

Final Evaluation:

**SADC-EU GRANT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT
WITH OIE**

**“ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIE SUB REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION IN THE SADC REGION”**

SADC-EDF 9/01/2005

Recipient: The OIE Director-General
Dr. Bernard Vallat
12, Rue de Prony
75017 Paris FRANCE

Consultant: Anton van Engelen

December 2009

1. Acknowledgements

Although there is only mentioned one author on the cover of this report there have been many people, who have contributed towards this evaluation report. First of all I would especially like to thank the OIE-SRR programme officer, who went much further than required to assist and guide consultant during the assignment. His institutional memory and archive have been very useful. I would like to thank the staff of OIE-SRR, OIE-HQ and the RAHC for the time they made to answer my questions and discuss the various issues raised in this report. The collaboration of all stakeholders in the 4 countries visited, often confronted with my visit at short notice, was appreciated. The SADC officials discussed in an open and honest way the issues at hand and it was clear that also at that level there is an ongoing process to improve the conditions in which the livestock keepers have to work. With so many committed, knowledgeable and willing people involved in the improvement of the SADC livestock sector, the increasing collaboration among stakeholders and the great improvements already made during this project's lifetime there is great hope that the unused potential of the livestock sector will soon be available to the SADC livestock keepers.

Bishkek, 5-2-2010

Anton van Engelen

2. Executive Summary

The livestock Sector in Southern Africa has untapped potential for increased production and productivity and could have a much larger contribution to the national GDPs than current quotes ranging from 10-50%. The main bottlenecks to be tackled are poor animal disease control and husbandry, lack of marketing infrastructure and information, lack of harmonised disease control and animal production policies and strategies, and inadequate capacity for coordination of interventions in the region. Various projects have addressed certain aspects of these bottlenecks, but the lack of overall coordination has made these interventions less effective.

Unfortunately projects and programmes have their time frames and assigning important tasks like coordination and policy formulation to projects has a grave risk of lack of continuity and consistency since projects come and go. The LSU of SADC, currently consisting of one person, and the LTC, meeting at most twice a year, seem to be inadequate to address the issues of policy and strategy development, harmonization of animal disease control programmes and the playing of a leadership role in the livestock sector. No amount of projects can overcome this inadequacy in the SADC governance system design, intended to be a lean administration, dealing

only with policy formulation.

The physical presence of OIE in the region started in 2006. It has been of great benefit to the SADC Member States to have the OIE SSR in their region. It has intensified discussion and knowledge sharing on animal disease control standards and methods, built exchange and coordination mechanisms for this and brought the issues at hand to the forefront.

The OIE and OIE-SRR objectives are in line with those of the PRINT programme and the OIE's activities have to a certain extent contributed towards achieving these. The lack of harmonized policy and strategy and inadequate capacity for coordination are major factors that hinder the SADC livestock sector in contributing towards accelerated economic growth, diversification and increased trade. The question can be raised whether more lobbying and advocacy from OIE-SRR for change at the political level could have enhanced the impact of all the support provided to improve the technical competences of Veterinary Services (VSs).

After an initial slow start and revision of the work plan the programme largely managed to do what it planned to do in the remaining 3.5 years. Some of the progress indicators chosen were however beyond the control of the project and only gave an indirect impression of the results achieved. Activities were developed in an efficient way in terms of human resources and finance. Extensive use was made of regional human resources and facilities for the organization and execution of trainings and meetings. Meetings were as much as possible clustered with other meetings so as to cut costs for transport.

OIE SRR built up collaboration with other organisations operating in the veterinary field in the region. The setting up of the Regional Animal Health Centre (RAHC), a virtual collaborative structure between OIE, FAO and AU/IBAR has been an important step towards a more formalized collaboration in the future between these 3 organizations. The long discussion to determine each organisation's competencies before joint activities are being developed were better changed into operational agreements at local level on a case-by-case basis when opportunities for joint action arise than from the respective HQ level. It would speed up the decision making process.

The sustainability of the OIE-SRR in financial terms seems assured. OIE managed as planned in the grant agreement to attract additional funds and has made a considerable financial contribution towards the work planned in 2009, from its own financial resources. Sustainability of activities in technical terms is required and guaranteed. Besides the technical aspects there are also the political aspects of acceptance and enforcement of the standards and availability of funds from the budgets in the Member States, without which the technical work of information and training will not give the required result. For the achieved results to be sustainable there should be a regional body to keep on insisting that the Member States comply with them. SADC is the body to insist adopting these standards, complying with them and enforcing them. Without this the international technical partners and projects will continually need to create virtual bodies for coordination, liaison etc. to safeguard the effects of projects and trainings on the VSs. The driving force behind the work to be done should move away from international technical partners to a regional structure, owned and managed by SADC and the Member States themselves, with the international technical partners entering in a support and advisory role.

The issues with which OIE involves itself are at the higher end of the veterinary hierarchy and don't deal with immediate increased productivity through active field veterinary interventions. On field veterinary services, where the private veterinarians play an important role, the impact of the OIE_SRR has been less pronounced. Implementation of the recommendations from the VEE and VSBs meeting in Arusha should in future enhance public private partnership (PPP) in veterinary services delivery in the SADC region.

The promotion of the improved quality of the work of the State Veterinary Services has been considerable through increased understanding of international standards and updated technical knowledge. The OIE SRR has played a role to create awareness and understanding and a start of the development of a common stand and approach on these issues through its training meetings and has played an emancipatory role.

So far OIE-SRR has only played a limited role in the more political issues of animal health in the region. There is still great need to create a regional mechanism, more than a virtual entity, to spearhead the setting out of strategies for disease control and prevention and coordinating a concerted effort within the region. Currently there are no mechanisms within SADC with which Member States can be forced to comply with the set standards of animal disease control. Also the veterinary legislation in MSs is diverse and makes it difficult to enforce a common approach in the control and eradication of TADs and zoonoses. Regional veterinary legislation still needs harmonization for joint control programmes to become effective.

There is the issue of the single chain of command within the veterinary services as prescribed in the Terrestrial Manual, which in many countries during decentralization processes has been broken. It is next to impossible for individual VSs to restore this chain of command and outside lobbying and advocacy will be required to restore the links. OIE can play a role in this.

With diminishing budgets for public veterinary services there is need to strengthen the capacity of the private veterinary sector to execute tasks so far reserved for or monopolized by public veterinary services. The private -public partnerships (PPP) in veterinary services still requires a lot of work to properly define, and structures to regulate this public private partnership. So far this issue has not or only partly been addressed in the work of the OIE in the region.

Reporting on aquatic issues will only improve if and when agreements are reached between the Ministry under which fisheries/aquaculture falls and the Ministry of agriculture and livestock, under which veterinary services fall. This issue can only be addressed if a system for advocacy and lobbying is made, together with a directive of SADC.

There is need to look into the issue of all the different data management systems in operation in parallel to one another, with or without support structures in place. A WAHIS Regional Core programme, linked to LIMS, would reduce the workload of the various VSs in terms of data entry and assure data integrity. As long as only a hand-full of Member States are using LIMS fully this will most probably not stand to happen soon. The LDU of SADC needs assistance in further developing the future livestock data management and analysis framework for SADC under own control.

3. Introduction

3.1. To Livestock Development in general

Livestock has had a period that it had a low priority on the development agenda of donor agencies. Livestock development takes a longer period to show results than e.g. support to crop production. Experiences with projects aiming to quickly develop the livestock sector through the import of technology and genetic material have generally achieved staggering results. Some programmes to promote the livestock sector (e.g. aerial control of Tsetse in Africa) led to severe environmental damage and were later heavily criticized. In recent years there has been a better understanding and appreciation of the potential for local livestock production systems, based on local genetic material and management practices. The livestock sector in the developing world is now seen as a sector that makes a significant contribution towards food production and people's income. It has untapped potential for increased production and productivity and could have a much larger contribution to the national GDPs than current quotes ranging from 10-50%.

The growing world population and affluence, especially in Asia and Africa, is causing an increased demand for products of animal origin with accompanying increased prices. This development offers an important opportunity for livestock farmers in developing countries to increase their income from livestock (the so-called livestock revolution).

Livestock can play a role in achieving the MDG 1 (eradication of hunger and poverty) and small-scale producers have to benefit from this "revolution", as improvement in small-scale livestock production is given more attention. Africa's livestock is mainly kept on family farms and provides a high value contribution to the family diet. Care has to be taken that, if livestock development strategies, similar to those, which have been used in the west, are applied; these family farms will not be replaced by large-scale capital-intensive livestock production systems, as has been the trend in Europe and America. If the emphasis of livestock development programmes is placed too heavily on access to lucrative export markets with high quality, veterinary and sanitary demands and no specific actions is taken to also include the traditional family farming livestock sector in these increased opportunities the risk of exclusion of the family livestock farming sector is a real one.

There are a number of challenges facing the livestock sector, of which the control of animal diseases is one. With the increased movement of goods, services and people in the world, diseases of both human and animals, are now spreading much more easily and quickly around the world. Global warming has increased the number of disease vectors and the area in which they can survive. Diseases once thought to be nearly under control have started to re-emerge and new diseases have emerged. The recent development of Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) has taken away the separation of wild animals livestock and humans, each with their own specific diseases and both are now at risk of being infected by diseases which used be rare or absent in their population. The control of Transborder Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonosis is the principal task of public veterinary services, including the private veterinary sector and livestock owners themselves. It is becoming clearer that this can

no longer be a task of individual countries; hence the need for an integrated global approach and effort.

Livestock does not escape from the climate change discussions and is seen as an important source of greenhouse gases. Global warming is another contributing factor to increased animal disease incidence: the habitat and numbers of vectors have both increased and contribute to increased numbers of outbreaks of animal diseases.

There have been major changes in general government policies: markets have been opened up and regional economic integration is one of the drivers of development strategies. These open markets need continuous control and monitoring, often not present in many countries. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation has resulted in the introduction of new diseases and sub-quality drugs and vaccines into countries. Government funding for the public veterinary services has steadily decreased and the number of veterinarians employed in the public sector has diminished through retrenchments without the private veterinary sector being able to compensate for this reduction and to take over certain tasks. In general it can be said that the preparedness of veterinary services to respond to challenges is in many cases is severely compromised and under pressure.

3.2. To livestock development in the SADC region

Livestock plays an important role in the farming systems of the Southern African Region, with over 60% of the region's total land area only suitable for grazing livestock and wildlife. The amount of livestock in SADC is estimated at 64 million cattle, 39 million sheep, 38 million goats, 7 million pigs, 1 million equines and 380 million poultry. Of this 75% is kept in traditional family farms.

The main bottlenecks in the livestock sector mentioned in the various reports are poor animal disease control and husbandry, lack of marketing infrastructure and information, lack of harmonised disease control and animal production policies and strategies, and inadequate capacity for coordination of interventions in the region. Various projects have addressed certain aspects of these bottlenecks, but the lack of overall coordination has made these interventions less effective.

In terms of animal health status there are two categories of countries within the SADC region: those that have a status that allows them to export to the European markets (Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, South Africa) and those that cannot. The presence of most important TADs in the region is a constant threat to the "disease free" status of the 4 countries with export permits. These diseases are also a serious impediment to regional economic integration, one of the main objectives of SADC. The need for regional coordination in animal disease control has often been identified and currently there are discussions ongoing for the setting up of a *Southern African Commission for the Control of TADs (SACCT)*, which offers a potential platform for future leadership and coordination in animal diseases and zoonoses control in the region.

3.3. To the organizations and projects active in the SADC livestock sector

The Livestock Sector Unit (LSU) of the FANR Directorate is meant to be the focal point for the coordination of livestock development related activities within the SADC Secretariat. Trough projects and programmes, such as Promotion of Regional INTeGration (PRINT) in the livestock sector of SADC, SADC Foot and Mouth

Disease (FMD) Programme and SADC Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) project, LSU has tried to provide the required leadership and coordination in the livestock sector in the region. With these projects and programmes and in close collaboration with the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) and its Sub-Committees, the LSU has to fulfil its coordination and policy formulation role of the livestock sector of the region.

Unfortunately projects and programmes have their time frames and assigning important tasks like coordination and policy formulation to projects has a grave risk of lack of continuity and consistency since projects come and go. The LSU of SADC, currently consisting of one person, and the LTC, meeting at most twice a year, seem to be inadequate to address the issues of policy and strategy development, harmonization of animal disease control programmes and the playing of a leadership role in the livestock sector. No amount of projects can overcome this inadequacy in the SADC governance system design, intended to be a lean administration, dealing only with policy formulation.

3.4. To the programme evaluated

The Southern African livestock sector is confronted with major issues, which will need to be addressed by the livestock owners and their respective national governments, with assistance from international partners. Climate change has brought an increased incidence of diseases already present through e.g. a wider spread and/or increase of disease vectors of endemic diseases. Increased mobility of people, livestock goods and services has also introduced new diseases into Africa. These emerging diseases are a heavy burden on already understaffed and underfunded veterinary and public health services. It is now realized that health of animals, both domestic and wild, and people are in many ways closely linked. This has led to the development of the “one health” concept, in which medical, veterinary and environment experts have to work together to solve health issues of humans, animals and the environment. This new paradigm shift still requires major efforts to be put into place. Both governments and national veterinary services in the region need long-term and high-quality support to address these issues mentioned above.

African countries are looking for their rightful place in the world market for products of animal origin and request an objective on science-based reconsideration of certain trading rules, which are seen as an impediment for the development of their economies. They also need support to develop more effective quality control of the increasing flow of drugs and vaccines passing their borders as a direct result of them agreeing to engage in free market economic principles and its rules and regulations.

In this landscape of issues the OIE Sub Regional Representation (OIE SRR) started its activities, on paper in 2005, in the field in 2006 and effectively with tangible activities in 2007. Cognizant of the need to coordinate and work together OIE entered into a collaborative arrangement with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the African Union/Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) in a so-called Regional Animal Health Centres (RAHCs) arrangement, of which there are now 4 in the continent, each associated with respective Regional Economic Communities (RECs). These recently formed RAHCs will play and are already playing an important role in assisting the RECs and their Member States in improving

their animal disease control strategies and programmes, to further integrate in the existing world systems of animal disease control and in general to, increase the contribution of livestock to creating wealth for Africa's farmers. The non project character of the RECs and the backstopping from head offices of the 3 organizations working together within the RAHC make these RAHCs indispensable instruments for continued technical support in the areas of policy and strategy development, coordination of targeted animal disease control and eventual disease elimination programmes and contribute towards general capacity building of the veterinary and livestock services through information supply and training.

The physical presence of OIE in the region was financed under the PRINT programme and has now covered 4 years of operation. In this period the RAHC concept has been discussed and set up. It is evident from reading reports, discussions with stakeholders and personal observations that it has been of great benefit to the SADC Member States to have the OIE SSR in their region. It has intensified discussion and knowledge sharing on animal disease control standards and methods, built exchange and coordination mechanisms for this and brought the issues at hand to the forefront.

3.5. To the evaluation

This external evaluation was initiated by OIE on a voluntary basis. The methodology followed for this evaluation has been literature review, briefings by senior staff of the OIE head quarters in France and the OIE-SRR office in Botswana and meetings with various stakeholders. Besides discussions with stakeholders in Botswana, consultant visited Tanzania, South Africa and Mozambique and met with a number of stakeholders there. An attempt was made as far as possible to obtain feed back from representatives of different categories of stakeholders: the state veterinary services, state veterinary diagnostic services, private veterinarians, veterinary education establishments (VEEs) and research institutions.

The 6 objectives as mentioned in the Contribution Agreement formed the framework for the discussions with the various stakeholders, whereby the emphasis in the discussions was on the most relevant objectives for each particular stakeholder group.

Before departure from Africa a presentation was given in the RAHC of the main findings, in which the head of SADC Livestock Sector Unit, Representative of AU-IBAR in SADC, OIE-SRR programme officer and a SPINAP project officer participated. During this presentation a lively discussion generated further insights and gave a chance to verify certain assumptions and ideas of the consultant. A draft Aide Memoire was prepared before departure from Botswana which later finalized after a debriefing held at the OIE Headquarter with the Deputy Director General and Head of the WAHWF¹. The Consultant prepared a draft evaluation report for review and comments by OIE-SRR, after which the evaluation report was presented to OIE Headquarters in Paris.

¹ The OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

4. Findings of the external evaluation

4.1. Problems and needs (Relevance)

Livestock, as earlier stated, plays an important role in the national and regional economies of Southern Africa. The OIE SRR was funded through the SADC PRINT programme, whose Financing Agreement ended on December 31st, 2009 with its main objective²

Poverty reduction through increased productivity & trade flows in the traditional livestock sector in SADC.

The OIE worldwide has as its objectives

- *To guarantee the transparency of animal disease status world-wide*
- *To collect, analyze and disseminate veterinary scientific information*
- *To provide expertise and promote international solidarity for the control of animal diseases*
- *To guarantee the sanitary safety of world trade by developing sanitary rules for international trade in animals and animal products.*
- *To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services*
- *To provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach*

The goal of the OIE-SRR was to contribute to food security and poverty reduction through increased productivity and trade flows in the livestock sector of the SADC Member States in line with the overall PRINT objective.

PRINT had the following expected results³:

1. *Reliable standardized essential and targeted Animal Production and Health (APH) – towards a SADC*
2. *Livestock Information Management System (LIMS) that is publicly available in Member States – INFORMATION*
3. *Viable and operational network of APH professionals (public and private sectors) established in the SADC region – TRAINING*
4. *National and regional studies/projects in support of APH appraised in Member States – STUDIES*
5. *Sound policies and strategies for the livestock sector within SADC developed in a participatory manner – POLICIES*

² <http://www.sadc.int/fanr/print/index.php>, accessed 18-12-2009

³ *ibid*

The OIE SSR's objectives are laid down in the agreement between SADC and OIE and in the Grant Contribution Agreement, which are in brief the following:

- 1) *To bring the AHAs (now referred to as VSs and as such adopted in this document) of SADC Member States to a common standard of capacity*
- 2) *To provide advice on matters of legislation, disease surveillance and notification, food safety and animal movement control*
- 3) *The development of an efficient and active group of professionals/experts to support the activities of the national VSs to negotiate and comply with international standards*
- 4) *Incorporation of validated information from SADC member states into the OIE WAHIS*
- 5) *To provide support to the SADC member states in the preparation of relevant applications for specific animal disease free status*
- 6) *To support OIE reference laboratories and collaborating centres of excellence in SADC to improve diagnostic capacities in the region and to help the vet. Scientific community to be more involved in standard settings negotiations*

Objective 1 and 2 of the OIE-SRR objectives were fully in line with the PRINT 1 expected result. Objective 3 contributed towards result 3 of PRINT. OIE-SRR objective 4 (increased use of and entry of validated data in WAHIS) has had a less clear link to PRINT's expected result 2 (the setting up of a LIMS), if that were ever intended. It has however resulted in an increased need for data entry in different programmes and formats (see 3.3. on efficiency).

Objective 5 of the Grant Contribution Agreement contributed to PRINT's expected result 1 and, to some extent, result 4. A total of 10 sanitary applications were made during the lifetime of this contribution agreement.

Objective 6 of the Contribution Agreement contributed to PRINT's expected result 3 and towards the overall objective of increased regional coordination.

Many of the activities of both PRINT and the OIE-SRR were geared towards regional economic integration in the livestock sector. The different VSs were assisted in making an assessment of their level of competence and the funds required for improvement (PVS and GAP-Analysis). They were provided with information and trained on how to improve the various elements of the veterinary services, such as e.g. veterinary legislation. However, the required changes depend, aside from technical knowledge and skills, also on political will and a budget to make such changes happen. It is difficult to influence the various nations' political agendas in order to make budgets available for these investments and changes, or harmonize existing legislation, unless intensive contact and lobbying taking place. To bring the veterinary legislation to a common standard in the various Member States, a necessity for regional economic integration requires more than the training of the technical experts. The political dimension of the work is clearly one in which the SADC secretariat plays an important role. On its website, SADC itself identifies the lack of harmonized policy and strategy and inadequate capacity for coordination as major factors that hinder the livestock sector in contributing towards accelerated economic growth,

diversification and increased trade. Therefore the question can be raised whether more lobbying and advocacy from OIE-SRR for change at the political level could have enhanced the impact of all the support provided to improve the technical competences.

Veterinary services have a public and private component. In most of Africa the emergence of private veterinary practice is a fairly recent phenomena and it is still in its infancy. The scaling down of the size of government veterinary services has not gone hand in hand with an equal increase in the size of the private veterinary services. One way to overcome this shortage of qualified veterinarians has been the introduction of *Community Based Animal Health Workers*. Both private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals need to be aware of their role in the overall national veterinary services structure and need to be familiar with (some of) the standards. To secure the future quality of veterinary services in the region it will be important that the private “segment” of the veterinary services is included in the overall setting of standards and provided with information and training.

In the initial Agreement between SADC and the OIE (Annex 1) it is stated that the SADC Secretariat would house the OIE-SRR. This would have been a strategic place for impact on the policy and strategy issues. The current set up, whereby together with FAO-ECTAD and AU-IBAR representatives in the Regional Animal Health Centre on the premises of the Ministry of Agriculture of Botswana, has definitely had a more positive effect on the level of contact and collaboration between these 3 organisations, but might have diminished the involvement in and effect on policy and strategy development for the livestock sector within SADC. The Livestock Sector Unit (LSU) of the FANR Directorate, the focal point for the coordination of livestock development related activities within SADC, consists of one person, who serves the Livestock Technical Committee and its 4 Sub-Committees, currently the main instruments for livestock policy and strategy making in SADC. Unfortunately there is no guaranteed budget to conduct regular meetings of these committees. This is one of the reasons why it has been hard to achieve a harmonised policy and strategy and create capacity for coordination at a regional level e.g. livestock data and information management, coordinate training of experts from the region by the various projects, conduct and coordinate epidemiological surveys and exchange information, expertise and manpower between the various Member States.

Most of what this grant contribution agreement tried to achieve is hard to quantify, as it is an ongoing process to improve the competencies of the VSs. How to define a common standard of capacity to prevent, control and eradicate? As long as the second PVS has not been done it is hard to assess the improvements made. Also the effect of advice and training on complex issues like the performance of veterinary services is hard to measure in an objective way. Most of the indicators used in the M&E system relate to a number of activities or actions taken by VSs, whereby some might even influence one another in a negative way. If a VS improves its performance dramatically one would expect a reduction in the number of reported disease outbreaks, whereas the last is another indicator, which thus becomes hard to interpret. Long-term derived impact indicators (increased regional and international trade in livestock products, reduction in number of human patients of zoonoses) would be more meaningful indicators, but hard to realize in a project of limited duration.

4.2. Achievement of purpose (Effectiveness)

1) *To bring the VSs of SADC Member States to a common standard of capacity*

OIE SRR's collaboration with all the stakeholders in the livestock sector has had a positive effect on the strengthening of the VSs, their understanding of international standards and the pathway to follow to meet these international standards. Of the planned PVS assessments of all Member States, only 2 were not requested and conducted (South Africa and Angola) and one requested and remaining to be done in 2010 (Botswana). In total 4 gap analyses were done (Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia). The representatives of VSs in both Tanzania and Mozambique with whom consultant spoke were not quite sure how to progress from gap analysis, as it requires increased budget or extensive donor support. It is a challenge for the VSs to convince their governments and/or donors to assist in filling the gap and might well need support in lobbying and advocacy for increased attention for veterinary services which also contribute towards the public good of people's health. The "One Health" principle could be an instrument to stress the importance of sufficient funding for VS to fulfil their mandate, both for the control of animal diseases and the prevention and control of zoonoses.

A regional OIE seminar on "Good governance for veterinary services" was held in 2008, which was well attended by both representatives from public and private sector representatives and other stakeholder representatives. This type of seminars brings pertinent issues to the attention of the people involved. The documents distributed and produced after such seminars assist the VSs to further improve their knowledge of standards and the performance of their services.

The OIE delegates from Africa have now clearly understood that a membership organization with one member one vote requires a common stand and position. The LTC of SADC is the forum in which such positions can be prepared. There is, in particular, great interest in the questions directly affecting the region such as the 30 months' rule of BSE and commodity based trading principles.

There remain issues, beyond the scope of the individual VSs, to solve. The decentralization in many of the Member States has affected the VS's line of command in negative way. In 3 of the 4 countries visited the provincial or district VS's are not accountable to the central VSs but to local government officials. This makes a concerted national effort and thus regional efforts for e.g. an effective and efficient TAD control campaign difficult. In the human health services the central chain of command has been maintained. This precedent can be used to point out this issue at political level and remedy it.

2) *To provide advice on matters of legislation, disease surveillance and notification, food safety and animal movement control*

The OIE uses various means of communication:

- In printed form with manuals, publications on specific topics and fact sheets

- In electronic form through its web sites and CD-ROMS
- During meetings, workshops, seminars and conferences
- Site visits for technical backstopping, assessment and fact finding
- Direct consultation through e-mail, telephone or during meetings

The printed materials produced by OIE are distributed during delegates' meetings and/or posted out to delegates. The lack of a local distributor for OIE publications is felt as a problem: credit cards are not so widely used in Africa and thus the on-line bookshop is out of reach. CVOs in their position as delegate receive 3 copies of each new manual, which they appear to distribute within the VS. Although all these manuals can be consulted on line not all people interested in and in need of this information have easy access to Internet and often the speed is a limiting factor. It should be considered whether, together with hard copies soft copies on CD-ROM, could be included at the time of distribution. In all research and educational institutions there were a number of the OIE manuals present.

Especially the simplified fact sheets have been a useful instrument in contributing towards the "one health" concept: accessible information about zoonotic animal diseases for all.

The OIE's Africa website (managed by the OIE SRR in Botswana) is another important source of information of regional importance for interested people. This site was started approximately one year ago. The number of hits according to the inbuilt counter however is extremely low. When asked why most people answered that they are used to looking on the OIE main website. It could well be that a monthly or twice monthly newsletter, referring to OIE news with the links could stimulate more frequent consultation of the web site. Also the three monthly report of the OIE-SRR could in a slightly modified form be sent to a mailing list of people involved and interested in the work of the OIE-SRR. In this way the electronic contact with a large number of people can be intensified with most probably an increased number of hits on the OIE-SRR website.

All OIE meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences were well documented with concise minutes and/or proceedings. These documents are also available on the web and together form an important instrument in initiating and guiding the discussion on issues of importance.

Site visits by OIE staff can be either from OIE head office, the regional representation or the sub-regional representation. Most of these meetings coincide with the attendance of meetings conducted in a Member States or the execution of a PVS or gap analysis. These meetings are an important instrument in the support of local VS leadership and experts and to help them to increase the importance given to animal health in the country. The OIE-SRR had planned as one of its activities during the project period 25 field and technical backstopping missions of which 5 were made. It is hard to measure the effect of these 5 visits and the effect of the 20 visits not made. Such visits stress the importance OIE as a whole gives to Member States' compliance with international standards and as such could and should, especially in the case of Member States at the beginning of the alignment process, be well planned. A suggestion is for OIE Headquarters together with its RRs and SRRs to work out a

schedule for regular contacts between OIE and the VSs in a country. A system of regional “*eminences grises*”/champions/scientists from the veterinary field, as “honorary consuls” visiting Member States on behalf of the OIE for the case of improved veterinary services according to international standards, could be considered.

Direct consultation on demand is possible when people know who in the organization deals with pertinent issues. Through workshops, where representatives from Paris are often present, and publications where e-mail and other contact information is given, people in the region increasingly know with whom to communicate and during the first 5 years of the regional representation in Southern Africa these contacts seem to have become more frequent and highly appreciated. Various people mentioned e.g. the ease with which the people responsible for WAHIS in HQ can be contacted and consulted on problems with WAHIS.

3) The development of an efficient and active group of professionals/experts to support the activities of the national VSs to negotiate and comply with international standards

Starting in 2008, 11 training sessions have been held, which were usually attended by at least one representative of each Member State; the sessions on good veterinary governance, RVF, Veterinary Education and Communication were attended by more people as more stakeholders were involved and invited. The aim was to train 120 experts. In total 173 were trained during the project lifetime through these training sessions. Besides formal training OIE-SRR produced fact sheets and published all printed material on the regional website. Especially the Communication and Veterinary Education training sessions were frequently referred to as having been extremely useful and helpful in daily work. The Communication training session brought veterinary officials and representatives from the press together, which has led to better understanding of one another’s role in the communication of animal disease outbreaks or threats. The Veterinary Education workshop strengthened the regional group of deans of veterinary faculties and facilitated the formulation of a common position and declaration for the Paris Conference on evolving veterinary education. It also brought for the first time VEEs and The Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs) together who deliberated on the supply and demand of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals in the SADC region.

The training sessions in many instances were important triggers to start the discussion on certain themes (communication in disease control, standardization of veterinary curricula at regional level), which in some instances resulted in e.g. the deans of veterinary faculties continuing their contact and collaboration in an informal group. It could be considered to promote the formation of such interest groups for particular diseases or issues at hand. The RAHC, in which OIE, FAO and IBAR work together, forms an ideal platform to develop such systems.

OIE-SRR started to build up an OIE/SRR Access database on SADC scientists and veterinary professionals (300 entries by December 2009). This database is accessible to all partners of the RAHC for Southern Africa and should be to others, who are interested in the training of local experts. In this database a record should be kept of

all training courses and seminars/workshops attended by the various experts to make sure that everybody of importance gets a chance and there is no repetition of training inputs. The training programme under the EDF Grant was presented to the OIE Delegates attending the OIE Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Veterinary Services (Botswana, January 2008) and was endorsed by these Delegates.

One of the objectives was to increase the number of Southern African scientists and professionals in the OIE standard setting bodies to at least 7 people. This increase has been 12 so far and could be seen as one of the successes of the training activities of the OIE-SRR, although it must also be said that the OIE enlists the services of such professionals not only on scientific merits, but also on a geographical basis, in order to safeguard a balance between the various regions (and trading blocks). Hence there are limits to what the SRR can do to support the role of regional scientists in these OIE bodies.

4) Incorporation of validated information from SADC member states into the OIE WAHIS

Various activities were developed in this field from HQ and SRR level:

- Training on the use of WAHIS
- Scanning local press for non-official notifications
- Follow up on notification
- Analyses of disease reports and providing feed back

WAHIS and its use are widely known after the various training sessions on this subject and most Member States have shifted from paper to electronic reporting. The 6-monthly and annual reporting by the SADC Member States has, steadily increased over the years since the grant contribution agreement was in force, and is now almost 100%. The 2 missing reports could probably have been achieved with a direct consultation of OIE-SRR with these two Member States. The WAHIS training session was a point where many open issues were concluded and it is very likely that a similar effect would be reached for the reporting with a consultative visit. After the WAHIS training session many countries completed their missing reports for the period 2005 till 2008.

The reporting on aquatic disease is still weak. This would be partly because of the fact that in many countries fisheries is not under the Ministry of Agriculture but in a separate ministry. More collaboration between the veterinary department as the official contact with OIE and separate Ministries for Fisheries will have to be established to improve this reporting situation. There might be need for lobbying and advocacy work from OIE-HQ and SRR to achieve this, preferably through and with the support of SADC central structures.

Besides periodical reports there are the exceptional event reports, in which e.g. outbreaks of diseases not yet present in the country or the re-emergence of a disease are reported. The number of such reports did not seem to have increased from 2007 (23) to 2008 (24). A good link with informal disease reports and follow-up on these might in future increase this number of reports. For this to happen more frequent

consultative visits will be required.

The target of the SRR was to find 50 non-official notifications on animal disease outbreaks and transfer these to the OIE head offices. Of these 18 were found. It is hard to predict how many of such reports would appear and one would hope and expect that official notification would go in parallel with the non-official notification. The training on communication in animal disease control has been an important step to establish a contact between the non-official and official reporting and hopefully a stimulus for openness and transparency in the reporting, both to OIE and the general public, on the occurrence of especially zoonoses. The earlier mentioned group of eminences gris/champions/OIE “honorary consuls” in the various countries could play a role in identifying non-official disease notifications as they are nearer to the local press, radio and television than the SRR.

SADC Member States have been confronted with various efforts to develop electronic data management systems for the livestock sector. There is TAD-Info, spearheaded by FAO, ARIS sponsored by AU-IBAR, Digital Pen Technology (DPT) master minded by FAO-ECTAD and LIMS developed by the SADC PRINT – Livestock project. Besides these initiatives brought by projects some countries have their own data management systems, usually in a spreadsheet format. All people responsible for data management expressed regret that there is no link between LIMS and WAHIS hosted at the OIE HQs in Paris. Although the systems serve different purposes (LIMS records all data related to animal diseases, production and trade, WAHIS only the animal disease status in the various Member States) it would still be interesting to explore the possibilities to create a link for increased data consistency and reduced duplication. Countries in which TADs listed by the OIE are endemic do not have a need to report to the WAHIS system, whereas neighbouring countries would still appreciate to receive information on outbreaks near their borders so as to take the necessary measures to avoid invasion of TADs. There is the example of WAHIS Regional Core operational in Asia, which is a programme in which Member States can enter all their data but only information relevant for WAHIS is passed on and the remaining data shared regionally. The issue of linking animal disease data management systems with one another has to be resolved.

5) To provide support to the SADC member states in the preparation of relevant applications for specific animal disease free status

This support has been provided in the cases of Rinderpest and FMD in 12 cases. If Member States were trained on the general principles of how such an application is made, which are clearly described in the manuals, it would mean that in future there is no need for individual support to Member States to prepare such applications. Of course they can consult the SRR on this issue when required.

Care should be taken that OIE does not become both advocate and judge on this issue. It is recommended that support for such applications only comes from the OIE-SRR, whereby the assessment of the application is made by OIE-HQ through its technical committee and approval by the general assembly.

The project intended to support Member States and the region to prepare 15 emergency preparedness plans, but did not manage to achieve so. An emergency preparedness plan combines the disease prevention and control standard,

methodology and policy and strategy aspects. It is therefore a challenge for the RAHC, in which the technical organisations specialized in these three aspects work together, to assist the Member States and the region to develop such emergency preparedness plans in the future.

- 6) *To support OIE reference laboratories and collaborating centres of excellence in SADC to improve diagnostic capacities in the region and to help the veterinary scientific community to be more involved in standard settings negotiations*

Veterinary diagnostic laboratories are a key instrument in the prevention and control of animal diseases. The project contributed towards the improvement of the laboratory capacity through 2 training sessions on RVF and rabies and with the promotion of twinning, of which 2 were made between BVNL in Botswana and CESME in Italy for CBPP and VLA UK for HPAI/ND and between OVI South Africa and VLA UK for HPAI/ND. A further two twinings have been requested between the OIE Reference Lab for EUS at Kasetsart University Thailand and the Microbiology Department at the University of Zambia and between BNVL Botswana and Instituto Superiore di Sanitata in Italy on Trichinella.

Whereas international twinning is an important feature for regional reference labs or labs aspiring to be one, most veterinary laboratories in the region would never be able to meet the requirements for reference laboratory status, yet are in desperate need for material, technical and moral support to keep up the professional spirit and ethics. These non-reference laboratories do however not play a role in the OIE standard setting and international reference system for laboratories yet are of vital importance for the functioning of the VSs and the diagnostics of diseases. Other ways of assisting these other than international twinning should be found. This could be through the setting up of systems of ring testing, exchange visits, or a regional service for procurement and supply of diagnostics, reagents and consumables. This is already done by a SADC Working Group on HPAI, with FAO support. National procurement procedures are usually cumbersome often requiring 3 quotations, whereas in the highly specialized veterinary laboratory field many items, especially for specialized equipment, can only be procured through single sourcing. It is hard to maintain a stock of reagents, which all have their expiry date.

The setting up of (even electronic) working groups of scientists working on the same disease, probably spearheaded by regional designated experts, would be one way of involving and motivating scientists in the less well equipped and developed laboratories. Such activities would be best developed in collaboration with FAO and IBAR, for which the RAHC is the right forum.

4.3. Sound management and value for money (Efficiency)

The OIE SRR took some time to get going with the project activities as planned after the grant contribution agreement had been signed in 2005. This was due to the usual start-up problems (recruitment of staff, finding office space, accreditation etc.). It managed to change the initial work plan, which was approved with a rider and

achieved in far less time what was initially planned to be achieved in the original work plan. The arrival in 2007 of a programme officer (seconded to OIE by the French Development Cooperation) with ample EU funded project experience, brought additional experience on project reporting and M&E. The post of deputy representative, which was foreseen in the project design, was briefly taken up in April 2007 but remained vacant since June of that same year. If this post had been filled in time the number of visits to Member States and individual consultation would have been higher, probably with a positive effect on the impact of the activities. There is a secretary, who has been there from the beginning, and an administrative and financial assistant was appointed in June 2009. This means that the representative and programme officer have been relieved of a large number of the general administrative tasks and can concentrate more on the technical aspects of the "action".

Although the initial documents mentioned that OIE-SRR would be housed by SADC it has ended up being housed together with its RAHC partners in the Ministry of Agriculture of Botswana. Also housing issues have taken a lot of time and energy of the OIE-SRR staff. It is likely that now a permanent place has been found no more time has to be spent in future on housing issues.

Activities were developed in an efficient way in terms of human resources and finance. Extensive use was made of regional human resources and facilities for the organization and execution of trainings and meetings. Meetings were as much as possible clustered with other meetings, such as the LTC meetings, so as to cut costs for transport. A timely announcement of plans for meetings and training sessions gives other organisations the possibility to synchronize their activities. For this reason the RAHC concept is another mechanism for increased efficiency in the work.

OIE SRR built up collaboration with other organisations operating in the veterinary field in the region. The setting up of the RAHC, which took 2 years of discussions before being official, has been an important step towards a more formalized collaboration in the future between the 3 partners. The long discussion to determine each organisation's competencies before joint activities are being developed were better changed into operational agreements at local level on a case-by-case basis when opportunities for joint action arise. It would speed up the decision making process.

Many coordinating and oversight functions for regional economic integration in the livestock sector are now vested in virtual entities, such as SACCT and RAHC, and projects. Project initiatives, which die as soon as the project funding finishes, are not an efficient way. Virtual entities lack the legal status and capacity to play a decisive role if and when required. The various initiatives to develop a livestock information system are a case in point to illustrate how various projects attempted to create a much needed system, but were, as projects, not in a position to generate sufficient political support and permanent capacity to make the initiative sustainable.

When looking at how other RECs such as the EU developed their regional economic integration it seems not very efficient to continue on the path of virtual coordination structures, but to jointly with SADC, its Member States and their international partners and donors, develop a concept of a SADC owned and controlled body for the coordination of animal disease prevention and control, responsible for e.g. material support to laboratories, development of regional EPPs and support to Member States developing their own national control and prevention plans for the various TADs and zoonoses. This would be along the lines how the EU developed its DG-SANCO.

The management of the SRR has been effective and efficient. A good monitoring and evaluation system was developed and very informative quarterly reports with an update on the animal disease status in the region for that quarter were produced. These quarterly reports without the in-house administrative and financial issues would be useful to be sent around to the mailing list and should include all website references to the reports and trainings mentioned in the report. In this way stakeholders will be more frequently informed about the work of the OIE-SRR and directed towards web based information sources.

4.4. Achievement of wider effects (Impact)

The direct impact of this grant contribution agreement on the overall goal of its “mother project” PRINT “*Poverty reduction through increased productivity & trade flows in the traditional livestock sector in SADC*” has most probably not been very big as yet. In particular, international trade flows in animal products are slow to start up. The programme has helped to create the conditions under which VSs can start working to increase the trade flow in the traditional livestock sector, even into the more formal meat trade. The ongoing discussion on commodity-based trade is an example where the various VSs have shown an increasing understanding of the mechanisms used to regulate international trade with the OIE standards as the basis for WTO decisions. The scrapping of the 30 months’ rule in the case of BSE could be seen as proof that the programmes made a considerable contribution towards making the VSs understand what the international standards are and how they are being decided upon.

The issues with which OIE involves itself are at the higher end of the veterinary hierarchy and don’t deal with immediate increased productivity through active field veterinary interventions. On field veterinary services, where the private veterinarians play an important role, the impact of the OIE_SRR has been less pronounced. Implementation of the recommendations from the VEE and VSBs meeting in Arusha should in future enhance public private partnership (PPP) in veterinary services delivery in the SADC region.

The promotion of the improved quality of the work of the State Veterinary Services has been considerable through increased understanding of international standards and updated technical knowledge. It is very clear that through the various meetings the issues at hand in terms of trade in livestock products have been put prominently on the regional and international agenda. The OIE SRR has played a role to create awareness and understanding and a start of the development of a common stand and approach on these issues through its training meetings and has played an emancipatory role.

The PVS and in the cases where it was performed, the gap analysis, gave veterinary services an instrument to design strategies on what to improve and how to improve it. The gap-analyses will give an estimate of the related costs. The outcomes of PVS’s were used as instrument in the discussion with politicians and government in the quest for change and budget. There are not yet many gap analyses made for the region. These gap analyses would probably generate the biggest impact through increased budget allocations and/or donor funding to improve the identified shortcomings and strengthen the weak points in the animal health control systems.

The SADC Member States can be divided into two groups in terms of their veterinary status: those who have reached a level of veterinary services that allows for export to third countries and those, which have not yet reached that stage. It is obvious that these two groups have very different needs in terms of information, training and support. There is a risk that the issues concerning export might take too much prominence at the expense of general veterinary issues, which are e.g. not export related. The second group of countries is now targeted with the AfDB funded SADC TADs project. It is not clear what mechanisms will be developed/are being used to create a concerted effort of all stakeholders in the region to control TADs and zoonoses, eventually eliminate them from the region and improve food safety.

Good links have been built up during the project period between OIE and its national delegates and increasingly with the focal points for *aquatic animal diseases, wildlife, sanitary information systems, veterinary medicinal products, food safety and animal welfare*. There is however a fast turnover of delegates, which requires a continuous process of familiarization and training of the new delegates. It is also necessary to reiterate what the role of the focal points is. There seem to be misunderstandings that e.g. focal points are the ones to report for their sector in WAHIS and therefore in one Member States the person responsible for WAHIS reporting was made focal point for 5 of the 6 areas. The focal points for the particular specific areas could be a start of informal professional networks firstly in the Member States themselves and thereafter at regional level for the exchange of skills, knowledge and information, to enhance collaboration in the respective fields.

The RAHC construction has created the conditions for good linkages between 3 main stakeholders in animal disease control but in the absence of joint programme activities this potential is currently still underutilized. The consultant is of the impression that the collaboration at RAHC level between the three partners is more “natural” than at the level of their HQs. A table of core competencies and synergies was developed for the 2 RAHC partners (OIE and FAO) in 2007. It would be good for future collaboration to include the competencies for IBAR in a similar table and accept that in certain areas there will be overlap, whereby on a case by case basis it will have to be decided who will take the lead in that particular case on that issue.

4.5. Likely continuation of achieved results (Sustainability)

The activities developed by the OIE-SRR in the SADC region have made the VSs and other stakeholders in the region aware of the work of OIE and its importance for achieving higher objectives such as poverty reduction and regional economic integration. The PVS process is an ongoing exercise, in which 3-4 years after the first evaluation and gap analysis follow up PVSSs will have to be made. The role of the OIE-SRR cannot be overemphasized, as the OIE needs representation closer to the Member States. For that reason continued presence of OIE in the region is required as the process of aligning the VSs with the international standards is far fetched. Animal health and welfare standards are not static and it is likely that there will always remain a gap to be filled.

The organization has, as planned in the agreement, managed to attract additional funds and has made a considerable financial contribution towards the work planned in 2009, from its own financial resources. As earlier mentioned, besides the technical

aspects there are also the political aspects of acceptance and enforcement of the standards, without which the technical work of information and training will not give the required result, and availability of funds. For the achieved results to be sustainable there should be a regional body to keep on insisting that the Member States comply with them. SADC is the body to insist adopting these standards, complying with them and enforcing them. Also the development of EPPs and regional animal control strategies need a regional structure answerable to SADC secretariat. Without this the international technical partners and projects will continually need to create virtual bodies for coordination, liaison etc. to safeguard the effects of projects and trainings on the VSs. The political dimension of the animal disease control, eradication and prevention work will in future need even more attention than it has already been given so far. The driving force behind the work to be done should move away from international technical partners to a regional structure, owned and managed by SADC and the Member States themselves, with the international technical partners entering in a support and advisory role.

OIE as the sole international standard setting body for animal health and welfare is also tasked to decide, through the General Assembly, on the disease status of countries and increasingly is involved in assessing the capacity of the Member States' veterinary and diagnostic services. At the same time it plays a role in assisting these services to reach a higher competence level and comply with the standards.

To avoid possible conflict of interest or issues of impartiality, the organisation needs to consider the different roles the Regional Representation and the Sub-Regional Representations can play. The RR represents the OIE at African continental level and is the bridge between OIE Paris and AU/IBAR, involved in policy and strategic planning standard setting and the assessment of veterinary services. The question should therefore be raised whether Bamako is the most suitable place for the OIE-RR or whether it should be nearer to the African livestock policymakers, who are in Nairobi and Addis Ababa. It would seem logical for the office in Bamako to remain the OIE SRR for West Africa to deal with ECOWAS, WAEMU and CEMAC). OIE-SRR's are the link between the OIE-RR and the RECs and, as is currently already the case, concentrate on an advisory and coaching role. SRR staff members should not get involved in auditing/assessments in their own region to avoid potential conflict of interest. They should preferably operate with a high level of locally generated funding (membership fees and regional projects) to increase the sense of regional ownership of the SRRs. In this way each African REC would have their own OIE-SRR, which works together with FAO and AU/IBAR representatives in a RAHC. A long-term vision on the future structure of the livestock sector support and the roles and functions of the various actors would help to avoid fragmentation of assistance and increase regional coordination of the various efforts.

Financial sustainability is an important issue when a new structure is being set up. The core funding of the OIE-SRR has been through the contribution agreement, but with an increasing contribution from additional sources, both projects and own funds, in line with what is stated in Article 7 of the agreement, where the following supplements to the general conditions were made:

“The OIE Headquarter undertakes to ensure long-term sustainability of the OIE SRR by:

- *Ensuring the mobilisation of additional resources to implement the objectives of the SADC/OIE general agreement these resources will come from:*
 - o *Donor resources, mainly negotiated through the ALIVE Platform*
 - o *A new mechanism to be negotiated between OIE and SADC Member States, regarding an additional levy in respect of their OIE contributions. This is to be added to the resources of the OIE/SADC programme to sustain OIE representation from 2009 onwards. “*

Most SADC Member States are, contrary to many other regions, up to date with the payments of their OIE membership fees. These payments are made to OIE HQ and only 10% of this amount flows back to the OIE-RR of that region. As the fee level is already severely reduced for developing countries the 10% becomes nearly insignificant. The operational costs of the OIE-SRR are estimated to be around USD 160.000 per year. It should be considered whether the Member States could pay the OIE-SRR operational costs in full through a direct contribution to the OIE-SRR and not OIE-HQ. The fact that most SADC Member States seem to pay their membership fee in time shows that the importance of the work of OIE is being acknowledged and appreciated. A direct link between fee payment and the budget of the SRR would encourage a sense of local ownership for the SRR. Working together with FAO and IBAR in the RAHC constellation is a measure that can contribute towards reduction of operational costs; the benefits of synergy will however only become evident when/if there are joint programmes, which is currently not the case. More regional programming initiatives by the RAHC, such as for e.g. 10th EDF with and on behalf of SADC and Member States, would create such joint programmes/projects.

5. Visibility

OIE SRR for Southern Africa has increased its mandate and score from the Action as per the Contribution Agreement to normative activities of the OIE and has significantly increased visibility and reputation of the OIE in the region. All documents are prepared in a house-style and in a professional manner. European Union contribution is acknowledged accordingly and the EU logo clearly marked on publications of events supported financially.

The OIE SRR has its own signboard in front of the building where it is housed, together with parties to the RAHC SA, with the emblems of the three participating organisations clearly displayed on this board.

6. Overall assessment

The establishment of the OIE-SRR has brought the World Organisation for Animal Health closer to the Member States of SADC and has started the process through which the Member States increasingly develop a feeling of ownership of the OIE. The general prompt payment of membership dues during the last few years is a clear indication of this. The Member States consider the OIE-SRR as a body, which can

help them to prepare when meeting the “big” OIE in e.g. the general assembly. There is great regional pride in having brought a common stand and view on veterinary education to the October 2009 meeting in Paris and to have, together with other OIE members with a similar interest, managed to cancel the 30 months’ rule for BSE.

The OIE-SRR has had an emancipatory effect on the Member States. They now see the standards as something in whose development they also have an active say. The number of regional experts in the various committees has increased, bringing the work of these committees nearer to the region. The current hot issue of “commodity based trading” of deboned chilled beef from areas where FMD is endemic but not in vaccinated cattle population is a case in point showing great engagement in discussing and modifying the standards, but based on scientific arguments. The level of knowledge and understanding of issues concerning animal health management in the region has increased, which is reflected in the increasing number of regional scientists and policy makers in OIE’s commissions, which are chosen on the basis of merit.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1. Conclusions

These conclusions are based on 4 short visits to SADC Member States and discussions with various stakeholders. As conditions in the various Member States are quite different general conclusions will ignore some of these differences. In general the following conclusions can be drawn:

The establishment of the OIE-SRR in the SADC region has had a positive effect on the awareness of the VS’s staff of the international rules for the livestock sector. The general level of knowledge has increased through training, workshops, printed and electronic information provision and consultancies. Almost all VSs have now undergone the PVS and have a better idea of their level of competence and the way to go. The gap analyses will have to give them the instrument with which to look for increased budgets and financial support.

So far OIE-SRR has only played a limited role in the more political issues of animal health in the region. There is still great need to create a regional mechanism, more than a virtual entity, to spearhead the setting out of strategies for disease control and prevention and coordinating a concerted effort within the region. Currently there are no mechanisms within SADC with which Member States can be forced to comply with the set standards of animal disease control. Also the veterinary legislation is diverse and makes it difficult to enforce a common approach in the control and eradication of TADs and zoonoses. Regional veterinary legislation still needs harmonization for joint control programmes to become effective.

There is the issue of the single chain of command within the veterinary services as prescribed in the Terrestrial Manual, which in many countries during decentralization processes has been broken. It is next to impossible for individual VSs to restore this chain of command and outside lobbying and advocacy will be required to restore the links. OIE can play a role in this

Veterinary services of a country consist of both a private and a public part. The share of the public part in the overall veterinary services is diminishing, probably faster than the private sector can increase its contribution towards the overall veterinary services. With diminishing budgets for public veterinary services there is need to strengthen the capacity of the private veterinary sector to execute tasks so far reserved for or monopolized by public veterinary services. Clients of the services will have to be convinced that they have to share the costs of some of these services. The private - public partnerships (PPP) in veterinary services still requires a lot of work to properly define, and structures to regulate this public private partnership. So far this issue has not or only partly been addressed in the work of the OIE in the region.

The work of OIE-SRR has brought a sound planning for future needs of veterinarians and the consequences for today's veterinary training to the foreground. The various meetings have brought deans of veterinary faculties together and have been the start up of a regional search to standardize the curricula and develop specialities for different universities where it is most appropriate and which students of all the different universities can follow. This has started an autonomous process of collaboration of faculties, to which OIE can and will continue to give support.

The OIE communicates with the Member States in different ways. The practice of giving a set of new prints of its publications to the Member States through OIE Delegates is a good practice. Although all of these publications are also on the Internet, many people do still not have any or only limited access to usually quite slow and expensive Internet connections. The use of the sub-regional website still has to grow. This means that the reach of these publications is still limited to a small "inner circle". The recent publication of fact sheets on zoonotic diseases has assisted in contributing towards the "one health" concept: the zoonotic diseases are explained in simple language, so that lay people will now better understand these diseases and how to protect oneself from them. Mechanisms to make the one health concept operational in the field have so far not been developed and the formal links between veterinary and medical sectors are few and not yet used fully.

The formation of the RAHC has been a good step towards increased collaboration, coordination and sharing of resources between OIE, FAO and AU/IBAR. So far this collaboration has been limited to sharing the same facilities: in terms of programming and programme execution everybody continues with his own programmes and agenda. The consultant is of the impression that initiating joint programming from the region might be easier and quicker than trying to achieve this in a more formal way through the various HQs of the organisations.

The training sessions and workshops were praised, with especially the one on communication and veterinary education frequently mentioned. These were also two training sessions where, contrary to the usual ones attended by delegates or focal points, a wider audience was present. A wider audience at training sessions brings the tasks of the veterinarians and the importance of the veterinary services more into the open. A similar effect has been reached with the fact sheets on zoonoses. This will eventually, together with the presentation of clear veterinary development and action plans, result in increased preparedness from budget holders to increase the financing of veterinary services.

7.2. Recommendations for future programming

- Besides technical support to the VSs consider the development of a mechanism to also provide political support: advocacy and active lobbying are required to make Member States' governments accept the outcome of PVS and gap analysis and make the necessary manpower and financial means available to achieve the targets set. There is also need to restore the one chain of command in the different Member States. This can be achieved through increased individual consultative visits of OIE-SRR representatives to the Member States, whereby clear calculations of the current costs of animal diseases should provide the argument for governments to change their position towards the level of funding of VSs. Another mechanism might be the setting up of a network of "honorary OIE consuls" in the various Member States, who have a proven and respected track record in animal disease control in the region. These can be of assistance to scan local press, television, radio and public debate on informal reports of the presence of animal diseases. They can also assist VSs in the dialogue with government officials to make the point for increased investments in animal health services. Regular contact between Member States and OIE is important, especially to promote political changes to the system. It would be good if OIE at its three levels makes an annual visiting plan to Member States so as to ensure regular direct contact in country with not only the VS but also the politicians responsible for the VS.
- Reporting on aquatic issues will only improve if and when agreements are reached between the Ministry under which fisheries/aquaculture falls and the Ministry of agriculture and livestock, under which veterinary services fall. This issue can only be addressed if a system for advocacy and lobbying as described above is made, together with a directive of SADC.
- The private veterinary sector should become increasingly important in the control of TADs and zoonoses. The region needs support in the development of guidelines for public-private collaboration in the veterinary field in the form of e.g. a veterinary council; there is need for models of professional codes of conduct and ethics for both professionals and paraprofessionals. OIE can assist by developing formats, models and designing training programmes
- With an increasing role in performing public veterinary tasks the private veterinarians and paraprofessionals will have to be prepared for this and will need their own professional organisation, which in future can take it upon itself to train its members. OIE can assist the formation of such associations by the production of formats for acts of association and constitutions for such bodies. Together with Academia the training needs for the private veterinary sector can be identified and curricula for Continuous Professional Development (CPD) developed.
- The publications can have a wider reach if besides paper versions and on-line publication there would be developed a CD-ROM with the most important documents. Standard translation of all documents in the three languages spoken in the region (English, French, Portuguese) would make sure that all stakeholders can read all publications

- With the increasing number of projects in the livestock sector it becomes important to better coordinate training of the various specialists in the region. The database of regional experts built up by OIE should become accessible for everybody with a professional interest in it. Together with the RAHC partners and the LDU of SADC a general training needs assessment should be made, so that the LDU can keep track of all training offered.
- There is need to look into the issue of all the different data management systems in operation in parallel to one another, with or without support structures in place. A WAHIS Regional Core programme, linked to LIMS, would reduce the workload of the various VSs in terms of data entry and assure data integrity. As long as only a hand-full of Member States are using LIMS fully this will most probably not stand to happen soon. The LDU of SADC needs assistance in further developing the future livestock data management and analysis framework for SADC under own control.
- There is scope for the formation of informal groups involved in the focal issues and for the control of particular diseases, who in a similar way like the deans stay in touch and work towards mutual understanding and support. Existing software, such as WEB2, can be used for on line coaching, intervision and information exchange for such groups and OIE HQ and SRR staff can participate and play a role in such informal groups.
- Future programmes for OIE-SRR should be divided in two main categories:
 - o Core task OIE programme
 - o Additional tasks for OIE channelled through RAHC programme

In this way a functional division is kept between those activities, which are the exclusive domain for OIE and those, which will be developed with the RAHC partners. It is obvious that on a case-by-case basis the “exclusivity” can be discussed. In annex 4 a bird-eye overview of these two projects is given (to be elaborated on in an 10th EDF project identification fiche)

Annex 1. Terms of reference (summary)

FINAL EVALUATION
SADC – EU GRANT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH OIE
“ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIE SUB REGIONAL
REPRESENTATION IN THE SADC REGION”
SADC-EDF 9/01/2005

PROMOTION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN THE
SADC LIVESTOCK SECTOR (PRINT)

9 ACP SAD 002

1. BACKGROUND

The *Promotion of Regional Integration in the SADC Livestock Sector* Project was designed to contribute to achievements of the targets and strategies of the SADC *Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan* (RISDP) of 2004. The RISDP identifies Regional Integration as the key to economic growth and poverty reduction. Hence, the project had as its overall objective, to contribute to poverty reduction through increased productivity and trade flows in the traditional livestock sector of Member States (MS).

As part of the PRINT Financing Agreement, a Grant Contribution Agreement with the OIE was signed in 2005, to assist in the establishment of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for the SADC region and conduct a capacity-building programme for Veterinary Services in the region. The aforementioned Contribution Agreement will end in December 2009 and it is the wish of the OIE to have the organisational, institutional, technical and financial impact of the Agreement evaluated by an independent expert and recommend the way forward in pursuant to the tripartite cooperation between SADC, EC and OIE within the framework of the 10th EDF.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The Financing Agreement for the PRINT project was signed on 18 December 2003. The OIE Sub Regional Representation for Southern Africa (*World Organisation for Animal Health*) benefitted from a EUR 750,000 grant from the PRINT financing agreement. The Grant Contribution Agreement was signed on April 6th, 2005 for a duration of 56 months, so that the end date would coincide with that of the PRINT Financing Agreement.

The activities of the OIE SRR have been undertaken by the OIE Sub-Regional Representative (appointed in January 2006), a Secretary (appointed in February 2006) and an Administrative and Financial Assistant (appointed in June 2009), whose salaries are supported by the Agreement. In addition, the Representation has benefitted from the services of an international expert (programme officer), seconded by the Government of France (since April 2007).

The Final Evaluation of this Agreement is carried out on a voluntary basis and is complementary to the annual financial audits being carried out by the external auditors of the OIE in Paris, France. It is also complementary to the final evaluation of the PRINT project itself, carried out in October 2009.

The evaluation will address the design, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and potential impact of the Agreement as outlined below. In particular, reference will be made to the implementation arrangements and procedures, in order to assess how effective they were in delivering the outputs, and to make recommendations for the future.

The **primary output** of the evaluation will be a report intended for the Director-General of the OIE, the SADC Executive Secretary and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Botswana, assessing the degree to which the expected results and performance indicators listed in the Agreement have been attained, and indicating strengths and weaknesses of its implementation by the OIE and opportunities for future engagements.

The **secondary output** of the evaluation will be a set of documents, again intended for the Director-General of the OIE, the SADC Executive Secretary and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Botswana, assessing the possible way forward, i.e. the broad outlines of a renewed Contribution Agreement, based on a tripartite agreement between the OIE, SADC and the EC, within the framework of the 10th EDF programme (Regional Indicative Programme for Southern Africa, entrusted to the *Regional Authorising Officer* of the EDF for SADC, the Executive Secretary).

On the understanding that the Contribution Agreement with the OIE has a regional and not a national intervention scope, the evaluation should critically assess actual performance against the Agreement's result areas by analyzing the following key issues:

- The **logic and completeness** of the Agreement's planning and design process as articulated in the logical framework of the project, also considering how it was updated, if necessary;
- The **impact** of the activities at Member States level, with regard to regional coordination and capacity building;
- The **effectiveness** of the institutional build-up of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Gaborone and its relations with the Regional Representation for Africa, in Bamako and the Headquarters in Paris;
- The **effectiveness** of the interaction between the key stakeholders e.g. the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, the Steering Committee of GF-TAD for Africa, the SADC Secretariat / FANR Directorate and other relevant Directorates, the partner organisations in the Regional Animal Health Centre: FAO-ECTAD and AU-IBAR, the Delegation of the European Commission in Botswana, the Project Management Unit of the PRINT Livestock project, the SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) and its sub-committees and other National Stakeholders;
- The **effectiveness** of the Technical Assistance (France Cooperation) in providing solutions and developing the capacity of the OIE office;
- The **sustainability** of the expected outputs within the OIE organisational structure;
- The **effectiveness** of the OIE office in the day-to-day running of the Agreement;
- Evaluate the organisational and management set-up of the office and the **monitoring** mechanism put in place;
- The **relevance** of the OIE office and the activities carried out under the Agreement for the OIE Member States in the region;
- The **quality** of the accounting and financial reporting procedures established for the Agreement; and
- The **effectiveness** of the OIE's financial control system.

The Evaluation shall be carried out through a **literature review, country visits and discussions with key OIE staff including the OIE Director-General, Head of the Regional Activities Department and key stakeholders**, amongst which are (but not limited to): FAO, AU-IBAR, SADC, OIE Reference Laboratories, OIE Collaborating Centres, the Government of Botswana, OIE national Delegates and national focal points on specific subject matters.

- **Literature review:** this should include the PRINT Financing Agreement, the Mid-term Evaluation Mission report of the PRINT, the draft Final Evaluation Mission report of the PRINT, the Grant Contribution Agreement with OIE, the Rider n° 1 to the Agreement, the OIE 4th

Strategic Plan, inception reports, quarterly reports, annual reports, work plan-based progress reports, work plans, accounts, proceedings of OIE (sub)regional seminars, back-to-office-reports, other consultancy reports by short term experts, and letters of agreement for delivery of goods and services.

- **Country visits:** Amongst the countries in which project activities have taken place, two (additional, besides Botswana) countries shall be visited by the consultants (Republic of South Africa and Tanzania) in order to obtain an understanding of how the project is perceived by Member States at the time of the evaluation. The final evaluation of the PRINT project selected the following countries as a sample: Republic of South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique (carried out in October 2009).
- **Discussions with key project participants:** the consultants will initiate the mission with a briefing by the OIE Director-general (or his representative), the OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa (or his representative), the SADC Executive Secretary (or his representative) and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission (DEC) or his representative. Two debriefing sessions will be organised: one in Gaborone and one in Paris. These debriefings will be based on a draft aide-memoire, to be elaborated by the expert.

Having addressed the issues listed above, the consultant will:

1. Briefly describe the recent institutional evolution in Africa with its consequences in term of implementation of actions. A particular attention should be paid to mandate and means of institutions in place at the (sub)regional and continental level in Africa;
2. List and comment on the existing tools, initiatives and mechanisms developed by international and regional organizations specialized in animal health issues.
3. Identify within the existing picture described above, the needs and gaps to cover through additional support and identify the appropriate institutional framework necessary for an efficient implementation of a future programme (contribution agreement).
4. Formulate a draft **Identification Fiche** and a draft **Action Fiche**.
5. Formulate a draft **Detailed description** to be included in a contribution agreement(s) between the European Commission, SADC Secretariat and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

In line with SADC and 10th EDF demands, cooperation will focus on regional integration in the SADC region.

3. EXPERTS PROFILE

Number of requested experts per category and number of man-days per expert

The Consultants shall have the following profile: Livestock Economist / Agricultural Economist / Veterinarian, with professional track record corresponding to an EC expert category I, with the indicated man-days per expert.

21 man days (of which 4 days for report writing)

NB. Any proposal including an expert who has been previously involved at any stage in providing support to the Regional Authorising Officer's office in Botswana in the design or implementation of this project will be automatically disqualified.

Profile required (education, experience, references and category as appropriate)

Livestock Economist / Agricultural Economist / Veterinarian

The expert (category I) shall be a qualified professional with at least a university degree (or an equivalent diploma) of at least four years in a relevant field or an equivalent relevant professional experience of at least eight years above the general and specific professional experience required below. The expert must have a minimum of 15 years professional

experience of which at least 5 years demonstrated experience with the livestock/veterinary sector, including on veterinary public health and public veterinary services issues. Proven knowledge and experience of EC funded projects, their implementation and management, EDF rules (incl. 9th and 10th EDF), project monitoring and evaluation and project implementation in a regional context is required. Working experience in the SADC region is an added advantage.

Other requirements regarding eligible nationalities: European citizenship or citizenship of one of the ACP countries, eligibility for visa for the countries to be visited (see below).

Working language(s)

The team should have excellent communication and report writing skills. The working language will be English.

4. LOCATION AND DURATION

The assignment will take place in Paris, France and Gaborone, Botswana and in two selected SADC Member States. It is recommended that the following countries should be visited (in alphabetical order): the Republic of South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Starting period

The expert is expected to arrive in Paris to start the consultancy on the 7th of December (travel on the 6th of December). The total duration of the consultancy is 21 working days. The OIE Sub-Regional Representation will assist with regional travel, appointments and accommodation arrangements if required.

5. REPORTING

Content

In reporting, the following is to be noted:

Final Report	
Title:	Final Evaluation: SADC – EU GRANT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH OIE <i>“ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIE SUB REGIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SADC REGION”</i> SADC-EDF 9/01/2005
Language:	English
Recipient:	The OIE Director-General, Dr. Bernard Vallat 12, rue de Prony 75017 Paris France oie@oie.int
Copies to submit:	5 Copies (including electronic version on CD)
Pages:	Not > 30 pages, plus annexes

A format of the Report layout to be followed is presented in Annex 1 of this TOR's (not attached)

Language

The report shall be written in English.

Submission/comments timing

The consultant shall present and discuss an Interim Report (*aide memoire*) with the OIE Sub-Regional Representative, summarizing his/her findings before the final departure from Botswana (the proposed date for the presentation is December 7th) and thereafter (on December 9th in Paris). The draft final report will be submitted no later than 7 days after the debriefing in Paris. The Contracting Authority will submit comments on this draft final report within 15 days from date of submission.

After finalisation of the report and formal acceptance by the OIE, the report will be disseminated (by the OIE) to the SADC Executive Secretariat and the EC Head of Delegation in Botswana. Until such time, any dissemination of the provisional report, or any part thereof, to SADC, EC or any other partner or stakeholder organisation is prohibited.

Number of report(s) copies

The consultant will send 5 copies (including electronic version on CD) of the draft report to the OIE Head Office in Paris, France. The revised final report (5 copies - including electronic version on CD) will be submitted to the Contracting Authority within 15 days of receiving comments.

Annex 2: Itinerary of consultant

Itinerary Anton van Engelen evaluation OIE/SRR Grant Contribution Agreement

Date	Place	Activity
06/12/2009	Zeist Netherlands	Telephone consultation with chief evaluator PRINT and Veterinary Consultant, travel to Paris
07/12/2009	Paris	Meeting coordinator WAHWF, Deputy DG, Head and OiC Technical and Scientific Department, DG and team of Finance and HR department, briefing by OIE Sub-Regional representative for Southern Africa
08/12/2009	Paris	Meetings programme officer livestock of French Min. of Development and European Affairs, head of regional activities and trade departments, sanitary information department, administration, publication and logistic department, discussion with legal advisor, meeting with head of communication unit and discussion with Regional Representative for Africa and OIE Sub Regional Representative Southern Africa, travel to South Africa
09/12/2009	Gaborone	Travel from South Africa to Botswana, briefing by Programme Officer (SRR), meeting with ED programme officer FANR, introduction to all involved in Regional Animal Health Centre
10/12/2009	Gaborone	Discussions with Programme Officer SRR on Action implementation, future orientation and funding prospects, accounting system, meeting with FANR senior livestock officer, Support Unit to EDF RAO, CVO and his deputy, Botswana, Technical Expert SADC-TADs project and Director veterinary diagnostic laboratory
11/12/2009	Gaborone	Further discussions with Programme Officer, meeting head French Cooperation, Manager Botswana Vaccine Institute, ECTAD representative FAO in Southern Africa, further discussions with Programme Office, telephone contact with Department Head Vet. Tropical diseases of Vet Faculty Un of Pretoria
12/12/2009	Gaborone	Report reading, meeting with administrative and financial assistant SRR, meeting with Regional Representative AU-IBAR in SADC
13/12/2009	Gaborone	Report reading, travel to South Africa, meeting with head of Tropical Veterinary Diseases Dep. Vet Faculty Uni. Of Pretoria
14/12/2009	Pretoria	Meeting with manager research, Rabies and AI referents in Onderstepoort Institute, meeting with Dean of Vet. Faculty University of Pretoria, report reading
15/12/2009	Pretoria	Meeting with vice-president SAVA, Chief veterinary officer, deputy director vet services and chief epidemiologist/OIE focal point in Pretoria
16/12/2009	Johannesburg	Meeting GRM International and FMD consultant, travel to Dar es Salaam

Date	Place	Activity
17/12/2009	Dar es Salaam	Meeting with VS: head of food safety, head of transborder diseases, dep. Head vet diagnostic laboratory, registrar, Focal point fisheries, head zoonosis
18/12/2009	Morogoro	travel to Morogoro, Meeting with dean of SUA, head of animal disease control department, professor epidemiology, head national SACID programme, head international SACID programme, former Deputy Permanent Secretary Livestock
19/12/2009	Gaborone	Travel back from Tanzania through South Africa to Gaborone, meeting CTA and further report reading and writing
20/12/2009	Gaborone	Report reading and writing (Sunday)
21/12/2009	Gaborone	Debriefing in Gaborone
22/12/2009	Maputo	Travel to Mozambique
23/12/2009	Maputo	meeting with Dr. Mavale on behalf of CVO, representative of Min of Disaster Control, Researcher of NARS
24/12/2009	Maputo	Meeting with researchers of NARS
25/12/2009	Maputo	Christmas
26/12/2009	Maputo	Christmas
27/12/2009	Maputo	Report writing
28/12/2009	Maputo	Report writing, travel to Johannesburg
29/12/2009	Zeist Netherlands	Flight to the Netherlands, report writing
30/12/2009	Paris France	Debriefing in Paris OIE HQ
31/12/2009	Zeist Netherlands	Report writing

Annex 3: Persons met during mission (in alphabetical order)

Name	Function	Institute	Place	C'try	Telephone	E-mail
Rooij, Dr. R.C. de	Veterinarian	Consultant	Amsterdam	NL	31206731697	rob@middel.com
Niang, Dr. Abdoulaye Bouna	OIE Regional Representative for Africa	OIE	Bamako	ML	22379356202	a.bouna@oie.int
Wasserman, Dr. Liezel	Private Veterinarian	Private	Cocolan	ZA	27784579824	liezelw@countpro.co.za
Masrul, Dr.	Dep Registrar of Veterinary Council	Veterinary Council	Dar es Salaam	TZ		
Maziku, Dr. M.D.	Head of department for zoonoses	Veterinary Department	Dar es Salaam	TZ		dottomd@yahoo.com
Mpunda, Dr. John	Head of Aquaculture	Veterinary Department	Dar es Salaam	TZ		
Mtui, Dr.	Head of Food Safety	Veterinary Department	Dar es Salaam	TZ		
Njau, Dr.	Dep Director TAD Department	Veterinary Department	Dar es Salaam	TZ		
Baipoledi, Dr. E. K.	Deputy Director National Veterinary Laboratory	Ministry of Agriculture	Gaborone	BW	26771410286	kbaipoledi@gov.bw
Bastiaensen, Dr. Patrick	Chief Technical Advisor SRR	OIE	Gaborone	BW	26772923631	p.bastiaensen@oie.int
Chinyamakobvu, Dr. Oswald	SQAM Expert TIFI	SADC	Gaborone	BW	26771215374	ochinyamakobvu@sadc.int
Farrington, Tom	Programme Management Advisor	SADC	Gaborone	BW	2673611809	tfarrington@sadc.int
Hulman, Beedeeanan	Senior Programme Officer for livestock FANR	SADC	Gaborone	BW	26772202944	bhulman@sadc.int
Jaw, Dr. Baboucarr	AU-IBAR regional coordinator in Southern Africa	AU-IBAR	Gaborone	BW	26772115572	baboucarrjaw@yahoo.com
Mantsho, Mpho	Financial and Administrative Officer SRR	OIE	Gaborone	BW	26772944588	m.mantsho@oie.int
Matlho, Dr. O.G.	General Manager	Botswana Vaccine Institute	Gaborone	BW	26771303083	gmatlho@bvi.co.bw
Meyer, Francine	Head of cooperation and cult. Affairs	Embassy of France	Gaborone	BW	2673973863	francine.meyer@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Motsu, Dr. T. K. Phillemon	Director Dep of Vet Services	Ministry of Agriculture	Gaborone	BW	26772983870	kphillemon0motsu@gov.bw
Mtei, Dr. Bonaventure	Sub-regional Representative	OIE	Gaborone	BW	2673914424	b.mtei@oie.int
Muchero, Martin	Regional Coordinatoor Reg. Ag. Policy Project	SADC	Gaborone	BW	26774229647	mmuchero@sadc.int
Munstermann, Dr. Susanne	ECTAD Regional Manager	FAO	Gaborone	BW	26772110509	susanne.munstermann@fao.org
Palmquist, Sofia	Programme Officer for FANR	EC Delegation	Gaborone	BW		Sofia.PALMQUIST@ec.europa.eu
Sudi, Dr. Francis	Chief Technical Advisor SADC-TADs project	SADC	Gaborone	BW	26771354511	fsudi@sadc.int
Hoogendijk, Dr. J.	Evaluator PRINT	Consultant	Hattem	NL	31384443775	j.l.hoogendijk@hetnet.nl
du Preez, Dr. Rian	Deputy President South African Association of Private Vets		Isando	ZA	27829018492	riaan.du.preez@sp.intervet.com
Kimera, Professor	Professor epidemiology	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro	TZ		

Name	Function	Institute	Place	C'try	Telephone	E-mail
Mellau, Prof. Lesakit	Professor preventive medicine	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro	TZ	2,55784E+11	
Vergroessen, Antoon	Technical advisor	Private agricultural sector support	Morogoro	TZ	255	antoon.vergroesen@pass.ac.tz
Wambura, Prof. Philemon	Dean of veterinary faculty	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro	TZ	2,55075E+12	wambura@yahoo.com
Berlingieri, Dr. Francesco	Deputy Head An. Health Information Department	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	f.berlingieri@oie.int
Chaisemartin, Dr. D	Head of Administration	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	d.chaisemartin@oie.int
Dehove, Dr. Alain	Coordinator of the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	a.dehove@oie.int
Eloit, Dr. Monique	Deputy General Director	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151866	m.eloit@oie.int
Jebara, Dr. Karim Ben	Head of the An. Health Information Department	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151852	k.benjebara@oie.int
Knopf, Dr. Lea	Officer in Charge of recognition of countries an disease status	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151855	l.knopf@oie.int
Miyagishima, Dr. Kazuaki	Head of Scientific and Technical Department	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151899	kmiyagishima@oie.int
Nissen, Martin	Legal Advisor	OIE	Paris	FR	33608350890	m.nissen@oie.int
Ortiz, Mara Elma Gonzales	Deputy Head Reg. Act. Department	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	m.gonzalez@oie.int
Poirier, Agnes	Animal Health Specialist	French Min. of Foreign and European Affairs	Paris	FR	33143176073	agnes.poirier@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Vallat, Dr. Bernard	General Director	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	b.vallat@oie.int
Weng, Alix	Head of the Accounts Unit	OIE	Paris	FR	33144151888	a.weng@oie.int
Zampagione, Maria	Head communication unit	OIE	Paris	FR	33616462890	m.zampaglione@oie.int
Coetzer, Prof. Koos	Head of Department of tropical animal diseases	University of Pretoria	Pretoria	ZA		Koos.Coetzer@up.ac.za
de Klerk, Dr. Grietie	Epidemiologist/focal point OIE	Ministry of Agriculture	Pretoria	ZA	27123197412	grietjieDK@daff.gov.za
Majiwa, Dr. Phelix	AI expert	Onderstepoort	Pretoria	ZA		majiwap@arc.agric.za
Modisane, Dr. Mike	Chief Veterinary Officer	Ministry of Agriculture	Pretoria	ZA		CDFAHDM@nda.agric.za
Modungwa, Dr. Tiro	Dep- Head of Veterinary Department	Ministry of Agriculture	Pretoria	ZA	27123197428	tiron@daff.gov.za
Musoke, Dr. Antony	Research Institute Manager	Onderstepoort	Pretoria	ZA	27729361034	musocket@arc.agric.za
Shumba, Dr. Wonderful	Rabies Referent OIE	Onderstepoort	Pretoria	ZA		shumbaw@arc.agric.za
Simpson, Dr. Greg	Community Veterinary Practice Expert	University of Pretoria	Pretoria	ZA	27734438518	gjsimpson@gmail.com
Swan, Prof.	Dean of Veterinary Faculty	University of Pretoria	Pretoria	ZA		Gerry.Swan@up.ac.za

Annex 4: Outline of possible Project Identification Fiches for 10th EDF

Core tasks OIE

OIE continues with its support towards the strengthening of national veterinary services through the periodic assessments (PVS) and gap analysis, whereby HQ or RR plans and organizes the assessments and analysis and SRR assists the Member States with the further implementation of the recommendations, training etc. In a future contribution agreement a component to update and strengthen the veterinary legal framework at regional and Member States level so as to make it compliant with e.g. international obligations and commitments towards WTO/Codex/OIE standards should be included. This will create the legal basis for what the PVS and the gap analyses intend to achieve. Linked to this there still is a large task in the development of a SADC SPS network and awareness, in the first place to serve the development of regional trade and open markets and in second place promote international trade in animal products.

With the increasing role of the private veterinary sector in the execution of field veterinary services there is a need to develop and strengthen public-private partnership principles in the veterinary services. Statutory Veterinary Bodies such as veterinary councils play a key role in this respect. Part of this support could be to develop guidelines for professional and ethical codes of conduct as part of OIE's task of setting of standards. Systems for the continued education and training of private veterinarians (Continuous Professional Development - CPD), especially those performing public veterinary tasks, will have to be developed to assure quality and reliability of the work done under public-private contracting.

The execution of these core tasks of OIE will depend on continued funding from The DGSANCO Better Training for Safer Food and the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. The Consultant suggests modalities explored for funding from the 10th EDF through SADC's Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) department for the OIE core tasks, which will be executed by OIE-SRR. TIFI is more conversant with subsidiarity and is responsible for trade standards and the development of SPS awareness and application in the SADC region. The VSs are all integral part of the SPS structures in the MSs currently being set up and will be fully involved in this way.

Additional tasks for OIE channelled through RAHC

The RAHC should start to develop mechanisms for joint action. The formulation of EPPs for the various diseases, both at national and regional level, would be a good start. In EPPs control standards, approach and policy and strategy together. It is recommended to jointly develop a project proposal to assist SADC to develop its own livestock/veterinary structure, which the RAHC can initially run and later give TA to. Such a structure should involve itself in progressive control of TADs, zoonoses, data management and processing and improvement of diagnostic and surveillance systems for animal diseases in the region. The RAHC does not have a mandate for the coordination and execution of regional programmes to control TADs and zoonoses and should not try to acquire this: for this a regional body in which all MSs are represented is needed. The RAHC as an institution it is too virtual to take up such a task.

It is suggested to develop a structure under SADC/LTC to perform these tasks such as the SACCT, whereby the C of Commission should become a C of Centre. The RAHC can play initially an operational role, to be increasingly changed into an advisory and coaching role on policy and strategy setting (IBAR), standards (OIE) and field operational mechanisms (FAO). The activities to be developed by such a structure under SADC/LTC are:

- Regional TADs (and zoonoses?) control programmes with both a regional and national components to be coordinated from the regional animal disease control body
- Regional emergency and rapid response support system (vaccine bank, diagnostics and reagents, pool of regional experts and fund to mobilize these)
- Data collection, management and analysis support system for sero-surveillance and general livestock statistics
- Build and maintain database of regional experts for coordination of training, local consultancies and support in case of emergencies

A combination of regional and national project fiches for the various diseases (suggested: CBPP, PPR and FMD) will give the broad programmatic approach the 10th EDF is aiming at and could be the driver for the development of the regional animal disease control structure and the trigger for more joint operations within the RAHC. The guiding principles should be local ownership of the institution and organization, following the one health principle, fully incorporate and stimulating local technology development. Farmers' livelihood and not future trade motives should be the core purpose of these developments to come to a more effective and efficient regional TADs and zoonoses control system.

Annex 5 : List of abbreviations

ACP	Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (EDF)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AHA	Animal Health Authority
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza
AI	Avian Influenza
ALIVE	Partnership for Livestock Development Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable growth
APH	Animal Production and Health
ARIS	Animal Resource Information System (IBAR)
AU	African Union
BNVL	Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CD	Compact Disk
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central-African States
CESME	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DEC	Delegation of the European Commission (ECD)
DG SANCO	Directorate General Health and Consumer Protection (EC)
DG	Directorate General
DG	Director-General
DPT	Digital Pen Technology
ECD	European Commission Delegation (Gaborone)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West-African States
ECTAD	Emergency Center for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (FAO)
EDF	European Development Fund
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Plan(s)
EU	European Union
EUR	European Euro
EUS	Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the UN)
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
HQ	Headquarter(s)
IBAR	Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources (Nairobi)
LIMS	Livestock Information Management System (SADC)
LSU	Livestock Sector Unit (FANR)
LTC	Livestock Technical Committee (SADC)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millenium Development Goal(s)
MS	Member State(s)
NARS	National Agricultural Research System(s)
ND	Newcastle Disease
NL	(the) Netherlands
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OVI	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PRINT	Promoting Regional Integration in the SADC Livestock Sector
PVS	Performance, Vision and Strategy
RAHC	Regional Animal Health Center
RAO	Regional Authorising Officer (EDF)
REC	Regional Economic Community
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC)
RR	Regional Representation (OIE)
RVF	Rift Valley Fever

SACCT	Southern African Commission for the Control of TADs
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAVA	South African Veterinary Association
SFMDP	SADC Foot and Mouth Disease Project
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (agreements)
SRR	Sub-Regional Representation
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture (TZ)
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease(s)
TFCA	Transf-Frontier Conservation Areas
TIFI	Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SADC)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
VLA	Veterinary Laboratories Agency (UK)
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System (OIE)
WAHWF	World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (OIE)
WTO	World Trade Organisation
ZA	(Republic of) South Africa

