



**AFRICAN UNION**  
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**  
**(AU/IBAR)**



**SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO INTEGRATED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR AVIAN AND HUMAN  
INFLUENZA (SPINAP-AHI)**

**THIRTEEN MONTHS PROGRESS REPORT OF SPINAP-AHI  
EASTERN AFRICA REGIONAL COORDINATION  
October 2008 – October 2009**

**Support Programme to Integrated National Action Plan,  
Eastern African Region**

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### **A. TECHNICAL NARRATIVE**

## I. Summary of the operating context

The Eastern African Regional Coordination has been organized since February 2008. It works under the continental project coordination. The regional coordination was supposed to work very closely with the Regional Animal Health Center (Eastern Africa RAHC). However for the RAHC in the region is not full fledged yet, the SPINAP Regional coordination has not made any use of it. All activities from February 2008 to September 2008 was covered under the 8 months progress report which was submitted to the project coordination before a year. Fourteen countries are participating in the project within the Eastern African Region, namely: Burundi, Comoros, Congo Republic, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The amount allotted to those countries is 8,450,000 USD which is 33% of the total amount for the 47 African countries participating in the project.

Thirteen contracts and MoUs are signed so far and first tranche fund transferred to all of them. Issues regarding Somalia funding is resolved. So far four countries collected their second tranche fund (Seychelles, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda). The total amount transferred to countries until to date is USD 4096922 (1<sup>st</sup> tranche USD 3039259 and 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche USD 1057663), which is 50% of the total fund allotted to the 14 countries. Ethiopia, Tanzania, Djibouti and DRC have already applied for the second tranche fund by forwarding all relevant financial documents to AU/IBAR. Congo Brazzaville and Rwanda are working hard to do the same in one or 2 weeks.

The main activities conducted in the thirteen months period by the Regional Coordination are:

1. MoUs and contract agreements were prepared for Burundi, Djibouti, Comoros, DRC, Eritrea, Rwanda and Sudan. All the documents were signed between the period October 2008 and March 2009. Details of bank accounts were collected from each of the countries and first tranche funds were transferred between the period October 2008 and September 2009. Countries are reporting on their implementation.
2. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> team building meetings were held on 9<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> February 2009 and 27<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> July 2009 respectively. Work plans were developed and log frame reviewed. The factors responsible for slow progress of SPINAP were discussed and a new order of business capable of speeding up implementation created. The meeting had representation from all the three SPINAP implementing regions. The main outputs of the meeting were revised regional work plan, revised Log Frame and fast track work Plans. Updated implementation of the regions were presented and discussed. Harmonization of regional and PCU actions were thoroughly discussed. A number of experiences were shared among the coordination offices and the PCU. Future directions were formulated.
3. Training of National SPINAP Coordinators and Accountants of Burundi, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Djibouti and DRC on Financial Management and M&E in Bujumbura, Burundi while Eritrea, Sudan and Rwanda were trained on same in

Windhoek, Namibia (February 2-4, 2009). Same course was given to Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Congo Brazzaville and Seychelles in December 2008 in the AU/IBAR premises. Refreshment course on same area was given to Sudan, Congo Brazzaville, Tanzania, Uganda and DRC in August 2009 in Nairobi while Burundi, Comoros and Djibouti accountants were trained in Accra early October 2009.

4. Backstopping missions to majority of the countries: Seychelles (February 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> 2009), Uganda's (March 2-4, 2009), Kenya's (March 5-6, 2009), Burundi (24<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2009), Tanzania (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2009), DRC (8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> May 2009), Djibouti (13-15 May, 2009) Sudan (16-19<sup>th</sup> May 2009) and Ethiopia (12-14 May 2009) Country SPINAP activities in each of the countries were supervised.
5. SPINAP funding of Somalia was delayed due to absence of EPP for AHI, the security issues, absence of recognized banking systems in any of the entities (TFG, Somaliland and Puntland) and also failure of the country to finalize and come up with a refined tangible proposal. To find a possible means of preparing EPP and finalize proposals, a meeting was held comprising SPINAP, the representatives of the three divisions of Somalia as well as SAHSP on February 3-5, 2009. At the moment the AU/IBAR opted to channel implementation of SPINAP activities in Somalia through SAHSP, but later opted for hiring a consultant based in AU/IBAR to facilitate direct implementation. Emergency Preparedness Plan for Somalia was prepared in collaboration with SAHSP. Currently application documents from the 3 entities of Somalia are presented to AU/IBAR and endorsed. An implementation plan meeting is being organized to take place in the first week of November 2009. A consultant is hired to facilitate activities on ground in Somalia.
6. The region undergone Mid-term evaluation in June, 2009. Kenya and C. Brazzaville were the countries sampled in the Region for evaluation. The evaluation report generally was good.
7. SPINAP organized regional communication workshop which was held on 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 in Nairobi, to refine AI communication strategies and identify messages and materials to develop. The workshop was very successful in raising participants' awareness of the importance of communication in disease prevention and control. During the workshops, participants resolved to (1) facilitate revision and refinement of their countries' communication strategies on returning home and (2) to plan and implement at least one major AI/H1N1 communication campaign within six months. Countries are working on plans to implement resolutions of the workshop and will shortly be shared with SPINAP the revised strategies and plans for accelerating communication activities. The messages identified during the workshop are in the process of being developed into prototype materials that countries can use and or adapt, and will be shared as soon as they are ready.
8. The AU/IBAR) through SPINA-AHI organized and held a 5 day Regional Implementation Review Workshop for Eastern Africa 12<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> October 2009 in AU/IBAR premises, Nairobi, Kenya. The objective of the workshop was to raft a realistic fast track strategy by adjusting the work plans, budgets, cash flows and log frames of individual countries programs to ensure speedy implementation through prudent and optimal use of financial resources to achieve the expected results within the remaining fixed period of 9 months. Except Somalia, all countries participated.

Countries were represented by National SPINAP coordinators, Public Health officers in charge of AHI and the DVSSs. Countries revised and adjusted their plans, budgets – cash flows and Log frames. They are submitting with application for amendment of contracts. The documents are being reviewed by the regional coordination and the PCU.

9. An implementation plan meeting for Somalia SPINAP programme is being organized to take place in the first week of November 2009. The meeting will comprise SPINAP coordinators of Puntland, Somaliland and the TFG, the DVSSs, and Public Health Officers in charge of AHI in the 3 entities of Somalia. The consultant will facilitate implementation of ground with frequent movements
10. Special missions were deployed to 4 countries, namely Comoros, Rwanda Somalia and Uganda for proposal finalization
11. High level missions led by the Director of AU/IBAR were deployed to 2 countries (DRC and Sudan) for resolving arising problems. Mistrust of the DRC coordinator resulted in change of the national coordinator. The Sudan fund was apportioned between the North and South to work independently.
12. There have been persistent follow-up of countries in implementing the project on ground. Each country which secured the first tranché fund was contacted repeatedly through mails and telephone to concentrate and expedite planned activities on ground. A number of communications were made with National SPINAP Coordinators.
14. The FAO's ECTAD and AU/IBAR held a two days joint workshop in Zanzibar on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December 2008 with the aim to augmenting collaboration between the two organizations in effectively controlling HPAI and other TADs in the Eastern Africa region. The workshop also offered an opportunity to discuss common activities which the two organizations can undertake jointly and thus optimize the use of human and material resources by avoiding duplication of efforts. Apart from sending the correct messages to stakeholders that the two sister organizations are working together against the disease problems, the workshop also forged a common regional vision and mission in the prevention and control of HPAI and other TADs which are prevalent in the region. The regional SPINAP and RAHC coordinators are members of the Joint FAO's ECTAD and AU/IBAR sub-committee who conjointly facilitated the workshop.
13. Participation of the regional coordination in various HPAI fora organized by partners. This helped for coordination, experience sharing and avoid repetition of efforts.
14. Within the reporting period, coordinators of the regional SPINAP and the regional RAHC participated in 8 monthly FAO-ECTAD - AU/IBAR Joint sub-committee meeting at AU/IBAR.

Apart from the earlier situation of Sudan and Djibouti, no further outbreaks were observed so far in the region.

## **2. Major Activities carried out in the countries during the 13 months**

The table shows status of implementation of the project in each country within the reporting period.

Planned Activities By Result Areas	Achievements	Reasons for Deviation	Comments/ Remarks
<b>BURUNDI</b>			
<p>First tranché fund was transferred to the country on 29/12/08 &amp; secured in its account on 30/12/08 (country on implementation for 10 months). So far only <b>30.6%</b> of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche is utilized. Related to the length of time the country secured the fund (10 months), performance is very poor.</p> <p><b>Result area 1:</b> Training was carried out for 34 veterinarians, 780 technicians and poultry farmers on easy recognition of HPAI when it occurs. Little is done on capacity development, be it on manpower or laboratory diagnosis. Such important activities as epidemio-surveillance on domestic poultry and wild birds, training laboratory technicians, procurement of laboratory consumables and basic items have not been carried out. Very little is done on capacity development.</p> <p><b>Result area 2:</b> Relatively better work is done on communication. Technical staffs &amp; public sensitized well on HPAI. Pertinent personnel attended AU/IBAR organized workshop on communication which assisted the country communication strategy to be revised.</p> <p><b>Result 3:</b> The coordinator attended few domestic fora on AHI. Participation of 3 staffs in the recent regional implementation workshop assisted to adjust the country SPINAP plan for expedited action in the remaining project period.</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
<b>Training</b>	<p>Training of laboratory technicians not conducted so far. The consultant is <b>identified</b> to start in the coming few weeks.</p> <p>34 veterinarians trained on the easy recognition of HPAI if it occurs. 79% of budget on this activity line utilized</p> <p>Same training for 780 technicians and poultry farmers carried out. Budget on this activity 100% utilized.</p>		Burundi is moving slow. Country secured fund 10 months back.
<b>Capacity development</b>  Reinforcing the capacity of the national laboratory	6.05%		

Reinforcing the capacity of epidemio-surveillance	15.7%		
<b>Project management</b>	Desk top & laptop computers, printer, accessories purchased. 56.35% budget utilized  Office consumables (stationary & cartridges) purchased. 15% budget on this line utilized.		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Public sensitization through media	Carried out 100%		
Easy message diffusion through leaflets/pamphlets	Done 51%		
Develop communication skills & strategy revision	3 technical staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Bamako		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Participation in domestic workshops and seminars	4% of allotted budget utilized		
Participation in AU/IBAR organized meetings	3 officers attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi (October 12-16 <sup>th</sup> October 2009)  The coordinator and accountant attended one week training in Bujumbura, Burundi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E The accountant attended a refresher training in Accra		
<b>COMOROS</b>			
The country was assisted twice to finalize its document for SPINAP funding. The country also lagged due to the indifference of the former Finance Minister for opening local accounts for the programme. The gap was further exacerbated by the resignation of the former national coordinator. The trained accountant was also transferred elsewhere. 1 <sup>st</sup> tranche fund transferred on 28/08/09 & country received on 25/09/09. Work plan readjusted in August, 09 & endorsed by AU/IBAR. There was also very slight change in the recent implementation review workshop. The country is just to start implementation. The new national SPINAP team is zealous to move fast.			
<b>Result 1</b>			

		The National coordinator resigned due to health problem	The former finance Minister was against opening local account for the project
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop communication skills	3 staffs trained attended a communication skills development workshop in Bamako		
<b>Result 3</b>			
AU/IBAR organized training	The National SPINAP coordinator and the accountant attended the training in Bujumbura on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E  The new accountant was trained on same in Accra in early October 2009. The earlier trained accountant promoted to higher level.		
	3 technical staffs attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi (October 12-16 <sup>th</sup> October 2009)		

### DJIBOUTI

1<sup>st</sup> tranche transferred on 23/12/08 and country received on 7<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009. Currently **74.13%** of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche is utilized. The country has already applied for the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche fund by forwarding all relevant financial documents.

**Result 1.** Country assisted to finalize document for fund request. It lagged at the beginning. 2 missions set out to the country from IBAR at different moments for supervision & rearrangement of work plan, which later was endorsed by IBAR. Epidemio-surveillance is to be done conjointly with other partners such as “Volet Banque Mondiale”

On procurement: Computers, veterinary drugs, disinfectants/antiseptics purchased. An enterprise contracted for refurbishing the laboratory & preliminary work done.

**Result area 2.** Public awareness creation through media on AHI is on process. Materials for radio & TV spots are prepared & contract with the Ministry of Information is undergoing. Besides, 500 leaflets and brochures on local languages are on edition process for distribution to the public. The content is how to easily recognize AHI if it occurs at any time. Public sensitization meeting comprising various denominations carried out end of October, 09.

**For Result area 3,** All preliminary preparations for Training on RRT are completed. It will take place immediately when 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche is secured. 2 staffs attended the recent regional implementation workshop. The country did not have major revisions of on its plans, for it was readjusted earlier, but motivated for expedited action in the remaining project period. Trainings on epidemio-surveillance & laboratory diagnostic techniques are envisaged for November & December 09 and two consultants are already identified for this purpose with accepted ToR. The coordinator and & accountant availed with training in Bujumbura on Financial Management, procurement

procedures & M&E in February 09 with refreshment course again for the accountant in Accra in early October 09.  
The earlier constraints were change of coordination at the beginning of the project, complicated budget lines (later adjusted), insufficient money allotment on certain activity lines as epidemiosurveillance,

<b>Result 1</b>			
Lab refurbished.	30%%		Modifications of workplan done in August, 09.
Purchase of items	Computers, medicine purchased. 54% achieved		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Media spots	Material for Media (television & radio spots) on AHI - contract with Ministry undergoing.		
Publishing communication materials	Communication materials production being finalized.500 leaflets & brochures about easy identification of AHI on local languages on edition – for distribution to the public.		
Develop communication skills	2 technical staffs attended a communication skills development workshop (organized by AU/IBAR) in Bamako in August 09		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Training on RRT.	preparations for Training on RRT are completed & planned immediately after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche is secured		
AU/IBAR organized meetings	2 technical staffs attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi (October 12-16 October 2009)		
	2 technical personnel from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Bujumbura, Burundi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E in early February 09.		

### CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

First tranché transferred on 12/10/08 and received on 31/12/08. The country was one of the sampled countries by the Mid term Evaluators of SPINAP in the Eastern African Region in June 2009. **65%** of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized.

<b>Result 1</b>			
Purchase of Office items	Few office items are purchased (computers). However the SPINAP team is ready to progress faster		

RRT trainings	1 central level RRT and 1 departmental RRT training were conducted		
Develop a directory of importers and sellers of live poultry and warning system in the markets	One directory of importers and sellers of poultry in cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire has been established; One alert system was established and is functional at the Poto-Poto market 2 markets		
Establish sentinel surveillance of human influenza of avian origin in 2 markets	Three surveillance sites of influenza virus H5N1 and H1N1 have been established in Brazzaville, and Ouessou Pointe-Noire		
Develop training materials (video projectors, laptops, flip chart	One laptop, and a video projector table flip chart were acquired		
Laboratory	Twelve boxes of minor surgery, mile 1000 sample pots, mile 1000 cryotubes, one refrigerator, Elisa kit, one kit AGID and ten kits rapid tests for diagnosis of avian influenza have been procured.		
	Twenty seven samples from two Departments have been brought to the veterinary laboratory & diagnosed.		
	laboratory technicians. Fifteen agents including 3 Veterinarians, 3 Engineers work to 9 Controllers and livestock farmers have been trained.		
Pre-position materials, equipment and antiviral drugs in the Departments	Six kits autopsy; - Five boxes of minor surgery; - Pairs of gloves; PPE; Masks; Dry tubes; Syringes of 2.5 ml needle were procured for the Departments		
Organize a workshop to develop training materials in	Two workshops to develop and validate training materials were organized in Brazzaville		The two (2) technical guidelines for use by field workers and laboratory staff of the

Brazzaville			animal health component have been derived respectively 300 and 50 copies with the help of World Bank funding available in the country.
ToT at central and intermediate early detection,reporting cases and response against avian flu.	Eleven training sessions were held in August 09 for field staff on early detection, reporting cases and response against avian flu in the main towns of the Departments. 217 officers from the sectors of farming, forestry, environment, communication and civil society have been trained		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Population awareness	855T-shirts bearing the following printed message:"BIRD FLU: GETTING VIGILANT" were produced and distributed. Pamphlets and brochures were developed and presented at the Bamako workshop on communication		
Radio and TV messages and animation	Fifteen fora and radio broadcast in French and local languages (Lingala and Kituba) were animated. The print media such as ICA, The News of Brazzaville, The Echos rural New Republic covered the program activities .		
Awareness creation	The coordination of the program has organized meetings of awareness for sellers of live poultry markets Poto-Poto in Brazzaville and. In August 2009, financial resources were made available to the county Department of		

	Livestock to organize eighty (80) meetings of awareness		
Sensitization	Sensitize was carried out to national policymakers and local authorities on the socioeconomic impact of HPAI. Local authorities (prefects, chairmen of county councils, the General Secretaries of departments, sub-prefects) were sensitized during training missions		
Develop communication skills	3 staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Bamako in August 09.		
<b>Result 3</b>			
AU/IBAR organized meetings	2 Officers from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Bujumbura, Burundi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	3 technical staffs attended the implementation review workshop in Bamako in September 2009		
<b>DRC</b>			
<p>First tranché transferred on 20/11/08 and reached local account on 29/11/08. 82.46% 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized. The program faced a problem at the beginning of implementation. It stacked for 5 months. A high level team led by the Director of AU/IBAR made a visit to the pertinent Ministries in May, 2009 and the problem was resolved. The earlier SPINAP national coordinator and accountant were replaced &amp; currently the activities are progressing very well &amp; the country applied for 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche fund</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
<b>Training</b>	Training of 2 Rapid Response Teams		
	4 internal supervision missions with flight		
	Training course for staffs in the laboratories of Lubumbashi and Goma to Kinshasa Central Laboratory (September 2009)		
<b>Procurement</b>	Purchase of 3 Computers with accessories, 3 printers 1 Laptop , and 1 Multimedia Projector		
	Equipment for field staff in		

	sampling equipment		
	Purchase of binoculars for wildlife - done		
Contracts	Processes for hiring an epidemiologist are finalized and the target person is identified.		
<b>Result 2</b>			
	A digital camera is purchased for recording various activities on ground		
Develop communication skills	3 staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Bamako in August 09.		
<b>Result 3</b>			
AU/IBAR organized meetings	2 Officers from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Bujumbura, Burundi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	3 technical personnel attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi mid October 09		
<b>ERITREA</b>			
<p>First tranche fund transferred on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2009. Date 1<sup>st</sup> tranche received 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2009. The country failed to prepare the document for SPINAP funding. It Country just beginning to implement, procurement on process (committed). Like in Ethiopia the fund was proportionately distributed to provinces.</p> <p><b>Result area 1:</b> Program launching workshop conducted at the beginning of implementation. PPE, disinfectants &amp; stationary procured.</p> <p><b>Result area 2:</b> Preparation of communication materials is completed for distribution. 3 staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi in early August 09</p> <p><b>Result area 3:</b> The coordinator &amp; accountant attended training in Windhoek, Namibia on financial management. The DVS &amp; SPINAP coordinator attended the regional implementation workshop in Nairobi in mid October, 09.</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Launching workshop	100%		Persistent follow-up is required through out the implementation period. The country did not have backstopping mission.

			The county was so weak at the beginning to finalize the document for SPINAP funding & was assisted to finalize
Procurement of: PPE, decontamination kits, disinfectants, office supplies	100%		
Targeted surveillance for domestic poultry & wild birds	Not done so far		
Facilitate disease search & reporting at district level	Not done		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop communication skills	3 staffs trained attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi early August 2009		
Preparation of posters, leaflets, brochures, HPAI booklets	100%		
<b>Result 3</b>			
<b>Training</b>	The coordinator & accountant attended a training in Windhoek, Namibia on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	2 technical personnel attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi mid October 2009.		
Training on wild birds surveillance	Not done		
Training on lab diag methods for HPAI	Not done		

### ETHIOPIA

First tranché transferred on 21/10/08 & received on 27/10/08. **73%** of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized. It has applying for the 2<sup>nd</sup> lot.

**Regarding result area 1:** For strengthening institutional capacity, tender documents are finalized to purchase PPE, disinfectants & other supplies for bio-safety. SOPs comprising collection, handling, transfer, and testing of specimen, bio-security & movement control, surveillance & diagnosis, disposal of carcasses & potential infective materials, poultry vaccination prepared. It will be published and distributed in coming two months (In collaboration with an NGO - SPS-LMM. On regular inspection of poultry markets and wild bird resting areas, 19 markets have been inspected & no major mortality or sickness detected. 1324 samples collected from 373 birds and tested. The result was negative.

Regarding training on AI surveillance, laboratory related procedures, epidemic investigation and management, prevention & control methods 138 trained out of which 110 with SPS-LMM and 28 through SPINAP. With regard to provision of essential equipment, facilities, and supplies to national and regional laboratories, tender document preparation finalized.

Outbreak investigations were conducted by field & laboratory personnel on high poultry mortality areas. 14 outbreaks investigated and 300 samples tested & all turned negative.

2 field supervision missions were conducted. One national project stakeholders meeting held comprising 25 people. This was for coordination of efforts & exchange of experiences.

**On result area 2**

25000 posters and 1400 cue cards prepared and published by SPS- LMM in collaboration with SPINAP & Health Communications & distributed through provincial SPINAP officers. 3 staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi in early August 09

**Result 3:**

The national coordinator attended one desk top simulation exercise organized by local WHO. 2 provincial SPINAP officers attended a training workshop organized by WHO in Kenya. The national SPINAP coordinator attended the recent implementation review workshop in mid October 09 in Nairobi. To develop their skills, the national coordinator attended a training course on financial management organized by AU/IBAR.

<b>Result 1</b>			
Project launching workshop for technical animal health staffs of the country.	80 participants attended the meeting. Budget on this activity line utilized 100%		The coordinator is extremely involved in various other assignments in the Ministry. Therefore persistent supervision of the program is indispensable.
Fund apportioning to the ten Regional States of the country	Done 100%		
Supervision	The SPINAP team carried out 2 supervision missions in provinces with in the last 10 months		
Preparation of diversified SOPs	Prepared & ready for publication & distribution in 1-2 months.		
Inspection of markets & resting areas	19 markets inspected & no major mortality or sickness detected. 1324 samples collected from 373 birds. Test result was negative.		
Training on AI surveillance & related procedures	138 technical staffs trained in collaboration with NGO - SPS-LMM. Performance 100%		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Communication materials	25000 posters and 1400 cue cards prepared and published by SPS- LMM		
Develop communication skills	3 staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi in early August 09		

<b>Result 3</b>			
Workshops	Within country, the coordinator attended one desk top simulation exercise organized by local WHO.		
	3 provincial SPINAP officers attended a meeting in Nairobi organized by WHO.		
	2 participation nominated to attend a regional workshop organized by USDA in Tunisia last week of October		
	The national coordinator & accountant attended training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E in Dec 08.		
	The national SPINAP coordinator attended the implementation review workshop in mid October 09 in Nairobi.		

#### KENYA

First tranché transferred on 30/10/08 and reached local account on 22/11/08. **85%** 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized. 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche granted on 29/10/09. Kenya was one of the countries evaluated by the Mid term Evaluators of SPINAP in the Eastern African Region in June 2009.

#### **Under Result area 1**

Training on wild birds targeted surveillance was carried out along the water bodies of the rift valley. The training was given by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the National Museum of Kenya. 18 technical personnel participated. A ToT workshop was conducted by the Ministry of Public Health & sanitation on IDSR targeting high risk districts. Media personnel from different media houses were trained on the need for responsible reporting. Officers at ports of entry were trained on port inspection & surveillance, legal framework for port inspection & surveillance, WTO-Port SPS Measures, port & vessel disinfection & disinfestations, operation of port isolation & quarantine facilities & personal protection. 1662 avian samples were analyzed using RAT & PCR. The results were negative for HPAI.

**With regard to Result area 2**, 105 radio spots and 10 television spots were aired on avian flu and promotion of biosecurity in vernacular languages. A sensitization workshop was held for private/public health service providers.

3 staffs trained attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi ushered by a consultant hired by the SPINAP Coordination.

**While under Result 3:** The national SPINAP Coordinator participated in various AHI for a in the country organized by various stakeholders. 2 Officers from the Ministry of Livestock attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E in Nairobi. 3 technical staffs attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid October 2009.

<b>Result 1</b>			
Purchasing a bulk of items	Done 100%		Long process in treasury, long procurement procedures, problem to

2 targeted surveys in wild birds	Done 100%		jointly plan with MoH personnel, producers more concerned about ND & gumboro. Personnel to plan/implement activities are too few. Accountant, procurement officer and other support personnel have other duties making it very difficult to give SPINAP priority. Field staff are very few and addressing many other disease problems. Too few vehicles to carry out activities
1 workshop on wild birds surveillance done.	Done 100%		
2 regional workshops for field staff on surveillance done.	40% accomplished		
Disease reporting book (1000) printed & distributed.	50% - 2 remain		
Risk assessment carried out for half of country.	50% half remains		
Lab analysis of 1662 avian samples using RAT & PCR done.	50%		
2 training w.shops for border point/ports entry staff	75% done		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop communication skills	105 radio spots and 10 television spots were aired on avian flu and promotion of biosecurity in vernacular languages.		
	A sensitization workshop was held for private/public health service providers.		
	3 staffs trained (2 from Ministry of Agriculture & 1 from MoH) attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi		
<b>Result 3</b>	The national SPINAP Coordinator participated in various AHI for a in the country organized by various stakeholders		
	2 Officers from the Ministry of Livestock attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E in Nairobi		
	3 technical staffs attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid October 2009		

## RWANDA

Date of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche transfer is 21/05/09 and reached local account on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2009. **78%** 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized (includes the awarded tender-committed). The country was assisted to finalize document for fund request.

**Result area 1.** Training RRT done together with MoH for heads of district hospitals, animal health staff. One table top simulation exercise was also carried out. 60 public health field technicians were trained on AHI recognition & sample collection, dispatching & testing collaboration with CDC.

In Result area 2 & 3, apart from the AU/IBAR organized meetings, no significant activities carried out so far in the country.

<b>Result 1</b>			
Training RRT	Done in collaboration with the MoH in June 2009 for head of District hospitals, sentinel sites, head of Veterinary RARDA Region		
Table top simulation exercise	For staffs of National Reference Lab, TRAC Plus, CDC, RARDA, NRL, ORTPN, staff from the provinces and central, agents from the sentinel centers and district hospitals, OMS, etc in August 2009. 100%		
Training of public technicians (60 field technicians trained in October 2009, in collaboration with CDC, TRAC plus and the NRL.	Done in September 2009 100%		
Training of surveillants des sites de surveillance des lacs.			
<b>Result 2</b>			
	At national level no significant activities carried out on Result area 2		
	The country was not represented in the communication skills development workshop		
<b>Result 3</b>			
	2 Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Namibia, Windhoek on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		

	The National SPINAP coordinator attended the implementation review workshop in Nairobi mid October 09		
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>			
First tranché transferred on 13/10/08 & reached local account on 17/10/08. Country consumed 100% of first tranche. Date 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche received 25 <sup>th</sup> April 2009. Totally 49% utilized so far. This is a better performing country in the Region. Performance slowed down after the trained accountant went elsewhere. The following problems prevail in the country SPINAP programme: National coordinator is overwhelmed by other office-related activities, limited human resources, unavailability/inconsistent supplies of certain equipment on local market and loss of trained accountant.			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Training	The national SPINAP programmed partially sponsored the training of 3 laboratory staffs on diagnostic methods in South Africa.		The county does not have a laboratory. It is drafting a concept for requesting special assistance for basic lab facility for diagnosing HPAI. The infrastructure is there.
Developing SOPs	SOPs developed for specimen collection, packaging & transportation of infectious materials according to WHO/OIE & IATA regulation		
Procurement	3 desk top computers, 2 laptops and LCD projector purchased the animal health service		
	PPE, dry ice making machine & other supplies, Spraying equipment, disinfectants & other materials purchased		
<b>Result 2</b>			
	Community reporting mechanism established through the use of hot line		
Developing communication materials	Communication plans & materials developed for distribution to policy makers, community, farmers & field workers		
Media messages	Ongoing production of Television & radio spots on AHI		
Develop communication skills	3 technical staffs attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi in August 09		
Regular awareness	Regular staff meetings to keep internal staffs aware of the global		

	situation & development of H5NN		
<b>Result 3</b>			
	The coordinator & the accountant attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	3 technical staffs attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi (October 12-16 <sup>th</sup> 2009)		
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
<p>Security issues, absence of EPP in Somalia &amp; issues of fund channeling delayed the program. The EPP was prepared in collaboration with SAHSP after conduction of basic surveillance on domestic poultry &amp; wild birds in all parts of Somalia. This is the last country in the region to be funded. Finalized documents for SPINAP funding from the 3 Somalia entities are presented to the AU/IBAR &amp; endorsed. A consultant is contracted (based in AU/IBAR) to facilitate implementation through direct channel from the Implementing Agency. Two days implementation plan meeting is called in early November to be attended by the pertinent technical staffs &amp; SPINAP coordinators of the 3 Somalia entities. The workplan, budget and log frame will be reviewed and adjusted to fit the remaining short period of program implementation.</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Somalia to start SPINAP implementation	Documents of the 3 Somalia entities are finalized and endorsed by AU/IBAR. A consultant hired for facilitating activities on ground with frequent movements		
<b>Result 2</b>			
<b>Result 3</b>			
<b>SUDAN (North)</b>			
<p>First tranche transferred on 05/01/09 and country received the money in its account on 13/01/09. 99.7% 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized in North Sudan, while 61% 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized in South Sudan. 2<sup>nd</sup> lot granted on 29/10/09. Implementation at the beginning was very slow. Sudan is one of the 2 HPAI reported countries in the region. The disease however was controlled by stamping out &amp; no more exists now.</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Training workshops	<p>In order to build capacity, a number of training workshops were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poultry farm surveys (with 20 participants)</li> <li>- Back yard system surveys (with 20 participants)</li> <li>- Live birds markets surveys (with 20 participants)</li> <li>- Wild bird surveys (with 20 participants)</li> <li>- Role of extension in control and elimination of H5N1 &amp; H1N1 (with 18 participants)</li> </ul>		<p>There was a significant delay in opening the project account</p> <p>There was also a delay in approval of signatures of the imprest administrator and financial controller - -</p> <p>- Delays also exist in issuance of check books</p>

Procurements	<p>A number of equipment procured &amp; distributed to each of the 15 states of north Sudan and partly to some states in south Sudan :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HQ and coordination offices equipment</li> <li>- Communication devices (internet, fax, telephone and thuraya)</li> <li>- Computers with accessories.</li> <li>- Stationery</li> <li>- Kits, reagents and chemicals to poultry disease diagnosis section (CVRL) -general use equipment in support to state diagnostic units</li> <li>- Surveillance and disease investigation equipment</li> <li>- Outbreak containment equipment</li> <li>- Analysis equipment (GPS &amp; statistics software)</li> <li>- Equipment in support to the Quarantines and Meat Hygiene</li> <li>- Equipment in support to health sector passive surveillance and referral systems</li> <li>- cell phones purchased &amp; distributed to enhance reporting of H5N1 &amp; H1N1 and monitoring pneumonia trends in hospitals.</li> </ul>		
Surveillance	43 survey teams deployed in 7 northern states to cover commercial farms, households, live bird markets and wild birds.		
	12 812 samples were collected including:		
	Active surveillance information collection format were developed and used		
	Bio-security assessment format were adopted from STOP AI and used in the surveys		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Communication materials	A large number of extension and education materials (posters, stickers and booklets) produced		
	The revised communication strategy documents is being finalized		
Communication materials	Large number printed & distributed		
Develop communication skills	3 staffs trained (2 from Ministry of Agriculture & 1 from MoH)		

	attended a communication skills development workshop in NBI		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Coordination meetings	State coordination and harmonization meetings conducted.		
	3 Officers from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	2 officers attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid-October, 09		
<b>SUDAN (South)</b>			
<p>Southern Sudan gets 40% of the SPINAP fund. The fund apportionment Arose a big issue at the beginning of the project. A high level team led by the Director AU/IBAR went there &amp; solved the issue by a joint concession. S. Sudan is performing well, related to the period it secured its portion fund. It is one of the few countries to report every month. The challenges faced by Southern Sudan are: inadequate technical capacities and poor infrastructure, weak reporting at the grass-root level, weak coordination with key partners e.g. Ministry of Health in implementation process, staff involved with competing priorities (Polio Campaigns, Malaria Cholera etc) doing little for AI.</p>			
<b>Result 1</b>			
Procurement	Distribution of computers and Stationeries to the ten States of Southern Sudan		
	Support HQ with office consumables		
	Surveillance equipments procured		
	Lab consumables & generator: kits for Juba lab; Rapid NDV Ag test kit, Rapid IBDN Ag test kit, Rapid AIV Ag test kit, Rapid H5 AIV test kit, Rapid H7 Ag test kit, AIV Ag ELISA kit, H5 AIV Ag ELISA Kit and other materials; generator to support State diagnostic lab purchased		
Surveillance	Training workshop on disease reporting capacity building for Field staff( <b>15</b> participant).		
	Targeted poultry survey Training ( <b>14</b> participant)		
	Wild bird survey training (20 participant)		
	PDS carried out in the five States;		
	Surveillance checkpoints		

	established		
<b>Result 2</b>			
	<p><b>Field visit for KAP survey and workshop</b> conducted following risk areas In 2 states towns, In each town 30 backyard poultry keepers interviewed.</p> <p>In Juba County where outbreak occurred in 2006, 30 backyard poultry keepers and 5 small-scale poultry producers were selected and interviewed.</p>		
Materials	Communication materials procured for all the States offices		
IEC/BCC materials prepared	Posters, Leaflets, Calendar, T-shirt, Radio spot, TV sport, Jingles prepared & distributed		
Awareness	Awareness creation on Avian Influenza and Influenza A H1N1 for Health Workers in Wau ( <b>21</b> participant)		
KAP survey	Yambio county, KAP survey (30) farmers and biosecurity workshop for staff from Agriculture, livestock, education , information were carried out		
<b>Result 3</b>			
	The accountant from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	2 officers attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid-October, 09		

### TANZANIA

First tranché transferred on 17/11/08 & country secured in its account on 26/11/08. 72% of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche is utilized. Slow progress of SPINA in Tanzania is mainly due to lack of incentives, long procurement procedures, multiple assignment of the coordinator, transference of trained accountant, lack of collaboration between the public and animal health services.

**Result area 1:** ToT conducted for diversified technical personnel and commissioners. RRT trained on early reaction mechanisms. Laboratory technicians trained on AI diagnostic techniques. Training conducted on rapid response. Outbreak rumors are traced & proper measures being taken in Tanzania. A small study is also being conducted on influenza-like virus in poultry & pigs.

**Regarding Result area 2,** So far, little is done on enhancement of information & communication in the SPINAP programme of Tanzania. 3 staffs trained (2 from Ministry of Agriculture & 1 from MoH)

attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi early August 2009. On the human aspect, guidelines prepared on clinical management & infection control.

**In Result area 3**, 12 internal technical meetings held supported by SPINAP, whereby government plans & training manuals were prepared. 3 officers attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid October 09. 3 Officers from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, EDF procurement procedures & M&E in Nairobi

<b>Result 1</b>			
Trainings conducted	TOT 50 Medical, 40 Veterinary, 30 Wildlife staff and District Commissioners office from 5 regions		
	Training of 26 District AI Rapid Response Teams on early reaction.		
	42 lab staffs from the central veterinary laboratory and hospital Lab diagnosis staff trained on AI Lab diagnosis		
Guideline preparation	The human health component developed AI clinical management and infection control guideline.		
Response capacity building	Five personnel each from regional medical offices, regional game offices, regional Animal Health and Livestock Offices as well as 3 National Park Game Officers and 10 Veterinarians trained on rapid response when disease occurs.		
	ToT course conducted for Medical Officers, District Veterinary Officers, District Zoosanitary Officers, District Livestock Officers and District Game officer from 28 districts. Training included Modes of prevention and control, cleaning, disinfection, case management		
Study on HPAI	Two students from Sokoine University are carrying out studies on influenza-like virus in poultry & pigs under the auspice of National SPINAP Programme		
Addressing to Rumors	3 suspected Influenza cases In human in Zanzibar, one case associated with pigs, 3 human & 1 pig sample tested, result was negative		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Develop communication skills	3 staffs trained (2 from Ministry of Agriculture & 1 from MoH) attended a communication skills		

	development workshop in NBI		
<b>Result 3</b>			
Technical meetings	12 internal technical meetings held supported by SPINAP, whereby government plans & training manuals were prepared		
	3 officers attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi in mid October 09.		
	3 Officers from Ministry of Agriculture attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, EDF procurement procedures & M&E in Nairobi		

### UGANDA

First tranché transferred on 01/08/08 & country received on 05/10/08; while 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009. **76%** 1<sup>st</sup> tranche utilized. Activities were carried out in all result areas. 36% of SPINAP budget was allotted to the MoH in the country. Due to a temporary problem which arose in the Ministry regarding the SPINAP when the first tranche reached the country, implementation was lagging for about 5 months.

**On result area 1:** Lab test kits, operational logistics were purchased. Technical support visits done to districts & hospitals to discuss & sensitize workers, the public and the RRTs on the pandemic response, Lab personnel trained on diagnostic methods. A number of avian samples tested. A number of laboratory guidelines & SOPs were produced. KAP) survey in selected districts.

**Related to Result area 2,** the following activities were carried out in Uganda: Public awareness and advocacy on AI prevention and control among the population enhanced. A number of communication materials such as 20,000 fact sheets on AI pandemic influenza for use by technical staff were produced. Majority of poultry farmers sensitized on HPAI. Social mobilization and sensitization on pandemic influenza carried out in 8 districts. Civil servants sensitized on HPAI in 80 districts.

**Result 3:** Inception workshop held, (various stakeholders participated). A number of coordination meetings held where the various national task force members participated. National coordinator & accountant trained on financial procedures. The coordinator participated in regional meetings

<b>Result 1</b>			
Technical support visits	There were 10 technical support visits to districts & hospitals & discussed, sensitised and planned with district leaders, health workers, education officers and re-oriented district RRT on pandemic response		Uganda was the 1 <sup>st</sup> country to secure first tranche SPINAP fund in Africa.
Procurement of laboratory equipment/kits &	Avian Influenza A Antigen Rapid test kit (1500 tests), ND Virus Antigen Rapid test kits (1,500		

supplies as well as Operational logistics	tests)		
	2 laptops, assorted office equipment, logistics procured to facilitate office running and progress in MOH. 5 desktop computers with accessories purchased for the animal health service.		
Training	Central & district lab personnel trained on diagnostic methods on HPAI		
Lab guidelines & SOPs	800 lab guidelines & SOPs were produced & disseminated		
Laboratory testing	1022 samples from poultry and 80 samples from pigs collected & tested for avian and swine influenza. All tests negative.		
Workshops	1 week Avian Influenza laboratory diagnosis and Epidemiology workshop held & 16 district veterinarians participated		
	1 workshop held on commodities and mask fitness testing (33 vets participated for 1 week)		
<b>Result 2</b>			
Production of communication materials	500 poultry farmers sensitized on Highly Pathogenic Avian and Human Influenza (HPAI) prevention and control carried out in Adjumani and Moyo.		
	20,000 fact sheets on Avian Influenza were produced and disseminated. 2000 brochures on SPINAP project were produced and disseminated.		
KAP) survey in selected districts	KAP study in relation to Avian Influenza carried out in the 20 districts		
Sensitization of H1N1	Social mobilization and sensitization on pandemic influenza carried out in 8 districts in North-west Uganda		
Develop communication skills	3 officers attended a communication skills development workshop in Nairobi early August, 2009.		
Public sensitization	District health educators, field technical & extension staff & farmers were sensitized on HPAI recognition & reporting in 80 districts		

<b>Result 3</b>			
Coordination meetings	Inception workshop was held for 20 stakeholders & discussed project implementation guidelines, procurement, financial procedures and synergies.		
	Coordination meetings for the influenza NTF and Technical Working groups held regularly and supported		
	One coordination meeting was conducted for major stakeholders comprising central & district based staff		
Participation in regional meetings	The SPINAP National coordinator Participated in the 18th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, 23rd to 27th February 2009 in N'Djamena, Tchad		
	4 Officers (3 from MAAIF and 1 from MoH) attended one week training in Nairobi on EDF guidelines, Financial Management, procurement procedures & M&E		
	3 officers attended one week implementation review workshop in Nairobi mid October 09		

### **3. Challenges encountered and corrective actions taken**

- There is an acute shortage of veterinary and public health systems in all countries of the Region. The infrastructure is also very poor. All national SPINAP-AHI coordinators, Public Health officers in charge of AHI and accountants in the region are pre-occupied by several other assignments in their Ministries, which significantly delayed SPINAP implementation. Coordinators were advised to assign a specific time each day for the project, and also devolve responsibility to the SPINAP team on ground so that activities would be expedited.
- The communication structure is too weak in most of the countries. Some of the countries do not even have communication strategies. In almost all countries the communication personnel are of low caliber. The recent workshop organized by SPINAP at regional level is meant to surmount this problem. The up coming ToT workshop will further alleviate the problem in each country.
- Skilled personnel are not retained in Ministries of many countries. Trained accountants of Seychelles, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, Comoros and Uganda were either transferred or promoted to other positions where the national SPINAP program no more access them. AU/IBAR had to re-train the substitutes.
- Delayed responses of countries to have their endorsed documents signed (Comoros, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania). This delay substantially affected countries in meeting the timelines fixed for activities.
- More pressing issues seem to exist in Ministries of countries - like prevalent livestock diseases, emergency interventions such as drought; etc. which diverted attention towards that end. Emergence of the Pandemic Influenza (H1N1), however has initiated countries to focus on SPINAP-AHI.
- Delayed response to open local accounts and hence deliver account details to AU/IBAR. This was a reflection of almost all countries of the region. Countries were persistently communicated to alleviate the problem.
- Readjustment of budgets in some countries right after the first tranche fund was in local accounts (Burundi, C. Brazzaville, Djibouti, Comoros and DRC). Countries had ample time to ponder over such matters before signing of contracts. Those readjustments were however endorsed by the AU/IBAR - SPINAP coordination.
- Money transfer to a number of countries was very slow due to the sluggish processes of the corresponding banks abroad. This problem was highly significant for Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea, Comoros and DRC. Persistent follow-up is required after successive

transfers through the transferring bank (CFC) in Nairobi; or if possible transferring funds to local accounts in local currency directly.

- There is low cooperation between animal and public health in majority of the countries of the region.
- Procurement procedures take too long in almost all countries. The bureaucratic procedures in each country is too fettering in procuring required items. Ministries should further be communicated to fasten these procedures, as the remaining implementation period for SPINAP is dwindling.
- Devaluation or inflation is very common in countries. As a result countries are either gaining or losing money in the implementation process. Clear directives should be set by the AU/IBAR regarding this issue.

#### **4. Changes introduced in implementation**

The earlier idea of channeling the funds of Somalia through an NGO working in the country is amended. The fund will be channeled directly from AU/IBAR facilitated by the already hired consultant.

To speed up activities at countries level. The AU/IBAR through SPINA-AHI organized and held a five day Regional Implementation Review Workshop for Eastern Africa region 12<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> October 2009 in the AU/IBAR premises. The objective of the meeting was to raft a realistic fast track strategy by adjusting the work plans, budgets, cash flows and log frames of individual countries programmes to ensure speedy implementation through prudent and optimal use of financial resources to achieve the expected results within the remaining fixed period of 9 months. The countries in the region dealt intensively with activities analysis and fine-tuning, review and readjustment of budgets, cash flows and updating of log frames to fit the remaining 9 months implementation period.

At regional levels, implementation plans were revised for speedy implementation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> team building meeting held in AU/IBAR on July 28<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. The work plan, budget and Log Frame were revised and fast track action plans drafted.

#### **5. Work plan for the next period**

The third SPINAP Management Team Meeting came during the last phase of SPINAP implementation soon after conclusion of the mid-term evaluation exercise. It provided opportunity to discuss the factors responsible for relatively slow progress of SPINAP and design a new order of business capable of speeding up implementation created. For Eastern African Region, the following steps were designed to increase the pace of implementation:

- Review & adjust activity breakdowns, log frames, budgets and cash flows
- Strengthen the existing SPINAP teams in countries/establish where they do not exist

- Provide special additional needs for some countries
- Provision of technical and administrative support to countries
- Capacity building for wildlife surveillance and laboratory diagnostic capacity.
- Persistent monitoring of project implementation on ground
- IDSR strategy sensitization
- Provide expert support – develop ESS for TBDs – Comoros, Seychelles & Somalia
- Fill/strengthen the gaps in communication plans/strategies of countries and apply

### Fast track initiative until end of programme implementation in countries

Country	Timeline of request for 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche	Timeline of sending 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche	Timeline for request for final payment	Closure	Backstopping missions
Burundi	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov.09	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec 09	Feb. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – March
C. Brazzavi	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – March
Comoro	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec 09	Feb. 10	July 10	Nov – Feb – April
Djibouti	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	7 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
DRC	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	7 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
Eritrea	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec 09	Feb. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
Ethiopia	20 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Feb – April
Kenya	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 09	29 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – March
Rwanda	30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 09	Jan. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – March
Seychelles	1 <sup>st</sup> April 09	Sent	Nov. 09	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
Somalia	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 09	8 <sup>th</sup> Jan 09	Mar. 10	July 10	Nov – Jan – April - July
Sudan	15 <sup>th</sup> Sep 09	29 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	Dec. 09	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
Tanzania	19 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	Dec. 09	July 10	Nov – Jan – April
Uganda	1 <sup>st</sup> Sep 09	28 <sup>th</sup> Oct 09	Dec. 09	July 10	Nov – Jan – April

The Region's revised work plan is shown below. This plan is a refined version, which is aligned with the main work plan of the PCU which again undergone rigorous revision in the third Team Building Meeting held in AU/IBAR, 27<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> July, 2009.

**SPINAP-AHI Eastern Africa Region Annual work plan 2 (August 1<sup>st</sup> 2009– July 30 2010) - Revised**

Results Areas	Activities	Program Year: (April 09 – Mar 2010)2009				Deliverables	Responsible	Budget	
		Q1 Aug Oct	Q2 Nov Jan	Q3 Feb Apr	Q4 May Jul				
<b><i>1. Capacities for prevention and control of AHI are strengthened at National Level</i></b>	1.1 Provide technical & admin support to countries with weak capacity to implement the project, Somalia, Comoros, Djibouti, S. Sudan, Rwanda	X	X	X	X	Technical & Admin reports	RC, PCU		
	1.1.1 Training of accountants on Financial Mgt	X	X						
	1.1.2 Refresher training on Accounting	X	X	X	X				20000
	1.1.3 Identify the needs of countries with low capacity – for special needs & assist	X	X						30000
	1.1.4 Hire admin support staff (Djibouti, Comoros, S. Sudan & Somalia)	X	X	X	X				60000
	1.2 Provide implementation support to countries (training, guiding, facilitation, management support & backstopping)	X	X	X	X	Activity reports	RC, PCU		
	1.2.1 Support missions								
	1.2.2							120000	

	1.3 Gather implementation data at regional level, analyse, disseminate/share the information	X	X	X	X	Disseminated information	RC, M&E expert		
	1.3.1 Monthly & quarterly technical & financial reports collected & analyzed	X	X	X	X				
	1.3.2 Minutes (proceedings) of various meetings, consultancy reports – AU/IBAR website	X	X	X	X				
	1.4 Provide monitoring & evaluation of program implementation at Regional level	X	X	X	X	M&E documents	RC, M&E expert, PCU		
	1.4.1 Logframe of countries sharpened considerably	X							
	1.4.2 Country documents readjusted, including the budget	X							
	1.4.3 Missions for M&E of implementation	X	X	X	X			30000	
	1.5 Provide expert support to certain countries to develop epidemio-surveillance systems for HPAI and other infectious diseases – Comoros, Seychelles		X	X		System development reports	PCU		
	1.5.1 Establish the system with the existing hired expert (epidemiologist)	X							40000
	1.5.2 Strengthen the existing system in Somalia & S. Sudan	X	X						30000

	1.6 Organize training on wildlife surveillance for countries with low capacity 1.6.1 Burundi, C. Braz, DRC 1.6.2 Eritrea, Eth, Sudan, Rwanda	X X		X		Training Reports	Wildlife expert	13000 16000
	1.7 IDSR sensitisation & strengthening		X			- Strategy document, -Mission reports	PH officer	20000
	1.8 Training of Joint Rapid response Teams (Animal/Human Health) 1.8.1 TOT for those which were not given in the recent training of Kenya, Seychelles, Comoros, Somalia, S.Sudan 1.8.2 Training in countries	X X	X X	X		Training Report	PCU technical team	20000
<b>2. Information and communication for the creation of awareness and behaviour change in relation to the prevention and control of AHI is enhanced</b>	2.1 Organize/facilitate AI communication strategy dvt/refining workshop	X				-Workshop proceedings, -commu strgy document	PC/RC	30000
	2.2 Support to National level communication as requested by countries – IBAR communication expert		X	X	X	-Shared reports,		20000
	2.3 Strengthen links with other partners and stakeholders in the Eastern Africa Regional offices of WHO, FAO/ECTAD, UNICEF, GTZ, USAID, EAC.	X	X	X	X	Shared info		
	2.4 Provide information & data to AU/IBAR website as a source of information	X	X	X	X	Provided info	RC, PCU	

	2.5 Participate in various relevant AHI networking and information sharing forums in EA Region	X	X	X	X	Mission Reports & Proceedings	RAHC, RC	40000
	2.6 Facilitate visibility for the European Commission, AU-IBAR-SPINAP-AHI	X	X	X	X	-Visibility materials, - Distributed brochures, posters	RC, PCU	3000
	- Intra-SPINAP communication	X	X	X	X		PCU, RC	
<b>3. Coordination of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) implementation is Supported</b>	3.1 Organize the EA SPINAP RC with EA RAHC	X				Minutes, Joint plans and mission reports	RAHC/RC/PCU	
	3.2 Organize a regional implementation review workshop	X				Workshop proceedings, new workplans of countries	Consultant, RC/PC	30000
	3.3 Support regional and national HPAI coordination events especially National Task Force meetings		X		X	Minutes, mission reports	RC/PCU	5000
	3.4. Contribute to the 4 <sup>th</sup> team building and capacity building meeting of the SPINAP teams in December 2009		X			Joint plans and Improved communication, minutes.	AU/IBAR, RAHC/PCU /RC	10000
	3.5 Coordination and Harmonization with orgs involved in HPAI P/C at regional level (FAO, WHO, ILRI, UNICEF, OIE, FAO, World bank/ALIVE, GTZ, USAID, EC, DFID; etc.) & share info	X	X	X	X			

	3.6 Joint AU-IBAR/FAO-ECTAD monthly meetings – HPAI, TADs	X	X	X	X	Minutes of meetings	RAHC/RC	
	3.7 Organize Joint AU-IBAR/FAO-ECTAD meetings– HPAI, TADs					Minutes of meetings		1000
	3.8 Organize regional Joint AU-IBAR/FAO-ECTAD workshop– HPAI, TADs		X			Workshop		35000

TOTAL:

573,000

## B. FINANCIAL REPORT

The total amount transferred to countries until to date is USD 4096922 (1<sup>st</sup> tranche USD 3039259 and 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche USD 1057663), which is 50% of the total fund allotted to the 14 countries of the region.

### Progress made in the SPINAP support to countries of Eastern Africa Region

Ser. No.	Country	Date of bi-lateral Contracts signing	Allocated (USD, 000)	Total Money Transferred to date	Date of Transfer 1 <sup>st</sup> tranche	Date of Transfer 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche	Date received	Implementation Reports
1	Burundi	07/10/2008	600	230	29/12/2008		30/12/08	2 Q 1m
2	Comoros	30/01/ 2009	350	174.535	28/08/09		25/09/09	
3	C. Brazza	30/09/2008	300	135	12/10/2008		31/12/08	3 Q
4	Djibouti	03/11/2008	300	100	23/12/2008		07/01/09	2 Q
5	DRC	13/10/2008	400	110	20/11/2008		29/11/08	1 Q , 1 M
6	Eritrea	31/03/2009	500	195.511	19/06/2009			1 M
7	Ethiopia	11/08/2008	600	75	21/10/2008		27/10/08	2Q
8	Kenya	26/08/2008	700	250	30/10/2008	29/10/09	22/11/08	2 Q 1m
9	Rwanda	31/03/2009	400	146.681	21/05/09		25/06/2009	1m
10	Seychelles	14/08/08	300	275	13/10/2008	23/04/09	17/10/08	2 Q & 1 m
11	Somalia	-	600	-	-		-	-
12	Sudan	24/11/2008	1700	900	05/01/2009	29/10/09	13/01/09	2 Q 3m
13	Tanzania	14/08/2008	900	272.532	17/11/2008		26/11/08	2 Q
14	Uganda	21/07/2008	800	375	01/08/2008	28/10/09	05/10/08	2 M & 2 Q
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,450</b>	<b>4096922</b>		<b>1057663</b>		

### Financial status of countries

Ser. no	Country	Fund Allocated (US\$ 000)	Date signed	1 <sup>st</sup> Tranche US\$000	2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranch US000	Total expend	Balance fund received	Global remain balance	% expend received fund	% expend vs global budget
1	Burundi	600	07-Oct-08	230		70380	159620	529620	30.600%	26.6%
2	Comoros	350	30-Jan-09	174.535						
3	C.Brazzav	300	30-Sep-08	135		87750	47250	212250	65%	29.3%
4	Djibouti	300	03-Nov-08	100		74130	25870	225870	74.13%	24.70%
5	DRC	400	13-Oct-08	110		90706	19294	309294	82.46%	22.7%
6	Eritrea	500	31-Mar-09	195.5		80000	115500	420000	41%	16%
7	Ethiopia	600	11-Aug-08	75		54750	20250	545250	73%	9.1%
8	Kenya	700	26-Aug-08	250	300	212500	37500	487500	85%	30.4%
9	Rwanda	400	31-Mar-09	146.681		114411.18	32269.82	285588.82	78%	28.6%
10	Seychelles	300	14-Aug-08	75	200	134750	140250	165250	49%	44.92%
11	Somalia	600	NA	NA		NA				
12	Sudan	1700	24-Nov-08	900	291.545	711000	314937	189000	79%	41.8%
13	Tanzania	900	14-Aug-08	272.532		196223.04	76308.96	703776.96	72%	21.8%
14	Uganda	800	21-Jul-08	375	266,118	285000	90000	515000	76%	35.63%
<b>Total</b>		<b>8400</b>	07-Oct-08	<b>3.393m</b>	<b>1.058m</b>					

**Total transfer = 4,096922 which is approximately 50%**

### C. Lessons learned and best practice

- The capacities for tackling wildlife health problems are currently very low in Africa which needs attention. It was realized that central wildlife surveillance coordination and data management body is necessary in almost all countries in the region. In majority of countries of the region, there is a dire need of capacity development (in terms of man power training on wild life surveillance, wildlife capture) as well as fulfillment of facilities.
- From what was observed in the region, levels of preparedness for prevention of Avian Influenza as well as rate of SPINAP-AHI implementation differ from country to country. Countries in the region should do a lot more regarding preparedness. A high level of preparedness can be borrowed from infected countries.
- Measures against AHI have instigated the 'One World One Health' concept. INAPs for prevention/control of HPAI as well as SPINAP brought the public health, animal health and communication personnel at joint forum, paving the way for real endeavors towards prevention and control of AHI, TADs and communicable diseases. This approach should be extended to other zoonotic diseases as well.
- There is real need for behavior change and education to communities and there is need for countries to invest in public awareness networks, targeting all stakeholders involved in poultry production chain. It was realized that there is no proper linkage between communication sector and technical people. The communication staff should be given clear messages by the technical people to take to the community. To this effect, there seems to be a requirement to review relevant policies and legislation in the long term. The recent workshop on communication assisted countries to re-visit their work plans and adjust their strategies catering for budget lines accordingly.
- Clear-cut legal ground does not seem to exist to resolve the introduction of animal diseases across borders. Experts from contiguous countries were heard discussing how they can frequently keep in touch to resolve issues of TADs. There should be common policy to facilitate harmonization of TADs prevention/control and livestock movement control across borders.
- Countries performance was highest in the last 3 months (July to August 2009). This may be due to realization of the impending allocation of funds from slow spending countries to those of fast implementers. This has significantly aroused a sense of emulation among countries. The other possible reason for the recent fast actions by countries is the performance based incentive schemes. Coordinators and accountants are highly motivated and determined for concerted actions.
- SPINAP is a demand led program based on prioritized actions. This may lead to a sense of ownership liable to result in sustainable capacity building of *TBDs* control. However little has been done on sustainability so far. AHI taskforces are poorly organized in the majority of the countries. In countries like Ethiopia and also some others, the taskforce did not make any meeting for the last 3 years. In the remaining period of the programme, AU/IBAR should contemplate on tangible sustainability.
- In the countries where HPAI outbreak occurred, like Sudan, INAP/IAP seemed to fail tackle the disease at the beginning of the disease occurrence. This indicates the requirement of pre-testing with simulation exercises (desktop/field) to identify and

address gaps in the plans. Countries are encouraged in various fora to conduct the exercise, which in many countries is included in the national SPINAP plans.

- Capacities developed in the fight against H5N1 are now being adapted to H1N1, like surveillance, communication and laboratory diagnostic facilities. This was also reflected in the former PACE project whereby epidemio-surveillance system was established for 30 African countries, in addition to strengthened diagnostic capacities of various laboratories.
- From what has been observed so far, persistent follow-up of implementation at countries level is required for effective execution of the project.

#### **D. Conclusion**

- Recent observation indicates that majority of countries made a leap on implementation process after the performance based incentive schemes at national level was disclosed. This is clearly observed in the region. The payment should start immediately to further increase the motivation.
- Special support is required for capacity development to Djibouti, Rwanda Comoros, Somalia and Seychelles.
- Clear cur directives are lacking regarding utilization of the SPINAP fund to tackle issues of the Pandemic H1N1. Countries are puzzled as to how and to what extent they can make use of the SPINAP fund towards this end. Countries repeatedly sought clear directives from AU/IBAR – SPINAP Coordination regarding this issue.
- In view of the remaining implementation period (only 8 months), the speed with which implementation is moving at national level is somewhat slow. Countries lag behind schedule in the implementation process. In the recent implementation review workshop, it was realized that few countries like Burundi most probably may not utilize the total fund allotted during the remaining period. Official warning letters should be forwarded to such countries from now on, so that the remaining fund will be relocated to other actively performing countries.
- The success/failure of program at national level will have an impact in accessing future funds.