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**[IRFFI/UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND (UNDG ITF)]**  
**MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT**  
**REPORTING PERIOD: FROM Feb. 2009 TO Sep. 2012**

<b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Programme Title: Strengthening the capacity of the Iraqi Veterinary Services for control of Zoonotic and trans-boundary animal diseases</li><li>Programme Number (if applicable): A5-27</li><li>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:</li></ul>	
<b>Participating Organization(s)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li></ul>	
<b>Programme/Project Cost (USD)</b>	
Total approved budget as per project document:	USD 3 001 715
MPTF /JP Contribution:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>by Agency (if applicable)</li></ul>	
Agency Contribution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>by Agency (if applicable)</li></ul>	
Government Contribution (if applicable)	USD 2 748 000
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>USD 5 749 715</b>
<b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b>	
Evaluation Completed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy	
Evaluation Report - Attached	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy	

<b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</b>	
<i>Iraq</i> Agriculture and Food Security Sub-Sector : Agriculture and Water Resources	
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ministry of Agriculture</li><li>Ministry of Planning and Development Coordination</li></ul>	
<b>Programme Duration</b>	
Overall Duration (months):	44 Months
Start Date :	29 Jan 2009
Original End Date :	29 Jul 2010
Actual End date :	30 Sep 2012
Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system?	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Expected Financial Closure date:	30 Sep 2013
<b>Report Submitted By</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Name: Hilal Mohammed</li><li>Title: Projects Manager</li><li>Participating Organization (Lead): FAO</li><li>Email address: <a href="mailto:hilal.mohammed@faoiraq.org">hilal.mohammed@faoiraq.org</a></li></ul>	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national herd of domestic livestock in Iraq stands at approximately 1.5 million head of cattle and 12 million head of sheep and goats. Meat and milk production provide the most important source of dietary protein for the Iraqi people. Moreover, the livelihoods of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population of Iraq depend entirely on the well-being of their livestock as the livestock production system is characterized by an extensive and seasonal migration throughout Iraq and into neighboring countries.

The level and nature of production in Iraq means it is particularly vulnerable to the introduction of several trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs). The country has common land borders with six other countries. It is very difficult to maintain quarantine barriers in the present security situation and there is probably a considerable uncontrolled incoming flow of goods (including animal products) and possibly even live animals.

In Iraq, Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza (HPAI), Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) and Rinderpest are major trans-boundary animal diseases of particular concern. Brucellosis is also a threat and one of the most important Zoonotic diseases that can affect humans.

Unfortunately, local veterinary services and diagnostic facilities have been severely damaged from the war and looting. Furthermore, years of international sanctions meant Iraqi veterinarians did not have the opportunity to receive updated information and participate in recent developments in disease control and surveillance.

The project aimed to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Iraqi veterinary services for effective surveillance and control of Zoonotic and trans-boundary diseases in order to protect livestock from losses and reduce serious threats to human health and safety.

The implementation stage of the project was dedicated to address the identified deficiencies through planning, capacity building and implementation support. This project addressed the key problems and deficiencies related to the breakdown of all branches of the veterinary services in the country, particularly the serious threats to livestock by trans-boundary diseases and increased public health concerns about the occurrence of Zoonotic diseases. Beside the weakened capacity to deliver effective animal health services to the farmer, the most serious addressed was the strengthening of epidemiological and laboratory services to provide disease intelligence for strategy development and communication to the public and agencies.

The following achievements during the life time of the project contributed to the targeted outcomes:

### Prioritization of animal diseases

Four trans-boundary animal and Zoonotic diseases for which control strategies were developed under this project were:

- 1- AIV and related diseases (ND, IB & ILT... etc.)
- 2- FMD
- 3- Rabies
- 4- Brucellosis

FAO assisted in establishing a modern Iraqi Veterinary Service functioning in line with the OIE guidelines and standards for animal disease control and safe trade of animals and animal products. The project contributed to improve animal health services nationwide through capacity building and support to infrastructure development. The project specifically addressed critical technical and institutional aspects of animal health services including veterinary capacity development, disease surveillance and laboratory capacity, emergency preparedness planning, border control and inspection capacity, development of disease

control strategies and support to effective surveillance and control programs for priority Zoonotic and trans-boundary animal diseases.

Several Training courses, workshops and study tours were organized, both local and internationally, in order to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of junior and senior veterinary managers on control strategy development for trans-boundary diseases and then on veterinary legislation for participants from the SVC.

## **I. Purpose**

The project aimed to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Iraqi veterinary services for effective surveillance and control of zoonotic and transboundary diseases in order to protect livestock from losses and reduce serious threats to human health and safety. Protecting livestock from epidemic and endemic diseases and increasing the local production through efficient veterinary services will increase the supply of healthy meat and other animal products (milk, eggs, etc) and will contribute to improve human nutrition, household food security and employment. Furthermore, control of zoonotic diseases in animals will decrease the risk of contamination among the farmers and general public consumers.

The immediate objectives of this project were:

1. Strengthening of the capacity of the Iraqi veterinary services in disease prevention and control
2. Effective surveillance and control of targeted zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases

The key outputs of the project were:

- 1.1 Improved veterinary organization and legislation.
- 1.2 Strengthened institutional capacity for senior veterinary managers
- 1.3 Strengthened capacity for epidemiology and disease information analysis at the central level.
- 1.4 Strengthened capacity of surveillance and response systems at the provincial and local levels.
- 1.5 Strengthened laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases.
- 1.6 Strengthened capacity in veterinary border control and inspection.
- 2.1 Sound control strategies for priority animal diseases (FMD, HPAI, Brucellosis, etc) developed and agreed by stakeholders at all levels.
- 2.2 Targeted and active surveillance programmes in place and implemented for priority animal diseases.
- 2.3 Strategic disease control programmes implemented and monitored.

## **II. Assessment of Programme Results**

### **Outcome 1 Strengthened capacity of the Iraqi Veterinary Services in disease prevention and control.**

#### **Output 1.1: Improved veterinary organization and legislation.**

Two workshops were organized back to back in Amman (15-19 May 2011) on control strategy development for FMD and rabies and then on veterinary legislation for a total of 15 participants from the SVC. The purpose of the FMD/Rabies workshop was to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of senior veterinary managers. During the veterinary legislation workshop, the new veterinary legislation was discussed and extensively reviewed by international experts.

**Output 1.2:** Strengthened institutional capacity for public and private veterinarians.

First workshop was conducted on the 23/7/2009 in Baghdad veterinary hospital. Fifty veterinarians from the six mid governorates of Iraq (Baghdad, Babil, Waist.diayla.Salah-Aldeen and Anbar) who are selected to be involved in the implementation of the project, and representatives of the veterinary colleges in Baghdad and Mosel have participated. During the workshop the projects objectives, activities, work plan and the role of each region in the implementation process were introduced.

A second workshop was conducted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 2009 at the Ministry of Agriculture and water resources in Erbil for the 36 selected veterinarians from Mousil, Dohuk, Sulaymania and Erbil

3<sup>rd</sup> workshop was conducted on 30 Sept 2009 in Baghdad Veterinary Hospital with participation of the 4 sectors leaders and the head of the 16 teams (16 vets) and 40 vets from the Baghdad veterinary hospital. In this workshop the main activities of the 4 sectors and the field teams in Baghdad were reviewed and a work plan was discussed.

An advanced study tour on “Veterinary Services Management” for 10 senior Iraqi Officials from Ministry of Agriculture took place in Morocco from 18 to 27 January 2012. The main goal of this training was to develop a good and comprehensive idea about the evolution and new organization of the veterinary services, motivated essentially by the need of new and innovative approaches to govern veterinary services in order to satisfy the new requirements and challenges for animal health management and food safety. The participants were also able to appreciate the privatization process of veterinary services in Morocco and the relation between private sector and governmental structures.

**Output 1.3:** Strengthened capacity for epidemiology and disease information analysis at the central level.

GIS training course on epidemiology and control of emerging avian for two vets from Ministry of agriculture during 9 November to 4 December 2010 conducted by ISZV (Padova) institute.

A workshop on veterinary Epidemiology and Animal Disease Surveillance for fifteen officials was successfully conducted in Amman from 23 and 25 November, 2010.

**Output 1.4:** Strengthened capacity of surveillance and response systems at the provincial and local levels.

**Output 1.5:** Strengthened laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases.

The equipments provided to MoA has improved its capacity for livestock and poultry disease investigation, diagnosis, and surveillance, This helped MoA to use equipments effectively after all training sessions were completed. Such equipments are not available at the local market easily and therefore it was procured from international market. Lab equipments, chemical, regents, glassware and the extra list of equipments submitted by GSCVS have been delivered to MOA.

A training programme on virological and molecular techniques for the diagnosis of major poultry diseases including avian influenza and Newcastle diseases was organized for four Iraqi veterinarians from 8 November to 4 December, 2009 at the Institute Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSVE) in Italy. The evaluation report of the training was very positive and indicated that the training was very useful for the beneficiaries and their work and responsibilities in the country.

A national workshop on poultry in Iraq was organized in Iraq for 100 experts in coordination with the General Company of veterinary of the Ministry of agriculture. The workshop emphasized on the importance

of the poultry sector and its development in order to identify the difficulties facing the poultry farmers and how they can be assisted.

**Output 1.6:** Strengthened capacity in veterinary border control and inspection.

Additional study tour on “Quarantine and import risk analysis in animal health management” for 10 senior Iraqi Officials was conducted in Morocco in March, 2102. The participants had a good and comprehensive insight about the formal quarantine systems in Morocco.

The General State Veterinary Company (GSCVS) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and other institutions connected to the project activities were organized to ensure smooth implementation of the project. GSCVS staffs from the central government and Kurdistan region, representing all governorates of Iraq were nominated as focal point for the four disease sectors. The implementation teams are selected according to the geographic location and disease sector. Therefore the 400 nominated vets are divided into three groups representing the North, Central and South of Iraq and each group is sub grouped into four according to the selected four diseases.

List of equipments and supplies and their specifications were prepared jointly between FAO and MOA, tenders issued (either from Amman or Rome headquarters) and purchase orders finalized. This concerns mainly laboratory equipment, diagnostic reagents and veterinary chemicals.

**Outcome 2: Effective and sustainable surveillance and control programmes for priority trans-boundary animal and Zoonotic diseases**

**Output 2.1: Sound control strategies for priority animal diseases (FMD, HPAI, Brucellosis, etc) developed and agreed by stakeholders at all levels.**

Logistic assessment was carried out to ensure the delivery of FMD and Rabies Samples to Veterinary institute in UK to be tested.

Four veterinarians from GSCVS have benefited from the training course on Rabies for four weeks (22 September to 19 October, 2010) in Morocco. The training was organized by the Institute Hassan II for Agronomy and veterinary Medicine in Rabat.

Two national workshops on Rabies were conducted in Baghdad 19-20 July, 2010. More than 150 veterinarians from all governorates of Iraq participated.

Two local workshops on FMD and Brucellosis were successfully conducted at national level. The workshops were conducted in Baghdad for 270 participants.

The first meeting of the Project steering Committee (PSC) was held in Amman-Jordan during 5-6 April, 2009. During this meeting the PSC endorsed the list of priority animal diseases on which the project will focus: Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD); Avian Influenza, Newcastle Disease (ND) and other associated diseases such as Rabies and Brucellosis.

Negotiations were through emails conducted with the Brucellosis Unit at *Agence Francaise de Securite Sanitaire des Aliments France* (AFSSA) to hold the training on Laboratory Diagnosis of Brucellosis. The institute contacted FAO that the LOA cannot be signed until approval is given by the AFSSA administration which may delay the process for months. FAO started to look for alternative institutes in Spain (Zaragoza) and UK (Weighbridge). At the end, the training course was successfully conducted in coordination with “FAO/WHO Collaborating centre for Reference and Research on Brucellosis” in UK for two veterinarians staff from MoA during 12-25 May, 2010.

Training on Brucellosis for two veterinarians from GSCVS was undertaken for four weeks, starting from 11/05/2010 at the FAO/WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Brucellosis and OIE Brucellosis Reference Laboratory /Veterinary Laboratories Agency/Weybridge/UK.

**Output 2.2: Targeted active field surveillance programmes in place and implemented for priority animal diseases.**

400 veterinarians were selected from all governorates of Iraq. The 400 vets are distributed according to the locations (governorates) and disease sector. Local workshops started in Baghdad, Irbil, Najaf, Waist, Babil and Karbala to brief the selected veterinarian on the planned activities and their role.

**Output 2.3: Strategic disease control programmes implemented and monitored.**

The Ministry of Agriculture in coordination with FAO conducted an assessment about key strategic crossings: functioning, volumes, needs, etc regarding the check points, the assessment was carried out by specialized team formulated by MoA.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

General - training	Identification of training needs	100%
	Preparation of ToRs for courses	100%
	Identification of training institutes	100%
<b>Outputs 1.1</b> Strengthened veterinary institutional capacity	Preparation of ToRs	100%
	Review veterinary organization and legislation	100%
	Prepare paper and present/circulate to PSC meeting	100%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity for senior veterinary managers	Identification of training site (workshops to be organized by FAO in Amman)	100%
	Contracting of trainer/institute	100%
	Selection of trainees	100%
	Implementation of training	100%
<b>Outputs 1.3</b> Strengthened capacity for epidemiology and disease information analysis at the central level	Identification of required equipment	100%
	Procurement of required equipment	100%
	Identification of training site	100%
	Contracting of trainer/institute	100%
	Selection of trainees	100%
<b>Outputs 1.4</b> Strengthened capacity of surveillance and response systems at the provincial and local levels	Identify information gaps and technical knowledge needs	100%
	Identification of training site	100%
	Contracting of trainer/institute	100%
<b>Outputs 1.5</b> Strengthened laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases	Identification of required equipment	100%
	Procurement, installation of equipment in selected labs	100%
	Identification of training site	100%
	Selection of trainees	100%
	Contract IZSVE/Italian	100%
	Training implementation	100%
<b>Outputs 1.6</b> Strengthened capacity in veterinary border control and inspection	Assess key strategic crossings: functioning, volumes, needs, etc	100%
	Identification of training site (ToT)	100%
	Contracting of trainer/institute	100%

<b>Outputs 2.1</b> Sound control strategies for priority animal diseases (FMD, LPAI/ND, Rabies, Brucellosis) developed and agreed at all levels	Prepare checklist/criteria to identify priority animal diseases	100%
	PSC to agree on priority animal diseases	100%
	Prepare brief justification for MoA priority diseases	100%
	Identification and recruitment of consultant(s)	100%
Brucellosis training	Identification of training institutes	100%
	Selection of trainees	100%
	Contractual process of the training course on Brucellosis with FAO/WHO Collaborating centre for Reference and Research on Brucellosis OIE Brucellosis National Reference Laboratory, Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Surrey, ongoing	100%
Rabies training	Identification of training institutes	100%
	Selection of trainees	100%
	Successful contract was maintained with Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Weybridge, UK. Negotiations regarding TOR; training programme nomination; nominees CVs, logistic arrangements and budget required and conducting the training are completed.	100%
<b>Outputs 2.2</b> Targeted and active surveillance programmes in place and implemented for priority animal diseases	Planning of sero-surveillance campaigns for targeted diseases	100%
	MOA official team selection	100%
	4 National workshops to be conducted in Baghdad for the 400 veterinarian nominated to this programme	100%
<b>Outputs 2.3</b> Strategic disease control programmes implemented and monitored	Field workshops and meeting have occurred.	100%
	Eight posters and folders with 8,000 copies to be designed, printed and distributed nationwide	100%

This project was executed by FAO and implemented jointly by the project management and Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). FAO assists the veterinary body of the MOA, the State Veterinary Company, in strengthening its capacity at central and regional branches for zoonotic and trans-boundary disease control and surveillance. These activities are considered as “public goods” and therefore fall under the responsibility of the government. In addition, FAO is providing technical assistance, expertise and management services. The project has been implemented with full participation and significant resource inputs from the Iraqi MOA and allied institutions. The development and delivery of the project is achieved through a participatory approach including consultations and interactions with key national veterinary staff and training of trainers who, in turn, will train regional veterinary staff.

Inter-agency and Sector Outcome Team (SOT) cooperation is sought concerning the exchange of data and information. In particular, FAO is cooperating and exchanging data with WHO concerning zoonotic diseases transmissible to humans.

Due to the prevailing poor security situation at present in Iraq, management by international staff was done from the FAO-Iraq office in Amman, Jordan. Management decisions are influenced by periodic progress reports from the field. The Project Manager stationed in Amman was in constant communication with the National Project Coordinator (NPC) in Iraq via telephone, e-mail and video conferencing and will visit the field whenever it is possible. The NPC also travel to Amman when necessary to discuss programme planning, monitoring, and technical specification and bids evaluation review on procurement issues. The

Project Steering Committee also meeting in Amman, will provide guidance on the implementation of activities and recommend alternative course of actions when required.

*Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and variances in standard procedures:*

The standard FAO procurement procedures, consisting of tendering through an invited bidding process, are being applied for procurement of all goods and services for this project. However, during the needs identification and procurement process, the endorsement from the Iraqi Ministries for FAO purchases for all equipment and/services is obtained in order to assure maximum ownership, transparency and appropriateness of goods being procured.

MOA's involvement in FAO Procurement Process is as follows:

- FAO and MoA Identification of inputs or services required
- Preparation of detailed specifications, drawings, delivery time and destination
- Listing of local potential suppliers provided by Iraqi Line Ministry and FAO Procurement Service;
- Tenders launched by FAO inviting local and international potential suppliers;
- Technical review of the offers received and preparation of recommendation carried out jointly by FAO/Iraqi Line Ministry;
- Purchase Orders or Contracts issued by FAO.

For regular monitoring and follow up on implementation of the project, the following monitoring systems used: telephone calls, e-mails and reports as well as periodic visits to Amman of NPC and the counterparts (national counterparts and MOA) and to Iraq by the project manager (whenever it is permitted) and continuous copying of the chain of events and correspondence to all pertinent parties.

For reporting purposes, a monthly progress report from the NPC in the field is received by the PROJECT MANAGER who in turn prepares a quarterly monitoring report consisting of parameters, such as project activities as outlined in the work plan, projected dates for the completion of the outlined activities and current status of each project activities both in terms of time and status of work. The Project Manager then submits the reports to the OIC of FAO-Iraq Programme for necessary action and on-forwarding to the Operations Division at headquarters



**ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

	<b><u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Strengthened capacity of the Iraqi Veterinary Services in disease prevention and control.			
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Improved veterinary organization and legislation			
<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> Vet services reviewed with recommendations for organization  <b>Baseline:</b> Vet services not optimally organized <b>Planned Target:</b> Review and recommendations of combined 1 MM consultancy accepted	Achieved	N/A	Reports from consultant and Livestock Dept.
<b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Legislation reviewed with recommendations  <b>Baseline:</b> Legislation not adequate. <b>Planned Target:</b> Review and recommendations of combined 1 MM consultancy accepted.	Achieved	N/A	Reports from consultant and Livestock Dept.
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity for public and private veterinarians.			
<b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Success and number of trainings of a core team of 6 key senior veterinary staff and 16 junior veterinarians.  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 6 key senior veterinary staff and 16 junior veterinarians staff	Achieved	N/A	Reports on training sessions from both participants and trainers and supervisors in the host institutions.
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Strengthened capacity for epidemiology and disease information analysis at the central level.			
<b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of equipment for the Central Epidemiology Unit.  <b>Baseline:</b> Goods already in house include earlier FAO assistance. <b>Planned Target:</b> Central Epidemiology Unit equipped with necessary equipment for data processing, analysis and mapping.	Achieved	N/A	Goods reception reports and Distribution Report.

<p><b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Success and number of trainings for 4 key veterinary staff and 36 junior staff.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> as per current inventory report and recommendation from the previous training, emphasis on the importance of conducting a complementary training course to cover more intensively all other related topics.</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> 4 key veterinary staff and 36 junior staff successfully trained abroad for two weeks as future trainers in disease surveillance systems and disease epidemiology.</p>	Achieved	N/A	Reports on training sessions from both participants and trainers and supervisors in the host institutions.
<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Strengthened capacity of surveillance and response systems at the provincial and local levels.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 1.4.1</b> Number of equipment</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> as per current inventory report</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> Local and provincial vets properly equipped.</p>	Achieved	N/A	Goods reception reports
<p><b>Indicator 1.4.2</b> Number of workshops for 180 junior veterinarians staff and 500 private veterinarians</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Goods already in house include earlier FAO assistance</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> Workshops for 180 junior veterinarians staff and 500 private veterinarians on disease surveillance, reporting, outbreak investigations and response</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports on workshops
<p><b>Indicator 1.4.3</b> Number of awareness campaigns and field days for farmers and workers</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> evaluation of the- workshops, campaigns and field days of the farmers and</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports on awareness campaigns.

workers have indicated the necessity for more intensive training <b>Planned Target:</b> 50% of farmers and animal health workers reached with campaign or field days.			
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Strengthened laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases.			
<b>Indicator 1.5.1</b> Number of equipment for central and provincial labs  <b>Baseline:</b> Goods already in house include FAO assistance <b>Planned Target:</b> Equipment procured and installed in selected labs.	Achieved	N/A	Goods reception reports.
<b>Indicator 1.5.2</b> Success and number of trainings for 16 veterinary central laboratory staff and 36 veterinarians from provisional labs.  <b>Baseline:</b> Trainees ,trainers and the supervisors in the host institutes of the previous training agreed that the training period was too short to cover all the topics <b>Planned Target:</b> 16 veterinary laboratory staff (central and provincial) and 36 veterinarians from provisional labs trained.	Achieved	N/A	Reports on training sessions from both participants and trainers and supervisors in the host institutions.
<b>Output 1.6:</b> Strengthened capacity in veterinary border control and inspection.			
<b>Indicator 1.6.1</b> Success and number of trainings for 6 inspection specialists and 46 junior veterinarians.  <b>Baseline:</b> Trainees ,trainers and the supervisors in the host institutes of the previous training agreed that the training period was too short to cover all the topics <b>Planned Target:</b> 6 key veterinary staff selected and trained as future trainers in addition to 46 junior veterinarians.	Achieved	N/A	Reports on training sessions from both participants and trainers and supervisors in the host institutions.

<b>Outcome 2:</b> - Effective and sustainable surveillance and control programmes for priority transboundary animal and Zoonotic diseases			
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Sound control strategies for priority animal diseases (FMD, HPAI, Brucellosis, etc) developed and agreed by stakeholders at all levels.			
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> International consultancies for review or development strategy plans with senior veterinary staff of MoA</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Preparedness plans and control strategies not yet properly formulated  <b>Planned Target:</b> An HPAI emergency preparedness plan, and control strategies for priority TADs and zoonotic diseases FMD, Brucellosis developed and agreed.</p>	Achieved	N/A	Consultancy reports, draft plans and strategies
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Targeted active field surveillance programmes in place and implemented for priority animal diseases.			
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Number of sero-surveillances of targeted diseases and data from lab findings on ruminants for specific diseases (FMD and Brucellosis).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Results are not verified.  <b>Planned Target:</b> Trainings for 4 key veterinarian staff, 200 junior veterinarian staff and 600 private veterinarians.</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports
<b>Output 2.3 Strategic disease control programmes implemented and monitored.</b>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.1</b> Number of campaigns organized and animals vaccinated per geographical location</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Results are not verified  <b>Planned Target:</b> Disease control campaigns in line with the agreed national disease control programmes implemented</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.2</b> Degree of vaccination coverage of cattle and small ruminants.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Results are not verified  <b>Planned Target:</b> vaccination coverage of cattle and small ruminants increased (80- 90%) for specific diseases (FMD and Brucellosis)</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports

<p><b>Indicator 2.3.3</b> The same staff and private veterinarians who will target the output in 2.2 will be involved in this output.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Results are not verified</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> The same staff and private veterinarians who will target the output in 2.2 will be involved in this output</p>	Achieved	N/A	Field reports
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### iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no programme evaluation have been done yet?

The project design takes into account lessons learned in previous assistance programmes in Iraq in terms of proper planning of project activities, dealing with security constraints and limitations, early recruitment of project national and international staff and involving the implementing partners in all stages of project development and delivery. Among the lessons learned, the following may be cited:

- Be very cautious in selecting the implementation sites within Governorates with regard to security conditions. This should be done in full coordination with MoA and other reliable sources of security information.
- Remote management and monitoring, difficult as it is, implies the enhancement of well-qualified and motivated national staff in the field and working with the in-country counterpart organizations in order to link the Amman management structure with the field activities.
- Training courses and study tours outside Iraq, albeit in the region, provide an extra and valuable added dimension as they allow for learning from more technically advanced and diversified countries with more sophisticated livestock systems. Utmost care should be taken that identification and selection of trainees is started as early as possible given current constraints and time required for official MoA nomination procedures, visa, travel etc. Given these constraints, to the extent possible under the current security situation, consideration will also be given to in-country training.
- Given the time requirements, avoid to the extent possible to include major civil works in any project proposal, especially if construction/rehabilitation of facilities is a pre-condition to start the implementation of other project activities.

It should be noted that a number of UNDG ITF funded FAO projects were subjected to a formal independent evaluation, including the project A5-08 'Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq'. The results and recommendations of that evaluation were extremely valuable for the proposed project, and were fully incorporated in this new project.

- Explain challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources etc. What actions were taken to mitigate these challenges? How did such challenges and actions impact on the overall achievement of results? Have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or were there unidentified risks that came up?

Some delays developed because of difficulties in obtaining entry visas for the Iraqi trainees in many counties, be it because of restrictive visa policies, long and time consuming procedures or because of absences of embassies in Baghdad where to apply for visa. Since many training courses are on dangerous zoonotic diseases, also vaccination, health and antibody checking protocols as imposed by the training institute are not easy to comply with in the Iraqi context.

Also the identification of required equipment and the subsequent preparation of technical specifications for large amounts of equipment and supplies, through the agreed collaborative process between FAO and MOA experts, were important but time consuming.

This project is being extended in order to conduct additional training and procurement of laboratory equipment. Most of the training that was outlined under the objectives and outputs has been completed, and the remaining budget is allocated for procurement of modern disease diagnosis equipment, however with remaining budget and emergency need for training on rabies, virology, FMD, and additional training sessions have been planned in the next 6 months.

The additional equipment, which MoA has requested to better enable them for livestock and poultry disease investigation, diagnosis, and surveillance, is urgently required to be completed, using the extension time. This will help MoA to use equipment effectively after all training sessions are completed. Such equipment is currently not available in MoA or in the local market easily and therefore international tenders have already been underway to purchase and install the equipment.

In light of the above, the project has been extended to complete the remaining project activities.

#### iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

**Problem / Challenge faced:** Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

**Programme Interventions:** How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

**Result (if applicable):** Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

**Lessons Learned:** What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?