862.22	192,771.78	25.75
3.10	Training Public Sector	91,600.00	0.00	0.00	2,358.50	2,358.50	0.00	2,358.50	89,241.50	2.57
3.11	Training Private Sector	114,360.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	7,833.80	13,589.33	21,423.13	92,936.87	18.73
3.12	Support Private Associations	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	514.37	3,983.72	4,498.09	25,501.91	14.99
3.13	Surveillance	370,000.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	9,865.86	13,452.75	23,318.61	346,681.39	6.30
3.14	Emergency Preparedness	270,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270,000.00	0.00
3.99	Contingencies	88,488.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88,488.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Running Costs	**2,091,396.00**	**12,941.80**	**322.19**	**16,507.17**	**111,810.97**	**239,058.69**	**350,869.66**	**1,740,526.34**	**16.78**
	GRAND TOTALS	**3,669,695.00**	**43,462.59**	**3,464.19**	**39,726.44**	**323,672.28**	**582,226.60**	**905,898.88**	**2,763,796.12**	**24.69**
PURCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THIS QUARTER			**00.00%**							

Annex E7: ANALYSIS of SCIU NAIROBI OFFICE EXPENDITURES

SITUATION of the 1st YEAR (up to 30/09/2002) and FORECAST for the 2003

ANALYSIS OF SCIU NAIROBI OFFICE EXPENDITURES AND FORECAST

Situation at 30/09/02

In "table A" you'll find the situation at the end of the 1st year:

- Budget divided by contribution. A total of 11 months @ 2,500 Euro/month from PACE Project, a contribution from implementing partners (TN, VSF-CH and UNA) for the purchase of the office car and a contribution from implementing partners (UNA and CAPE) for office equipment and furniture.
- The expenditures as per SCIU accountancy - attached to the table - up to the end of the 1st year (30/09/02).
- The remaining balances to be used in the 2nd year.

Notes have already been given with the previous situation (please refer to our correspondence Prot. No. SHM/dz-229/02 dated 02/09/02).

PACE

Somali Component

SCIU Nairobi Office Management

BUDGET LINES SCIU	Description	BUDGET 1st YEAR PACE Project	CAR contribution	Equip/Furnit contribution	TOTAL	expenditures 30-09-02	balance in Euro	FORECAST 30-09-02	balance in Euro
1000	**OFFICES and WAREHOUSES**								
100001	Office rent	6,160.00	0.00	0.00	6,160.00	6,054.92	105.08	0.00	105.08
100002	Warehouse rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100003	Other rents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100004	Building maintenance	550.00	0.00	0.00	550.00	558.46	-8.46	0.00	-8.46
100005	Building insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total Offices & Warehaouses	**6,710.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6,710.00**	**6,613.38**	**96.62**	**0.00**	**96.62**
1001	**OFFICE EQUIPMENT and FORNITURES**								
100101	Equipment purchase	500.00	0.00	12,585.62	13,085.62	12,715.91	369.71	0.00	369.71
100102	Furnitures purchase	250.00	0.00	312.36	562.36	615.23	-52.87	0.00	-52.87
100103	Computer maintenance	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	199.70	0.30	0.00	0.30
100104	Photocopier maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.99	-15.99	0.00	-15.99
100105	Equipment insurance	360.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	365.24	-5.24	0.00	-5.24
100199	Miscellaneous	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	1,100.00	1,050.68	49.32	0.00	49.32
	Sub-total Office equipment & Fornitures	**2,410.00**	**0.00**	**12,897.98**	**15,307.98**	**14,962.75**	**345.23**	**0.00**	**345.23**
1002	**VEHICLES**								
100200	Vehicles purchase	0.00	6,608.70	0.00	6,608.70	6,810.50	-201.80	0.00	-201.80
100201	Vehicles fuel	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,277.50	-277.50	0.00	-277.50
100202	Vehicles maintenance	450.00	0.00	0.00	450.00	243.36	206.64	0.00	206.64
100203	Vehicles insurance	330.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	331.65	-1.65	0.00	-1.65
100204	Vehicles rent & taxi	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,064.71	-64.71	0.00	-64.71
100299	Miscellaneous	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	97.90	-47.90	0.00	-47.90
	Sub-total Vehicles	**2,830.00**	**6,608.70**	**0.00**	**9,438.70**	**9,825.62**	**-386.92**	**0.00**	**-386.92**
1003	**LOCAL STAFF**								
100301	Secretary	1,600.00	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	1,610.63	-10.63	0.00	-10.63
100302	Driver	1,700.00	0.00	0.00	1,700.00	1,779.08	-79.08	0.00	-79.08
100303	Cleaner	600.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	768.01	-168.01	0.00	-168.01
100397	Salaries taxes	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	-119.51	369.51	0.00	369.51
100398	Temporary staff	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	27.25	22.75	0.00	22.75
100399	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.78	-298.78	0.00	-298.78
	Sub-Total Local Staff	**4,200.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**4,200.00**	**4,364.24**	**-164.24**	**0.00**	**-164.24**
1004	**RUNNING COSTS**								
100401	Town power bills	180.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	170.66	9.34	0.00	9.34
100402	Telephone bills	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	5,234.19	265.81	0.00	265.81
100403	Internet provider	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100404	Water bills	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	73.45	-13.45	0.00	-13.45
100405	Security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Running Costs	**5,740.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5,740.00**	**5,478.30**	**261.70**	**0.00**	**261.70**
1005	**MISCELLANEOUS**								
100501	Office stationery	4,300.00	0.00	0.00	4,300.00	4,199.60	100.40	0.00	100.40
100502	Cleaning material	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	186.96	33.04	0.00	33.04
100503	Post and delivery expenses	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	36.31	-16.31	0.00	-16.31
100504	Bank charges / interests	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.89	-16.89	0.00	-16.89
100505	Loss / gain on exchange rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-178.13	178.13	0.00	178.13
100506	Loss / gain on operational activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.03
100507	Internal meetings and workshops	1,070.00	0.00	0.00	1,070.00	1,145.88	-75.88	0.00	-75.88
	Sub-Total Miscellaneous	**5,610.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5,610.00**	**5,407.54**	**202.46**	**0.00**	**202.46**
	GRAND TOTALS	**27,500.00**	**6,608.70**	**12,897.98**	**47,006.68**	**46,651.83**	**354.85**	**0.00**	**354.85**

ACE
CT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

BUDGET CONTROL in EURO

PRINT-OUT DATE 24-10-02

UNTRY KENYA
)GRAMME NCIU Office - NAIROBI

NCIU OFFICE - NAIROBI		BUDGET	EXPENDITURES	REMAINING BALANCE
000 OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES				
100001 OFFICE RENT		11,434.92	6,054.92	5,380.00
100004 BUILDING MAINTENANCE		758.46	558.46	200.00
000 OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES	**totale**	**12,193.38**	**6,613.38**	**5,580.00**
001 OFFICE EQUIPMENT & FURNITURES				
100101 EQUIPMENT PURCHASE		13,070.76	12,715.91	354.85
100102 FURNITURES PURCHASE		615.23	615.23	0.00
100103 COMPUTERS MAINTENANCE		399.70	199.70	200.00
100104 PHOTOCOPIER MAINTENANCE		2,515.99	15.99	2,500.00
100105 EQUIPMENT INSURANCE		725.24	365.24	360.00
100199 MISCELLANEOUS		1,170.68	1,050.68	120.00
1001 OFFICE EQUIPMENT &	**totale**	**18,497.60**	**14,962.75**	**3,534.85**
1002 VEHICLES				
100200 VEHICLES PURCHASE		6,810.50	6,810.50	0.00
100201 VEICHLES FUEL		2,477.50	1,277.50	1,200.00
100202 VEHICLES MAINTENANCE		693.36	243.36	450.00
100203 VEHICLES INSURANCE		661.65	331.65	330.00
100204 VEHICLES RENT & TAXIS		1,164.71	1,064.71	100.00
100299 MISCELLANEOUS		157.90	97.90	60.00
1002 VEHICLES	**totale**	**11,965.62**	**9,825.62**	**2,140.00**
1003 LOCAL STAFF				
100301 SECRETARY		3,910.63	1,610.63	2,300.00
100302 DRIVER		4,479.08	1,779.08	2,700.00
100303 CLEANER		1,688.01	768.01	920.00
100304 ACCOUNTANT		0.00	0.00	0.00
100397 SALARIES TAXES		440.49	-119.51	560.00
100398 TEMPORARY STAFF		87.25	27.25	60.00
100399 MISCELLANEOUS		298.78	298.78	0.00
1003 LOCAL STAFF	**totale**	**10,904.24**	**4,364.24**	**6,540.00**
1004 RUNNING COSTS				
100401 TOWN POWER BILLS		410.66	170.66	240.00
100402 TELEPHONE BILLS		13,634.19	5,234.19	8,400.00
100403 INTERNET PROVIDER		0.00	0.00	0.00
100404 WATER BILLS		133.45	73.45	60.00
100405 SECURITY		0.00	0.00	0.00

ACE
T ACCOUNTING
SYSTEM

BUDGET CONTROL in EURO

PRINT-OUT DATE 24-10-02

JNTRY KENYA

GRAMME NCIU Office - NAIROBI

05 MISCELLANEOUS				
100501 OFFICE STATIONERY		7,799.60	4,199.60	3,600.00
100502 CLEANING MATERIAL		426.96	186.96	240.00
100503 POST AND DELIVERY EXPENSES		56.31	36.31	20.00
100504 BANK CHARGES / INTERESTS		16.89	16.89	0.00
100505 LOSS/GAIN ON EXCHANGE RATE		-178.13	-178.13	0.00
100506 LOSS/GAIN ON OPERATIONAL		0.03	0.03	0.00
100507 INTERNAL MEETINGS AND		1,145.88	1,145.88	0.00
005 MISCELLANEOUS	**totale**	**9,267.54**	**5,407.54**	**3,860.00**
100 NCIU OFFICE - NAIROBI		***77,006.68***	***46,651.83***	***30,354.85***
Total		**77,006.68**	**46,651.83**	**30,354.85**

In "table B" you'll find the situation at the beginning of the 2nd year (01/10/02):

The management of the SCIU Nairobi office will be considered as a project. Therefore, its accountancy will be closed only at the end of the project implementation. Consequently, the situation of the 2nd year will also include and show the outcome of the 1st year.

- Budget of the 1st year (see previous table)
- A budget amendment to redistribute all small differences of the 1st year
- Budget of the 2nd year, consisting in a contribution from PACE Project (12 months @ 2,500 Euro/month)
- Total budget at the beginning of the 2nd year
- Expenditures of the 1st year
- Forecast expenditures for October 2002.

PACE

Somali Component

SCIU Nairobi Office Management

BUDGET LINES SCIU	Description	BUDGET 1st year	amendm	2nd year	TOTAL	EXPENDITURES 1st YEAR	31-10-02	TOTAL	balance in Euro	FORECAST Oct-02	balance in Euro
1000	**OFFICES and WAREHOUSES**										
100001	Office rent	6,160.00	-105.08	5,380.00	11,434.92	6,054.92	0.00	6,054.92	5,380.00	448.33	4,931.67
100002	Warehouse rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100003	Other rents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100004	Building maintenance	550.00	8.46	200.00	758.46	558.46	0.00	558.46	200.00	20.00	180.00
100005	Building insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total Offices & Warehouses	**6,710.00**	**-96.62**	**5,580.00**	**12,193.38**	**6,613.38**	**0.00**	**6,613.38**	**5,580.00**	**468.33**	**5,111.67**
1001	**OFFICE EQUIPMENT and FORNITURES**										
100101	Equipment purchase	13,085.62	-14.86	0.00	13,070.76	12,715.91	0.00	12,715.91	354.85	0.00	354.85
100102	Furnitures purchase	562.36	52.87	0.00	615.23	615.23	0.00	615.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
100103	Computer maintenance	200.00	-0.30	200.00	399.70	199.70	0.00	199.70	200.00	40.00	160.00
100104	Photocopier maintenance (service)	0.00	15.99	2,500.00	2,515.99	15.99	0.00	15.99	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
100105	Equipment insurance	360.00	5.24	360.00	725.24	365.24	0.00	365.24	360.00	0.00	360.00
100199	Miscellaneous	1,100.00	-49.32	120.00	1,170.68	1,050.68	0.00	1,050.68	120.00	20.00	100.00
	Sub-total Office equipment & Fornitures	**15,307.98**	**9.62**	**3,180.00**	**18,497.60**	**14,962.75**	**0.00**	**14,962.75**	**3,534.85**	**60.00**	**3,474.85**
1002	**VEHICLES**										
100200	Vehicles purchase	6,608.70	201.80	0.00	6,810.50	6,810.50	0.00	6,810.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
100201	Vehicles fuel	1,000.00	277.50	1,200.00	2,477.50	1,277.50	0.00	1,277.50	1,200.00	100.00	1,100.00
100202	Vehicles maintenance	450.00	-206.64	450.00	693.36	243.36	0.00	243.36	450.00	0.00	450.00
100203	Vehicles insurance	330.00	1.65	330.00	661.65	331.65	0.00	331.65	330.00	0.00	330.00
100204	Vehicles rent & taxi	1,000.00	64.71	100.00	1,164.71	1,064.71	0.00	1,064.71	100.00	0.00	100.00
100299	Miscellaneous	50.00	47.90	60.00	157.90	97.90	0.00	97.90	60.00	10.00	50.00
	Sub-total Vehicles	**9,438.70**	**386.92**	**2,140.00**	**11,965.62**	**9,825.62**	**0.00**	**9,825.62**	**2,140.00**	**110.00**	**2,030.00**
1003	**LOCAL STAFF**										
100301	Secretary	1,600.00	10.63	2,300.00	3,910.63	1,610.63	0.00	1,610.63	2,300.00	191.67	2,108.33
100302	Driver	1,700.00	79.08	2,700.00	4,479.08	1,779.08	0.00	1,779.08	2,700.00	225.00	2,475.00
100303	Cleaner	600.00	168.01	920.00	1,688.01	768.01	0.00	768.01	920.00	76.67	843.33
100397	Salaries taxes	250.00	-369.51	560.00	440.49	-119.51	0.00	-119.51	560.00	46.67	513.33
100398	Temporary staff	50.00	-22.75	60.00	87.25	27.25	0.00	27.25	60.00	0.00	60.00
100399	Miscellaneous	0.00	298.78	0.00	298.78	298.78	0.00	298.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Local Staff	**4,200.00**	**164.24**	**6,540.00**	**10,904.24**	**4,364.24**	**0.00**	**4,364.24**	**6,540.00**	**540.01**	**5,999.99**
1004	**RUNNING COSTS**										
100401	Town power bills	180.00	-9.34	240.00	410.66	170.66	0.00	170.66	240.00	20.00	220.00
100402	Telephone bills	5,500.00	-265.81	8,400.00	13,634.19	5,234.19	0.00	5,234.19	8,400.00	700.00	7,700.00
100403	Internet provider	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100404	Water bills	60.00	13.45	60.00	133.45	73.45	0.00	73.45	60.00	0.00	60.00
100405	Security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Running Costs	**5,740.00**	**-261.70**	**8,700.00**	**14,178.30**	**5,478.30**	**0.00**	**5,478.30**	**8,700.00**	**720.00**	**7,980.00**
1005	**MISCELLANEOUS**										
100501	Office stationery	4,300.00	-100.40	3,600.00	7,799.60	4,199.60	0.00	4,199.60	3,600.00	297.50	3,302.50
100502	Cleaning material	220.00	-33.04	240.00	426.96	186.96	0.00	186.96	240.00	20.00	220.00
100503	Post and delivery expenses	20.00	16.31	20.00	56.31	36.31	0.00	36.31	20.00	0.00	20.00
100504	Bank charges / interests	0.00	16.89	0.00	16.89	16.89	0.00	16.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
100505	Loss / gain on exchange rate	0.00	-178.13	0.00	-178.13	-178.13	0.00	-178.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
100506	Loss / gain on operational activities	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
100507	Internal meetings and workshops	1,070.00	75.88	0.00	1,145.88	1,145.88	0.00	1,145.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Miscellaneous	**5,610.00**	**-202.46**	**3,860.00**	**9,267.54**	**5,407.54**	**0.00**	**5,407.54**	**3,860.00**	**317.50**	**3,542.50**
	GRAND TOTALS	**47,006.68**	**0.00**	**30,000.00**	**77,006.68**	**46,651.83**	**0.00**	**46,651.83**	**30,354.85**	**2,215.84**	**28,139.01**

In "table C" you'll find a comparison of monthly expenditures (1st and 2nd year):

- Notes have been given with the previous situation
- In this table, the situation of the 1st year is based on the accountancy result and not on the budget availability as in the previous situation.
- The situation of the 2nd year is based on the forecast since no accountancy of the 2nd year is still available. In the future, in this column, you will have the outcome of the accountancy.

(NOTES FROM PREVIOUS ANALYSIS)

In "table C" you'll find:

- A comparison of monthly expenditures (1st and 2nd year).

  There will be an increase of 20% of recurrent expenditures in the 2nd year due to the full running of the office. To calculate the monthly costs of the 1st year, only 11 months of activities have been considered.

Notes:

- The minor cost of office rent is subject to a most favourable exchange rate (72.1125 at the beginning of the project against 78.8166 at the date of the forecast) and to deposit paid in the first year.
- The photocopier has been purchased with a 6-month full comprehensive contract (service, spares and toner) free of charge. We will start paying the service contract (Ksh 1.10 per copy) from November 2002.
- The increase of the fuel cost is merely due to the full availability of the car in the 2nd year.
- The increase of staff costs is only theoretical. In fact it is subject to the fact that the 1st year has been considered of 11months, but the staff was hired for 8 months only. Therefore, even though there will be no increase of monthly salary, you'll see increases ranging from 31.77% to 45.59%. The only real increased costs will be related to the taxes.
- The same is for the telephone expenses. The cost of the first year has been divided by 11 months even though the telephone was fully available for less then that (8 months only).
- We believe there will be a decrease in stationery expenses because some major items have already been provided to the project such as rubber stamps, receipt books, letterhead, etc. Anyway, due to the nature of the project (which produces a lot of paper and in several copies), we believe that the budget for the 2nd year is quite low. We hope in an additional contribution (from CAPE?) in order to keep a good level of presentation of all our outcomes.

PACE

Somali Component

SCIU Nairobi Office Management

Comparison of monthly expenditures

BUDGET LINES SCIU	Description	expenditures 1st year		expenditures 2nd year		difference	trend
		Expenditures	monthly	forecast	monthly	in Euro	%
1000	**OFFICES and WAREHOUSES**						
100001	Office rent	6,054.92	550.45	5,380.00	448.33	-102.11	-18.55
100002	Warehouse rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100003	Other rents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total Offices & Warehaouses	**6,054.92**	**550.45**	**5,380.00**	**448.33**	**-102.11**	**-18.55**
1001	**OFFICE EQUIPMENT and FORNITURES**						
100103	Computer maintenance	199.70	18.15	200.00	16.67	-1.49	-8.20
100104	Photocopier maintenance (service)	15.99	1.45	2,500.00	208.33	206.88	208.33
	Sub-total Office equipment & Forni	**215.69**	**19.61**	**2,700.00**	**225.00**	**205.39**	**1,047.48**
1002	**VEHICLES**						
100201	Vehicles fuel	1,277.50	116.14	1,200.00	100.00	-16.14	-13.89
100202	Vehicles maintenance	243.36	22.12	450.00	37.50	15.38	69.50
	Sub-total Vehicles	**1,520.86**	**138.26**	**1,650.00**	**137.50**	**-0.76**	**-0.55**
1003	**LOCAL STAFF**						
100301	Secretary	1,610.63	146.42	2,300.00	191.67	45.25	30.90
100302	Driver	1,779.08	161.73	2,700.00	225.00	63.27	39.12
100303	Cleaner	768.01	69.82	920.00	76.67	6.85	9.81
100397	Salaries taxes	-119.51	-10.86	560.00	46.67	57.53	529.53
100397	Miscellaneous	298.78	27.16	0.00	0.00	-27.16	-100.00
	Sub-Total Local Staff	**4,336.99**	**394.27**	**6,480.00**	**540.00**	**145.73**	**36.96**
1004	**RUNNING COSTS**						
100401	Town power bills	170.66	15.51	240.00	20.00	4.49	28.91
100402	Telephone bills	5,234.19	475.84	8,400.00	700.00	224.16	47.11
100403	Internet provider	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100404	Water bills	73.45	6.68	75.00	6.25	-0.43	-6.40
100405	Security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Running Costs	**5,478.30**	**498.03**	**8,715.00**	**726.25**	**228.22**	**45.83**
1005	**MISCELLANEOUS**						
100501	Office stationery	4,199.60	381.78	3,570.00	297.50	-84.28	-22.08
100502	Cleaning material	186.96	17.00	240.00	20.00	3.00	17.67
100503	Post and delivery expenses	36.31	3.30	35.00	2.92	-0.38	-11.64
100504	Bank charges / interests	16.89	1.54	0.00	0.00	-1.54	0.00
100505	Loss / gain on exchange rate	-178.13	-16.19	0.00	0.00	16.19	0.00
100506	Loss / gain on operational activities	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Miscellaneous	**4,261.66**	**387.42**	**3,845.00**	**320.42**	**-67.01**	**-17.30**
	GRAND TOTALS	**21,868.42**	**1,988.04**	**28,770.00**	**2,397.50**	**409.46**	**20.60**

In "table D" you'll find a comparison of lump sum expenditures (1st and 2nd year):

- Notes have been given with the previous situation
- This table will not be given in the future because inconsistent if compared with monthly accountancy outcome

(NOTES FROM PREVIOUS ANALYSIS)

In "table D" you'll find:

- The comparison of the lump sum expenditures (1st and 2nd year).

Notes:

- There will be a consistent decrease of this kind of expenditure because the office is no more in a setting up phase. In fact, whatever was necessary to a smooth running of the office activities has already been provided.
- We foreseen an increase of 20% for the temporary staff in view of big movement of goods for major activities such as national surveys.

PACE

Somali Component

SCIU Nairobi Office Management

Comparison of lumpsum expenditures

BUDGET LINES	Description	expenditures 1st year		expenditures 2nd year		difference	trend
SCIU		expenditures	monthly	forecast	monthly	in Euro	%
1000	**OFFICES and WAREHOUSES**						
100004	Building maintenance	558.46	0.00	200.00	0.00	-358.46	-64.19
100005	Building insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total Offices & Warehaouses	**558.46**	**0.00**	**200.00**	**0.00**	**-358.46**	**-64.19**
1001	**OFFICE EQUIPMENT and FORNITURES**						
100101	Equipment purchase	12,715.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12,715.91	-100.00
100102	Fumitures purchase	615.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	-615.23	-100.00
100105	Equipment insurance	365.24	0.00	360.00	0.00	-5.24	-1.43
100199	Miscellaneous	1,050.68	0.00	120.00	0.00	-930.68	-88.58
	Sub-total Office equipment & Forni	**14,747.06**	**0.00**	**480.00**	**0.00**	**-14,267.06**	**-96.75**
1002	**VEHICLES**						
100200	Vehicles purchase	6,810.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6,810.50	-100.00
100203	Vehicles insurance	331.65	0.00	330.00	0.00	-1.65	-0.50
100204	Vehicles rent & taxi	1,064.71	0.00	100.00	0.00	-964.71	-90.61
100299	Miscellaneous	97.90	0.00	60.00	0.00	-37.90	-38.71
	Sub-total Vehicles	**8,304.76**	**0.00**	**490.00**	**0.00**	**-7,814.76**	**-94.10**
1003	**LOCAL STAFF**						
100398	Temporary staff	27.25	0.00	60.00	0.00	32.75	120.18
	Sub-Total Local Staff	**27.25**	**0.00**	**60.00**	**0.00**	**32.75**	**120.18**
1005	**MISCELLANEOUS**						
100507	Internal meetings and workshops	1,145.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,145.88	-100.00
	Sub-Total Miscellaneous	**1,145.88**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-1,145.88**	**-100.00**
	GRAND TOTALS	**24,783.41**	**0.00**	**1,230.00**	**0.00**	**-23,553.41**	**-95.04**