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## **SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO INTEGRATED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS –AVIAN AND HUMAN INFLUENZA**

### **SPINAP-AHI**

## **REGIONAL COORDINATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA**

### **OCTOBER 2008-SEPTEMBER 2009 REPORT**

## **A: Technical narrative report**

### **1. Summary of the operating context**

The SPINAP-AHI is a three year program running from May 2007 to December 2010. The programme is funded by the European Union and the African Union. The contribution agreement was signed on the 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007. The Programme is executed by AU-IBAR

Its overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of the socio-economic impact of Avian Influenza and loss of human lives by assisting ACP African Countries to prepare against AHI outbreaks and control in poultry, and to prevent a possible human pandemic.

The SPINAP's purpose is to strengthen national capacities to prevent and control Avian and Human Influenza

In Southern Africa 12 countries have submitted their request for funding and by end of September 2009 11 had already received their first advance payment and have started implementation (Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea). At the time this report was being compiled Lesotho, Madagascar and Swaziland had received their second tranches of funds and the first tranche had also been disbursed to Angola.

The main activities carried out during the period under review consist of following up with countries (for the finalization of their proposal , signing of contracts and the transfer of first tranches as well as follow up on the second tranches for Madagascar, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Zimbabwe) and the monitoring of implementation progress.

In addition, a number of coordination workshops were planned and undertaken. These include the Team Building Workshop that took place in Nairobi from 27<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2009, the Regional Communications Workshop that took place in Gaborone from 10<sup>th</sup> to 14 August 2009 and the SPINAP Regional Implementation Review Workshop which was held in Maputo from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

The overall picture of the achievements so far should be viewed against the background of the various delays experienced (with varying degrees) by almost all the beneficiary countries. Some of these delays are depicted in the summary table under Financial Report below. In general, it has been estimated that overall, SPINAP SA will have lost at least 36% of implementation time by December 2009.

During the period under review, SPINAP SA Coordination has collaborated well with institutions/organizations that have similar activities/inputs in AHI issues, notably the Regional FAO-ECTAD Office (HPAI Project) and the Joint Technical Committee of SADC.

**2. Activities carried out during the reporting period.**

Planned Activities By Result Areas <sup>1</sup>	Achievements	Reasons for Deviation	Comments/Remarks
<b>ANGOLA</b>			
No activity planned during the period under review			<p>Funds disbursed on the 7<sup>th</sup> October but not yet received.</p> <p>The Accountant has yet to be trained. Arrangements underway to have him/her trained in Nairobi before end of November 2009.</p>
<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
<p><b>The project has so far spent 54% of the first tranche on procurement of PPEs and committed an additional 19% laboratory equipment and reagents. This will enhance the DVS capacity to better respond to any AHI suspicion, thereby substantially contributing to Result Area 1.</b></p>			
<p><b>The country has already developed a national AHI communication strategy and this is being fine tuned as a result of the regional communication workshop. The implementation of the fine tuned strategy will be instrumental in achieving Result Area 2.</b></p>			
<p><b>The national AHI Task Team meets weekly to discuss implementation progress of all AHI activities including SPINAP and this mechanism is being sustained by Government regardless of project intervention, hence the achievement and sustainability of Result Area 3.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
1.1. Conduct training of veterinary and public health			Almost all the first tranche has been used to procure PPEs in view of the

personnel for TOTs on surveillance, clinical diagnosis and sampling for HPAI.			confirmation of Influenza (A) H1N1.  The second tranche will be used for the other activities
1.2. Procure PPE's for training field personnel on proper use of PPEs	60% of PPE procured and supplied		
1.3. Form and train a multi-sectoral National Rapid Response Team (RRT) for early containment of an HPAI outbreak.			
2.2. Procure necessary laboratory materials for rapid diagnosis of HPAI in both poultry and humans.	Partly achieved		Almost all the first tranche has been used to procure PPEs in view of the confirmation of Influenza (A) H1N1.  The second tranche will be used for the other activities
3.1. Conduct active surveillance for HPAI in wildbirds at identified locations frequented by migratory birds.			
Result 2			
4.1. Conduct Two (2) national stakeholders' (farmers, media... etc) workshops on HPAI.			

4.2 Develop information, education and communication materials			
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			
<p><b>Equatorial Guinea has trained all their surveillance field agents on TADs recognition and reporting. This activity coupled with the process of establishing national veterinary laboratory and training the personnel will lead to the achievement of Result Area 1.</b></p> <p><b>The regional communication training will enhance the national team’s capacity to technically guide the process of drafting and implementing the national communication strategy, thereby contributing to Result Area 2.</b></p> <p><b>The renewed dialogue between veterinary services, wildlife and public health authorities has been a positive development which SPINAP can broaden and sustain, thereby contributing to Result Area 3.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			Started implementing the activities rather late following long delays in concluding contractual issues
Training of auxiliaries on early warning	31 auxiliaries on early warning		
Training on rapid response			
Training of Human health staff			
Training of lab staff			
Poultry farms census			
Rapid response			
Active in sector 4			
Establishment of a National Laboratory	Contacts have been made with the “Laboratoire National d’Etudes et de		

	Recherches Veterinaires” (LNERV – Dakar) for the establishment of the National Veterinary Laboratory and the training of staff.		
National workshop on biosecurity			
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop a national strategy on communication	The National Coordinator and the Communication Officer participated in the communication training in Bamako		
Produce and disseminate communication materials			
<b>Result 3</b>			
Recruit a consultant for the elaboration of the INAP	Consultations have been initiated for the development of the INAP.		
National validation workshop			
Participation to SPINAP	The project has been		

coordination meetings	represented in regional and continental fora		
<b>LESOTHO</b>			
<p><b>In the process of achieving Result Area 1, Lesotho has conducted a baseline survey of the poultry industry and developed SOPs for clinical and laboratory surveillance. They have also built stakeholders' capacities through training and procurement of laboratory equipment and reagents.</b></p> <p><b>The impact assessment of HPAI on the poultry industry served as an interface between Result Area 1 and 2 and will be the basis on which risk communication will be carried out.</b></p> <p><b>For Result Area 2, a communication strategy which consists of the use of mass media as well as interpersonal communication (import risks workshop, community and schools awareness meeting) has been developed. In addition extension equipment has been procured and materials produced and disseminated.</b></p> <p><b>Lesotho has put in place an operational multi-disciplinary implementation team that meets on a regular basis. All sectors are represented. Each sector implements its component of the project and reports to the Coordinator. This is a clear sign of sustainability of Result 3.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Adopt/adapt SOP, guidelines/protocols for avian influenza surveillance and biosecurity	100%		
Conduct training on AHI surveillance, outbreak investigation, and prevention and control strategies	100%		
Identification of wild birds, monitoring of their resting sites and sampling of	60%		Completion awaiting procurement of materials

wild birds			
HPAI Outbreak investigation and rapid response	100%		
Procurement of surveillance equipment and material	80%		
Conduct targeted Active Surveillance	0%		Completion awaiting procurement of materials
Conduct training for National Rapid Response Teams	0%		Deferred to November 2009
Training of wild life staff on HPAI	100%		
Conduct training for laboratory staff in diagnosis, sample collection, outbreak investigation and reporting system and bench training	50%	In-country training pending for second tranche	The training was hosted in South Africa for two officers.
Develop/adapt SOP for AI laboratory diagnosis	100%		
Enhance capacity of the national laboratory for AI, through procurement of equipment, reagents and materials	90% funds committed	Procurement to be concluded with second tranche	Purchase orders have issued
Strengthen Human capacity for disease reporting	100%		

Conduct an impact assessment of an HPAI outbreak in Lesotho	30%	Delayed due to procurement delays	A consultant identified
Collection of poultry baseline data	100%		
Stakeholders meeting	0%		To be done after impact assessment
Mobilize community networks for AHI surveillance and reporting	90%		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Implementation of the AHI communication strategies countrywide	50%		
Risk communication for human health staff	100%		
Production of posters, leaflets and brochure	25%		Production of posters and leaflets has started
Procure extension equipment and materials	5%		Awaiting equipment procurement
Produce TV and radio promos	0%		
Conduct import risks workshop	100%		
Conduct community and schools awareness meeting	36%		
Conduct KAP	0%		Rescheduled towards

survey			end of project
<b>Result 3</b>			
Steering committee meeting	50%		
Participation on AU-IBAR regional workshop	100%		
Monitoring and evaluation	100%		On going
Elaboration of the INAP- "Dissemination			
<b>Madagascar</b>			
<p><b>Contributing to Result Area 1, Madagascar has undertaken training sessions at district as well as regional levels in disease recognition and reporting.</b></p> <p><b>Training and sensitization on bio-security as well as active surveillance have been conducted through a private-public-partnership (PPP) arrangement with private veterinarians and consulting firms. The PPP will ensure sustainability of activities post SPINAP.</b></p> <p><b>For Result Area 2, the active participation of community radios in information dissemination combined with the dissemination of communication materials to stakeholders will lead to attainment of expected outputs.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Regional level training 240 beneficiaries	target	4 regional training workshops out of the 8 planned have been carried out.  140	

	stakeholders have been trained out of 240 planned.		There is a significant involvement of private sector in activity implementation
District level training 270 target beneficiaries	2 district level training sessions have been completed out of 9 planned		
Sensitization on biosecurity	Sensitization by the NGO: 80% of local authorities and 50% of poultry dealers have been		
Service contracts with accredited veterinarians 40 contracts targeted	35 service contracts for AI surveillance have been signed with private veterinarians out of 40 planned. In addition to the field surveillance carried out by the private veterinarians, the FSP Gripavi of the Madagascar observatory is implementing an awareness raising campaign geared towards enhancing knowledge on the		

	epidemiology and ecology of AI with a view to assist in decision making.		
Wild birds capture equipment			
Service with a private firm to build farmers capacity on biosecurity	In the urban and peri-urban areas, a training needs assessment through the administration of a questionnaire revealed the following gaps: Low level of AI knowledge and lack of differential diagnostic capacities, low level of bio-security. This was the basis on which the training was carried out.		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Production of technical materials	Mass media communication: 6 service contracts have been signed out of 24 planned. Production of communication materials: 200		

	posters produced out of 3000 planned		
Service contract with Radios to disseminate HPAI information			
<b>Result 3</b>			
Coordination meetings	Achieved		
<b>MALAWI</b>			
<p><b>For Result Area 1, Malawi has developed a training manual and trained trainers in AI recognition and reporting. In addition, they have collected poultry baseline data, undertaken surveys to establish the prevailing AI serotypes and procured equipment (GPS units, Digital Camera, Binoculars) that will enable them monitor wild birds that are considered as risk factors for the introduction of AI.</b></p> <p><b>In the process of achieving Result 2, Malawi has revised the communication strategy incorporating H1N1 and has conducted risk based awareness campaigns in all potential HPAI introduction areas.</b></p> <p><b>Malawi has put in place an operational multi-disciplinary implementation team that has participated in reviewing the work plan. This has built a strong sense of project ownership, thereby contributing to the achievement and sustainability of Result Area 3.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Train 100 TOT staff	Training of 160 (out of 100 planned) staff on H5N1		
Develop surveillance schemes	Review of two training manuals		

Survey to detect other serotypes of virus: 10,000 samples	Collection of a set of 2552 (out of 10,000 planned) samples (blood, cloacal and tracheal) to determine different prevailing serotypes of AI		Despite late start, activities implemented to date have been undertaken rather fast. There is strong collaboration with the similar activities supported through FAO
Survey and monitor wild birds: Collect 10,000 samples Procure: 3 GPS Kits, 3 Binoculars, 3 Digital Cameras	Procurement of GPS units, Digital Camera, Binoculars (3 of each)		
Conduct 1 workshop on Risk analysis for decision makers			
Collect data on poultry population; distribution of farms and production systems	Partial collection of poultry data		
Investigate disease outbreaks			
Strengthen diagnostic capacity			
Conduct Specialist Training			
Conduct 1 train 15 technical managers on GIS			

Subcontract legal expert to develop legal framework and protocol			
Review Livestock and Wildlife Policies			
Conduct Stakeholders' Workshop			
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop key messages for different audiences	Incorporation of H1N1 in the message development framework.  Revision of the communication strategy.		
Conduct 4 AI awareness campaign meetings	Conducting awareness messages in all 8 districts that have wetlands, thereby constituting high risk areas.		
Conduct 4 press briefing			
Conduct advocacy for Local			

Assemblies			
Issue 4 press releases			
Conduct 6 Radio & TV Phone-Ins, Panel Discussions			
Strengthen communication and networking system			
<b>Result 3</b>			
Conduct regular supervision in high risk areas	Total revision of work plan and budget through involvement of relevant stakeholders		
Compile and disseminate M&E	Procurement of 4 (out of the ten planned) computers.		
International Conferences	Achieved		
<b>MAURITIUS</b>			
<b>The heavy investment in laboratory capacity building (PCR and ELISA equipment and corresponding reagents) will tremendously enhance the country's early warning and rapid response preparedness, thereby contributing to Result Area 1.</b>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Purchase of equipment and reagents	The only achievement registered so far is that specifications for PCR and ELISA		The supply is expected by mid

	equipment and corresponding reagents have been compiled and orders for the same placed		strengthening of PCR and ELISA systems and the undertaking of active surveillance for AI constitutes the major activities of SPINAP project in Mauritius.
Training of personnel			In addition, they have been requested to identify an accountant dedicated to SPINAP.
Collection and processing of samples			
Running and standardization of test			
Interlab verification of results			
Compilation of results and publication of progress reports.			
<b>Result 3</b>			
Participation in international meetings	SPINAP Coordination meetings have been attended		
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
<b>For Result Areas 1, 2 and 3 the implementation of the planned activities will lead to the attainment of the expected outputs, but the slow pace of activities may impact negatively on the achievement of the results.</b>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Monitor visits to the commercial poultry farms and backyards			

Train the Vet staff in use of GIS/Arc view			Mozambique is lagging behind in activity implementation
Field visits for passive and active surveillance in wild and domestic birds (Field vet staff, lab staff and wildlife)			
Train the field veterinary on AI detection, sampling collection and on safe handling of suspicious birds and carcasses	ToR finalized for training activities (GIS, RRTs,)		
Train border posts health personnel (40) (Animal & Human)			
Train 5 ERTs and equip 11 to undertake a research of suspicious cases			
Disease outbreak investigation and rapid response			
Conduct desk simulation exercise to evaluate the preparedness of ERTs			
Procurement	Technical specifications finalized for procurement (sampling kits, lab reagents, computer soft		

	and hardware)		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Produce and disseminate radio messages, TV spots and newspaper articles			
Produce and distribute manuals/magazines and posters/pamphlets to the main stakeholders and schools			
Train extension, community-based workers, poultry farmers and community leaders	ToR finalized for training activities (Extension, community and community leaders)		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Participation at SPINAP Coordination meetings	All the workshops undertaken so far have been attended		
	<b>NAMIBIA</b>		
<p><b>On the path to Result Area 1, Namibia has updated the AI contingency plan and conducted surveys on poultry farming systems and AI strain identification with a view to assess introduction and spread risk. In addition, an import/export control system has been designed as a risk mitigation tool.</b></p> <p><b>Towards achieving Result Area 2, the national communication strategy has been fine tuned as the result of the regional communication workshop that was held in Gaborone, Botswana from 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> August</b></p>			

<b>2009.</b>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Production of Pandemic Influenza Strategic Plan			Implementation started rather late due to delays experienced in concluding contractual issues.
Production of an updated AI Contingency plan	A committee to update the AI strategy has been formed		
Recruit a consultant to Establish regulatory and advisory mechanisms for poultry producers at different levels			There is need to speed up implementation as they have a long list of activities to be undertaken.
Consultancy to Review existing regulations and draft new ones targeted at AI (to be done by experienced consultant veterinarian and legal drafter)			
Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Biosecurity on poultry farms, vending facilities, backyard poultry farming, aviaries, pigsties (short term consultancy with an experienced veterinarian) same			

activity as above			
Training of regional Rapid Response Teams 19 state veterinary regions (40 people)			
Training of bird clubs (recognition of AI and sampling)			
Identify suitable consultants to establish baseline information on poultry farming and carry out risk analysis	Recruitment of a consultant to establish baseline information on poultry farming systems is underway		
Workshop to establish broad parameters for research (brain storming with expert advisor)-meeting with task force team			
Consultancy work			
Seminar where report tabled for discussion with stakeholders			
Project proposal writing to establish baseline information on the presence of AI viruses in Namibia and other highly pathogenic avian	A proposal to establish baseline information on the prevailing AI viruses has been approved		

diseases:			
Seminar to present and defend project proposal			
Execution of the research project (field work, lab work, etc)			
Seminar to present the findings of the research			
System Specification and Design to establish import/export control mechanism	An import/export control system has been designed and its software being developed		
Program development			
Testing and implementation			
WAN deployment using 3G connectivity and rental for 12 months			
Procurement			
<b>Result 2</b>			
Production of an AI communication strategy			
Production of an AI communication plan			
Production of printed extension			

materials (posters, leaflets, information booklets, stickers etc)			
Production of Radio and Television Adverts & programs and acquire media software			
Production of newspaper adverts, press releases			
Production of audiovisual materials			
Acquisition of Audiovisual Equipment (One TV and DVD player for each of the 18 state veterinary district offices)			
Seminars for various target governmental institutions e.g. defence, police, Min of Environment, Education, Extension & Vet, Fisheries, Forestry (2 seminars at Mariental and Tsumeb)			
Seminars for Non Governmental and Civic organisations (Farmers representatives,			

NANGOF, Media, Local authorities and traditional leaders, bird clubs, Tour Operators)			
<b>Result 3</b>			
International meetings	Participated at AU-IBAR coordination workshops.		
<b>SWAZILAND</b>			
<p><b>For Result Area 1, priority has been given to strengthen laboratory diagnostic and response capacities through procurement of relevant equipment (laboratory, culling, camping, disposal etc.).</b></p> <p><b>In addition to participating to the regional communication workshop, a stakeholder awareness meeting has been conducted towards the attainment of Result 2.</b></p>			
Result 1			<p>The bulk of the first tranche funds have been used on procurement.</p> <p>The second and subsequent tranches to be used for the rest of the pending activities</p>
Procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies	Laboratory equipment and reagents have been procured		
Conducting sampling and surveillance			
Laboratory testing			
Data collection and storage			
Conducting simulation exercise			
Preparation of compensation policy			
Monitoring and			

evaluation			
<b>Result 2</b>			
Conducting public awareness			
Conduct stakeholder training	Stakeholder training has been undertaken		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Enforce collaboration and participation through facilitation of stakeholder groups and specialist teams meetings	AU-IBAR coordination workshops have been attended		
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
<p><b>Towards Result Area 1, Zambia has conducted a poultry census, surveys on poultry farming systems and AI strain identification with a view to assess introduction and spread risk.</b></p> <p><b>The capacity building activities contributing to Result 1 consisted of training (recognition, reporting and rapid response for veterinary, wildlife and human health personnel) and procurement of laboratory equipment and reagents.</b></p> <p><b>For Result Area 2, the strategy centres on interpersonal communication (farmer awareness meetings) and the use of mass media (TV programmes).</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Survey to establish strains	Surveys to establish the prevailing AI strains have been undertaken		

National wide census	Poultry data for sector analysis has been collected		<p>According to the cash flow, the bulk of the funds from the first tranche were meant for procurement but have been used to undertake other planned activities.</p> <p>Despite the tender having been awarded, payment will be made from the second tranche.</p>
Mapping of poultry farms			
Formation & training of rapid response teams (RRT)	All planned RRTs have been formed and trained		
Training of ZAWA & MACO staff	All planned field, border and provincial personnel training workshops in AI recognition, monitoring and control have been undertaken		
Procurement of diagnostic reagents	The major procurement tender for the supply of laboratory equipment and reagents has been awarded		
MoH – Strengthening epidemic alertness at entry points	31 MoH staff trained in epidemic alertness		
Procurement and installation of	Constitutes part of the awarded		

incinerators at border	procurement tender		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Farmer awareness meetings	To date all planned sensitization campaigns have been undertaken		
Television programme	The production of TV programmes is in progress.		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Participation at SPINAP Coordination meetings	To date all AU-IBAR coordination workshops have been attended		
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
<p><b>Towards Result Area 1, Zimbabwe has developed SOPs for AI sample collection, handling and processing as well as laboratory testing.</b></p> <p><b>The capacity building activities contributing to Result 1 consisted of training (AI surveillance and diagnosis) and procurement of equipment and reagents for both the veterinary and the central medical laboratory.</b></p> <p><b>As a result of the above, active and passive surveillance systems have been operationalised.</b></p> <p><b>The communication strategy consists of two themes (AI surveillance and risk assessment) and implemented through consultative meetings with stakeholders.</b></p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			

Capacitating the National AI surveillance system	SOP for AI sample collection, packaging and PM process; procurement of laboratory reagents and consumables, procurement of Rapid Response Kits, procurement of PPEs		
Capacitating the CVL and the high security laboratory	Equipment for high security laboratory has been undertaken, Medical virology laboratory has been equipped		<p>The bulk of the activities have focused on strengthening diagnostic capacity and field surveillance.</p> <p>There is a strong component of strengthening the medical laboratory.</p>
Establishment or adoption of new diagnostic tests	Laboratory testing, recording, reporting of results and strain characterization being undertaken		
Training of professional and technical staff in AI diagnosis and surveillance	Field professional and extension staff trained, RRT members have been identified, RRT training materials have		

	been developed (training deferred to a later date)		
Enhancement of biosecurity and biosafety at port health offices and slaughterhouses			
Training Public Health personnel			
.Operationalising AI passive and active surveillance systems	Active and passive AI surveillance are on going		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Communication on AI surveillance, awareness and risk assessment	Laboratory and field information collection forms have been developed, training in AI risk assessment has been undertaken,		
.Carrying out consultative meetings with stakeholders (workshops and seminars).			
<b>Result 3</b>			
Participation in AU-IBAR and other	SPINAP implementation		

workshops	strategy workshop undertaken, SPINAP Coordination workshops attended		
Routine monitoring and evaluation			

### 3. Difficulties/Challenges encountered and Corrective Actions taken

Some challenges have been encountered over the past 29 months of implementation. Notable among them pertain to government bureaucracy as manifested through delays in accessing the SPINAP funds at country level, delays in signing the MoU and Contract emanating from the need to have the documents scrutinized by the legal departments before signatures. There have been instances whereby this process has led to delays of up to 6 months.

In addition, frequent trained staff turnover and multiplicity of tasks assigned to the national coordinators and accountants has hampered progress. There also has been laxity in commitment to compliance with accounting principles as required by the donor. This has led to delays in disbursing subsequent funding tranches to beneficiary countries.

It has also been observed that SPINAP activities are not as well known in the other relevant sectors as they are in the animal health sector.

The approach used to overcome some of these challenges has been the focus on improving communication between the regional Office and beneficiary countries and promoting stakeholder mobilization at country level.

### 4. Changes Introduced in Implementation

Two major changes have been introduced during the period under review as follows. The first one being the up scaling of activities following the release of more funds earmarked for regional coordination. This is reflected in the

revised regional work plan. The second is the development of a fast track initiative designed to speed up implementation in view of the delays experienced.

## 5. Work plan for the next Period

The work plan for the next period is summarised in the table below, otherwise referred to as the fast track initiative.

### **SPINAP FAST TRACK INITIATIVE – SOUTHERN AFRICA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Timeline for request for 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche</b>	<b>Timeline for sending 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche</b>	<b>Timeline for request for final payment</b>	<b>Closure</b>	<b>Backstopping missions</b>
Angola	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Feb. 10	April 10	Aug – Nov – Feb (Gift Sam)
Botswana	15 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 09	Dec.10	March 10	Sept – Dec – March ( Gift. Jaw, Ebrahim)
E. Guinea	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April 10	Nov – March (Jaw, Martha)
Lesotho	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Sept 09	Dec 10	March	Sept – Dec – March (Gift, Sam, Benjamin)
Madagascar	10 Aug 09	20 <sup>th</sup> Aug 09	Nov 09	Feb	Jan (Jaw, Alex)
Malawi	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April	Oct – Jan (Gift, Benjamin)
Mauritius	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April	Nov – Feb – April (Gift, Hans)
Mozambique	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April	Jan – April (Jaw, Benjamin)
Namibia	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April	Oct – March (Gift, Benjamin,

					Thomas)
Swaziland	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan 10	April	Sept – Jan – April (Jaw, Benjamin, Sam)
Zambia	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Sept 09	Dec 10	March	Oct – Feb (Gift, Ebrahim, Benjamin)
Zimbabwe			Nov 09	Feb 10	Nov – Feb (Gift, Dodjie, Benjamin)

### **B: Financial report**

***See separate excel sheet***

### **C: Lessons learned and best practice**

Some lessons have been learned as follows:

- The sequencing of activity implementation ought to have been given due attention during the preparation of country work plans. As it has been observed, the monthly cash flows were not realistic enough to be followed. This has mainly affected activities requiring procumbent procedures. Most countries, notably Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia, and Botswana have had to adjust their procurement plans to fit in the implementation time frame and budget
- The 18 months initially planned for implementation has mostly been taken up by “mobilization” processes
- The emergence and confirmation of Influenza (A) H1N1 has necessitated countries to re-visit their priorities.
- Weak inter-sectoral coordination has been observed in the majority of beneficiary countries.
- Communication strategies are key to the control and prevention of AHI, but were not given the necessary emphasis in the work plans from the onset of the country projects. This calls for proper coordination between the relevant disciplines regarding AHI control and prevention.
- Capacity strengthening for prevention and control of AHI is also applicable to other Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs).
- The involvement of wildlife experts in AI surveillance in wild birds ought to be strengthened.

Regarding best practices, the following have been noted:

- Collaboration with other institutions with similar activities has led to successful conclusion of some activities with a regional dimension. A notable example is the budgetary contribution (approximately 35%) made by SPINAP to the HPAI Simulation exercise that was held in Zambia from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009.
- Under the FAO ECTAD HPAI Project, SADC has developed AI surveillance guidelines and SOPs for laboratory testing. These initiatives are complementary to SPINAP.
- Countries that have adopted a Team Approach in SPINAP implementation have generally made more progress than those that have not. This is exemplified by Zambia, Madagascar and Lesotho.