

Summary of the the Evaluation

1 . Outline of the Project		
Countries:	Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam	Project Name: Regional Cooperation Project for Animal Disease Control Among Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam Phase 2
Sector:	Animal health	Type of Cooperation: Technical Cooperation Project
Department in-Charge:	Paddy Field Based Area Group, Rural Development Department	Amount (At the time of Review): 3.8 billion yen
Period of Cooperation	(R/D): 13 Feb 2008- 12 Feb 2011	Cooperating Agencies of Japanese Side: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
	(Extension):	Other Related Cooperation: None
	(F/U):	
	(E/N):	
C/P Agencies:		
Cambodia	Dept. of Animal Health and Production,	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Lao P.D.R.	Dept. of Livestock and Fisheries,	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Malaysia	Dept. of Veterinary Services,	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry
Myanmar	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department,	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Thailand	Department of Livestock Development,	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Vietnam	Department of Animal Health,	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<p>1-1 Background of the Project</p> <p>Recently, political and economic situation in member countries has become stabilized and improved, and the distribution of agricultural products across the border has been promoted. Particularly, cross-border movements of livestock have been increasing, and the condition of animal health has been threatened with insufficient organizational and technical system to manage and control the spreading of animal diseases in these areas. Therefore, Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation Project for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and neighboring countries</p>		

(hereinafter referred to as "the ADC-1 Project") had been implemented from December 2001 to December 2006.

As a result of the ADC-1 project, regional cooperation system and resources for animal disease control were strengthened, and the technologies of animal disease control were improved. At the same time, it was confirmed that member countries had an intention to commonly enhance the surveillance capacity as a next step.

Based on the above background, the member countries made a new request to the Government of Japan for the next phase of the project, the Regional Cooperation Project for Animal Disease Control among Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as "the ADC-2 project") aimed at strengthening the surveillance capacity for animal diseases.

1-2 Summary of the Project

(1) Overall Goal

The surveillance structure for animal diseases is established among member countries.

(2) Project Purpose

The surveillance structure for animal diseases is established between field (pilot site), local and central level in each member country.

(3) Expected Outputs

- 1 Surveillance techniques for animal diseases are strengthened in each member country.
- 2 Surveillance information system for animal diseases is strengthened in each member country.
- 3 Regional structure for animal disease surveillance is built among member countries.

(4) Inputs (At the Time of the Review, Jan 2010)

<Japanese Side>

Long-term Experts	3 Experts	Provision of Equipment*	29,000 thousand yen
Short-term Experts	55 months	Local Cost	143,000 thousand yen
Training in Japan	7 persons		

* including local procurement and others

<Member Countries>

Cambodia	Allocation of C/P: 5 persons	Counterpart Funding: —
	-Hosting Regional Meetings, Training (incl. workshops): 1 time (5 th RJCC)	
Lao P.D.R.	Allocation of C/P: 4 persons	Counterpart Funding: US\$2,500
Malaysia	Allocation of C/P: 8 persons	Counterpart Funding: US\$16,399
	-Hosting Regional Meetings, Trainings (incl. workshops): 5 times	
	-Dispatch of Regional Experts on laboratory related diagnosis techniques	

	to the member countries		
Myanmar	Allocation of C/P: 11 persons	Counterpart 22,711,150KYATS	Funding:
	-Hosting Regional Meetings, Training (incl. workshops): 1 time (4 th RJCC)		
Thailand	Allocation of C/P: 9 persons	Counterpart Funding: 3,525,000THB	
	-Hosting Regional Meetings, Trainings (incl. workshops): 8 times		
Vietnam	Allocation of C/P: 8 persons	Counterpart US\$22,400	Funding:
	-Hosting Regional Meetings, Trainings and Workshops: 1 time (3 rd RJCC)		
	-Dispatch of Regional Experts on EPI study models and animal quarantine to the member countries		

2. Outline of the Mid-Term Review Team

Members of the Study Team:

Title	Name	Position
Team Leader	Dr. Yusuke TADA	Senior Advisor, JICA
Animal Disease Control	Dr. Takayuki KUBOTA	National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Planning Management	Mr. Hiroshi HIDAKA	Advisor, Paddy Field Based Farming Area Division 1, Rural Development Department, JICA
Evaluation/Analysis 1	Mr. Hiroyuki OKUDA	Consultant, Inter-Works Co., Ltd
Evaluation/Analysis 2	Ms. Saori FUJIMOTO	Consultant, Inter-Works Co., Ltd
Evaluation/Analysis 3	Mr. Kaneyasu IDA	Consultant, Inter-Works Co., Ltd
Period of the Review:	5 Dec 2010 – 14 Jan 2011	Type of Evaluation: Terminal Evaluation

3. Summary of Evaluation

(1) Cambodia

The In-Country Program implemented for Cambodia were (1) to strengthen the capacity of the provincial laboratory and (2) to strengthen animal disease surveillance system. The provincial laboratory has been strengthened in that the staff members acquired basic diagnostic techniques of parasitology and bacteriology through the provision of training and laboratory equipment. They are now able to apply such techniques for epidemiological study. Laboratory-based training combined with actual epidemiological study was very effective to give staff members a clear understanding of parasitological examinations. The bacteriology unit was newly established and its staff members were well trained. Yet, they need to be further trained to fully utilize the acquired diagnostic techniques in practice. Measures should be also taken to increase the usage of the laboratory because it is a relatively new organization and the number of samples submitted by farmers is still low. In order to strengthen the animal disease surveillance system, epidemiological study was conducted by the staff of the PAHPO, the DAHPO and VAHWs. They have acquired good knowledge of epidemiological study as well as they have understood its importance.

They are now confident in how to conduct epidemiological study as they have already conducted such a study and presented its result at a epidemiology study model workshop organized by the project in Bangkok. The continuity of epidemiological study after the project duration will depend on external assistance due to budgetary constraints of the Government.

(2) Laos

The ICP for Laos was very much similar to that of Cambodia in terms of its objectives, the scope and the method of assistance and organizational and institutional settings. The In-Country Program implemented for Laos were (1) to strengthen the capacity of the provincial laboratory and (2) to strengthen animal disease surveillance system. The provincial laboratory has been strengthened in that the staff members acquired basic diagnostic techniques of parasitology and bacteriology through the provision of training and laboratory equipment. Measures should be also taken to increase the usage of the laboratory because it is a relatively new organization and the number of samples submitted by farmers is still low. In this context, the PAFO has submitted a proposal to a donor agency for a livestock development project with a component to utilize the improved functions of the laboratory. The PAFO has also developed plans to utilize the laboratory for collaborative activities with other line agencies. It is expected that sustainability will be secured when any of these proposal/plans is accepted. In order to strengthen the animal disease surveillance system, epidemiological study was conducted by the staff of the PAFO, the DAFO and VVWs. They have acquired good knowledge of epidemiological study as well as they have understood its importance. They are now confident in how to conduct epidemiological study as they have already conducted such a study and presented its result at a epidemiology study model workshop organized by the project in Bangkok. The continuity of epidemiological study after the project duration will depend on external assistance due to budgetary constraints of the Government.

(3) Malaysia

The In-country program for Malaysia aimed at strengthening the surveillance capacity on ND (the Newcastle Disease) between Pontian DVO (District Veterinary Office), Johor SVS (State Veterinary Services), RVL-JB (Regional Veterinary Laboratory of Johore Bharu) and DVS (Department of Veterinary Services). With the assistance of short-term experts, RVL-JB has been capacitated with new diagnostic techniques on ND. Active surveillance regularly conducted by DVO and SVS has been improved due to the development of standardized forms, organized plan and sampling procedures, and deepened understanding on surveillance by staff through training. The online database “Avian Disease Information System (ADIS)” was set up in October 2010 and the information network among DVO/SVS/RVL-JB/DVS is strengthened as field investigation and laboratory findings are compiled and coordinated on the system. Findings from the active surveillance makes DVS consider the revision of current ND vaccination program. The Veterinary Research Institute (VRI) has advanced ASEAN contribution on animal disease by hosting regional workshops and dispatching follow-up trainers to other member countries. These attainments of the project will be sustained because of a strong commitment of DVS. Recommendations include the continuous strengthening of surveillance

techniques and surveillance information system and capacity review of DVD/SVS for active surveillance.

(4) Myanmar

The In-country program for Myanmar aimed at 1) strengthening veterinary services for small-scale dairy farmers in Amarapura and Pyin Po Lwin Township (T/S), and 2) improving disease information network from villages to Mandalay division and central administration. Clinical diagnostic skills on Brucellosis and Tuberculosis as well as other general diseases such as sub-clinical mastitis and reproductive disturbances were introduced by short-term experts to the T/S office where a mini-laboratory and the Veterinary Drug Cabinet (VDC) were established. Veterinary officers of the T/S sustain the VDC by creating a revolving fund and provide improved veterinary services to small-scale dairy farmers. The Regional Veterinary Laboratory in Mandalay (RVL-Mdl) are equipped with new diagnostic techniques on Brucellosis and Tuberculosis. Active surveillance on the two infectious diseases was conducted by RVL-Mdl and T.S offices. Therefore, the surveillance system has also been strengthened with the relationship built and improved between T/S officers and AHW/farmers through project activities. Yet, it is difficult to continue active surveillance with their own budget as such a surveillance requires considerable financial and human resources. The evaluation team recommended that active surveillance on Brucellosis and Tuberculosis should be extended to commercial farms in collaboration with Myanmar Livestock Federation. Third country training should be also organized for continual development of diagnostic skills. The team also recommended that the improved functions of the mini-lab should be publicized and promoted to potential users.

(5) Thailand

The In-Country Program implemented for Thailand were (1) to strengthen diagnostic capacity and animal disease surveillance of Mae Hong Son (MHS) Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) and (2) to pilot study qualitative risk assessment of the introduction of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) by the importation of cattle and buffalos at MHS-AQS. A mini-laboratory was established in the MHS-AQS so that the MHS-AQS would be able to efficiently diagnose imported cattle and buffalos instead of sending samples to a regional laboratory. Regional laboratories trained the MHS-AQS laboratory staff to diagnose Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and FMD while JICA provided laboratory equipment. As a result, the MHS-AQS has been able to detect these animal diseases at entry points. Given the magnitude of animal importation, Northern Thailand is still the most focused region by DLD. The MHS-AQS laboratory developed under the Project is seen by DLD as the model to establish seven to eight laboratories in the Northern region in due course. Progress in the risk assessment study was slow paced because it took some time to determine the scope and the method of study. Yet, the DLD counterparts successfully completed the study in the final year of the project duration, assisted by regional and Japanese experts in epidemiology. The result of the study was presented at the third regional epidemiology workshop and also presented to traders as well as other DLD staff at the MHS-AQS. The study will also serve as the model study for other stations. It is expected, when such a

study is periodically conducted, the animal quarantine stations will be able to identify important measures to prevent animal diseases at entry points in a systematic manner.

(6) Vietnam

The In-country program for Vietnam aims at strengthening diagnostic skills and the surveillance information system for animal diseases in two districts in Quang Nam province. The technical capacity of the Regional Animal Health Office No.4 (RAHO4) has been strengthened with the assistance of short-term expert who introduced a number of new diagnostic techniques. The new laboratory has become operational at Sub-Department of Animal Health in Quang Nam (SDAH-QN) to conduct basic parasitological and bacteriological diagnosis in its jurisdiction. Communication devices have been introduced to the District Veterinary Services (DVS), and clinical knowledge of staff and AHW has been improved through training. The surveillance information system among RAHO4, SDAH-QN and DVS has been improved due to the developed capacities at each level. Active surveillance on CSF proved to be effective in that it had raised awareness of staff, but at present its impact and sustainability is viewed as low because the study is not yet complete. The active surveillance on PRRS, an add-on to the project's epidemiology survey on CSF, yielded its findings, but its impact for PRRS control and warning is still limited. The continuity of active surveillance after the project duration is not high; however, the other outputs of the project will be sustained, taking advantage of the existing institutional structure for surveillance information system. The evaluation team recommended that the SDAH-QN should obtain accreditations for some examinations, and prepare a detailed development plan of the laboratory and generate revenue from its services. The team also recommended that refresher training should be provided to AHWs when they renew their license.

(7) Regional cooperation

A salient feature of this project was to facilitate project activities through extensive use of regional resources from the six member countries. Malaysia (DVS and RVL-JB) was committed to assist the other countries in improving diagnostic capacity. Thailand (DLD and NIAH) supported epidemiology and the improvement of quarantine systems of the member countries. The project significantly contributed to the strengthening of formal and informal networks and communication channels among the relevant organizations. This is an important asset for the six countries in effectively tackling large-scaled, trans-boundary outbreaks of animal diseases. The project helped the six countries periodically organize the central laboratory directors' meeting and also facilitated the signing of joint statements by the six countries for the harmonization of animal movement system. Therefore, we can say that the project helped institutionalize regional cooperation in the field of animal disease control. The prospect of sustainability of the central laboratory directors' meeting is positive as the FAO and OIE are committed to support the member countries after the project duration. The sustainability of the efforts towards the harmonization of animal movement management system initiated by this project is low as either an institutional or financial arrangement is not in place. It is assumed that regional cooperation activities, particularly technical cooperation would be sustained based on the existing bilateral and multilateral agreements among the member countries.