Veterinarians Without Borders Leads Livestock Disease Surveillance Training in Uganda and Ethiopia:

Veterinarians Without Borders fielded 33 volunteers and 2 staff for a total of 1,267 volunteer days and with a value of $595,490 volunteer time leveraged. We secured another $225,000 in donations and direct cost sharing with our partners. We had 19 press releases, 59 media events and 55 group presentations. We trained 2060 people and directly assisted 2258. We have been able to complete 2 Masters theses as well, one from a student at Makerere, the other the University of California, Davis.

In October of 2014, Drs. Andrew Clark, Corrie Brown and Thomas Graham spent 3 weeks in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia coordinating implementation of Veterinarians Without Borders (VWB) programs in East Africa. We successfully tied our work with existing programs in Ethiopia and Uganda; with Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, CNFA, Heifer International, and African Union-Intercontinental Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), as well as introducing our work to the missions in Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Kampala. There is good synergy between VWB’s work and existing United States Government projects across East Africa. We have developed working relationships with Makerere University and Muni University in Uganda as well as Gondar and Mekelle University in Ethiopia in addition to other organizations that will support and directly benefit from this work. We have developed a wide reaching MOU with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), serving livestock needs globally, and ILRI has a strong presence in East Africa. Similarly, we have been able to create a working MOU with Heifer International to interface our work with that of the East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) Project, a consortium of Heifer International, the World Agroforestry Centre, TechnoServe, African Breeders Service, ILRI and Elanco. Lastly, we have developed a very strong partnership with the National Agricultural Research Organization, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Uganda, particularly in Arua. This arrangement has allowed for a strong cost sharing model that could serve as a template for cooperation across USG contracts. In a similar vein, we have good working relationships with the Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU) for our work in sleeping sickness.
In Ethiopia and Uganda, livestock production has vibrant societal ties for both food production and wealth. Livestock are critical to economic livelihoods in rural areas. One goat can provide much needed income and determine a farmer’s ability to pay school fees or purchase required school uniforms for children. Yet, transboundary animal diseases (TADs) such as foot-and-mouth disease, Newcastle Disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis and several other production limiting and high morbidity/mortality diseases are endemic. These diseases hurt farmers by interrupting the livestock value chain through reproductive failure, growth, milk production and trade losses, as well as some causing severe human disease. TADs have a negative impact on local economies, rippling through national economies, the East African region and the continent as a whole.

The USAID Farmer-to-Farmer grant awarded to VWB is to implement training in transboundary disease control through both education capacity building, and training in disease recognition and diagnostic methods for diagnosis and disease reporting, to facilitate response. The content of each workshop was developed in partnership with the AU-IBAR Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) initiative which was based directly on successful US models of livestock disease control. The SMP-AH is a framework for uniform surveillance, epidemiology, disease prevention and control of TADs throughout Africa, being implemented first in Eastern Africa. The framework was released by AU-IBAR in early 2014 in order to reduce disease and enhance trade in the region. VWB is collaborating on this project with the Ethiopian Ministries of Agriculture (MoA) and Ugandan MAAIF, and has the support of the Ugandan and Ethiopia Veterinary Associations. For community outreach and coordination in Uganda, VWB is partnered with Multipurpose Training and Community Empowerment Association (MTCEA), Heifer International, ILRI, NARO and several Ugandan dairy and beef cooperatives to perform this work. We are similarly working with Ethiopian organizations to achieve the same success in our programs there.

There have been four Syndromic Surveillance for Livestock Health (SSLH) training efforts in Uganda and one in Ethiopia. These programs involve farmers and district veterinary officers (DVOs) and their staff, as well as five community based programs for disease surveillance and community based producer and health worker trainings. This work has extended across much of Uganda from the Mt. Elgon region (Eastern region), to Arua (North Western region), and through districts in Central, Southern and Western Uganda. In Ethiopia the focus was Debre Zeit and the surrounding livestock communities serving the capital, Addis Ababa, as well as a community-based disease control effort in Gondar examining tuberculosis, brucellosis and mastitis in dairy herds there.

In November of 2014, in preparation to field the first team of veterinary volunteers, Dr. Corrie Brown presented an overview to the Uganda Veterinary Association Annual Conference at Hotel Africana to roll out the SSLH program in Uganda.

In the same month, Veterinarians Without Borders (VWB) sent its first team to southeastern Uganda to implement a series of workshops focused on increasing surveillance and reporting of TADs. The team included Dr. Corrie Brown, plus 3 VWB volunteers - Drs. Will Sander, Cris Young and Kate Varela. Eight 3-day courses were delivered, bringing together the people on the ground, producers, livestock traders and marketers, animal health workers, and butchers with
their DVO and their sub-county veterinary officer to build relationships to enhance disease recognition, communication and syndromic surveillance. In this training, 194 people were trained in 7 districts. The *Syndromic Surveillance Manual for Enhanced Recognition of Transboundary Animal Diseases*, prepared by the USDA/USAID and AU-IBAR, and promoted by the Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, was used as the training manual. These manuals were a donation from USAID PREDICT program.

The objective was to increase awareness of TADs and increase reporting of these diseases to local veterinary authorities, ultimately improving passive surveillance for more effective disease control. Each DVO is responsible for coordinating surveillance in their district and reporting TADs to the Ministry of Agriculture. However, due to poor communication between farmers and veterinary officers, limited resources and limited surveillance training, outbreaks often go unreported until it is too late. Increased, rapid disease detection and reporting from the field to the DVO could reduce or prevent major outbreaks and improve animal health and livestock trade, and this is a core plank in a successful national animal health system, as described in the standards put forward by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). There are a number of reasons for limitations to reporting and these will be addressed over time as the project gains data. The lack of compensation to restrict animal movement or to slaughter animals without reimbursement is a marked disincentive for producers to report.

In December-January of 2014-2015, volunteers Andrea Hanson and Maggie Troxell, who have worked in Uganda over the past three years, helped VWB in making local connections for our second SSLH training, held in Western Uganda. The two worked with local partners in Western Uganda to facilitate work to be done in March (SSLH training program) and June (Eastern Uganda poultry work). They have worked in Uganda over the past three years and they met with DVOs and others to prepare those communities for our work. The major part of their work involves maintaining an orphanage and as part of this activity with VWB, they administered a nutritional survey to get a better understanding of the use of animal source foods. Most people in the region consume milk, eggs or meat only once a week, indicating a marked lack of high quality dietary protein. One hundred sixty people were directly assisted in this work in the orphanage and much of the preparative work for SSLH was laid out for March (Western Uganda) and June (Eastern Uganda, Mt. Elgon).

Following preparative work by Andrea Hanson and Maggie Troxell in December, Drs. Kate Varela, Jennifer Siembieda, Roger Ellis, and Ms. Jessica Coote delivered our second series of SSLH trainings, seven two-day workshops to farmers, traders, community animal health workers, public health officials, and veterinarians in western Uganda. The workshops were facilitated by MTCEA, the same local NGO that helped with our first SSLH training. Objectives, training manuals, facilitation, were all as described for the first SSLH. A total of 231 stakeholders were trained and each district formed a working group under the guidance of MTCEA to ensure successful implementation and downstream training would be achieved.

In June 2015, a series of programs aimed at enhancing veterinary skills in diagnostics was conducted in Uganda. This series of workshops was done in collaboration and with mutual support from the American College of Veterinary Pathologists and Michigan State University. Workshops were given on basic field necropsy techniques and general mechanisms of disease. Dr. Sarah Corner, Michigan State University, led the effort, and she was assisted by veterinary
students Marek Mrzyglocki, from the Virginia Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine, as well as Kendra Andrie and Chelsea van Assche, from Michigan State University. District veterinary officers and their staff as well as faculty from Makerere University, Uganda Wildlife Authority veterinarians, and National Animal Disease, Diagnostic and Epidemiology Center professionals were all involved in this participatory training aimed at improving proper necropsy, sample collection and handling, as well as TAD reporting for compliance with OIE certifications. This seven week program trained 88 professional disease control personnel.

In June, Dr. Corrie Brown and three VWB volunteers led our first SSLH trainings in Ethiopia. Volunteers included Drs. Linda Logan, Director International Programs, Texas A and M University, Andrea Torres, private veterinary clinical pathologist, and Ms. Jessica Kania, veterinary student, Washington State University. Seven districts were covered, all in Oromia, focusing on the area around Addis Ababa and Debre Zeit. There were no local NGOs to facilitate this training, instead we worked with the Director of the Oromia Region, Dr. Nigussie, who met with all the district veterinary officers, found training sites, and facilitated the invitations. Objectives, participatory training methods, and distribution of training manuals were all done as for the SSLH trainings in Ethiopia. There were some minor modifications however, as the systems of farming have some distinct differences and also the connections between the District Veterinary Office and the farmers are far more tenuous in Ethiopia than in Uganda. They were able to train 282 producers and veterinarians in transboundary disease control methods and make good ties to the local producers, livestock value chain support organizations and local veterinarians.

In June and July, Dr. Cindy Facciolla (University of California, Davis Masters in Preventive Veterinary Medicine and Masters in International Development) and Ms. Jenny Tsai, UC Davis veterinary student, traveled to Mt. Elgon to teach poultry management and disease control. This was an extension of the work that Andrea Hanson and Maggie Troxell had prepared in December 2014, as part of a cooperative effort with the University Covenant Church, Davis, CA and local Ugandan village leaders. Several of the Ugandan diaspora live in the Davis area and their cooperation and assistance made this bridge. This project aims to reduce the impact and severity of Newcastle Disease virus on village poultry flocks and improve overall poultry productivity. As a result of previous assessments, our team developed several small-scale poultry projects to improve flock health near Mbale, Uganda. This work supports training done this past fall with our first training program in Eastern Uganda. Work by Dr. Facciola and Ms. Tsai included constructing a demonstration chicken coop in Bukigai, providing poultry husbandry lessons in six villages, training poultry owners in vaccination techniques, and facilitating a Newcastle Disease Vaccination plan. This activity is intended to allow each community in the region to independently organize, purchase and administer the thermostable Newcastle Disease virus vaccines and to control this severe disease (90-95% mortality in unvaccinated flocks) along with District veterinary officers. There were approximately 425 producers trained.

Also over the summer, Ms. Sharon Kim, working with Dr. Wondwossen Gebreyes from the Ohio State University, contacted us for collaboration. Working with Dr. Thomas Graham, Sharon, a third year veterinary student, implemented a project examining the prevalence of mastitis, tuberculosis and brucellosis in cattle populations in Northeastern Ethiopia, along with staff from Gondar University. Sixty-six farms were directly assisted and 353 animals examined during the three week survey. Results from disease testing in these herds showed that tuberculosis and
mastitis were high prevalence conditions in these herds and are consequential diseases affecting 10-60% of the population and 100% of all herds. No cattle were determined to have brucellosis. This is an enormous burden of disease that greatly limits human health through milk production losses. This loss of production leads to inanition from a lack of available animal source food for infant and child health. As a result of this information, animal owners and family members can better protect themselves against these serious diseases and improve their dairy cattle’s milk production through prevention and treatment.

In July, a point-of-care disease diagnosis and reporting program was extended from work begun in Iganga, Eastern Uganda to Arua, West Nile, in cooperation with NARO and local District Medical and Veterinary Officers. This is a broader surveillance program that has been a cooperative project also involving ILRI, USDA, Dairy Quality and Ellie Laboratories. Ellie Laboratories (10437 Innovation Dr., Wauwatosa, WI 53226) donated an estimated $75,000 USD in reagents and equipment for brucellosis testing for our point-of-care work. Dairy Quality (210 Pony Drive, Unit 5, Newmarket, ON, CA, L3Y 7B6) and DeLaval (3000 Lakeside Drive, Suite 305S, Bannockburn, IL 60015) donated approximately $15,000 in reagents and equipment for this and the zoonotic disease work in Gondar described in the previous paragraph. Veterinary Consulting Services provided material and technical support for this project that was led by Kellie Curtis, Alex Baker and Michael Graham as part of a Master’s project for Kellie Curtis, University of California, Davis, and Joyce Nguna, Makerere University. Festus Samah, a Liberian student attending Makerere also participated in this work along with VWB volunteers ‘Confer (Western University), Ellen Lapuck (University of Pennsylvania), and Tyrell Kahan (Emory University), over a two month period. There were 100 families directly assisted (700 people), 15 people trained, and the impact extended over districts with approximately 750,000 people.

We continue to discover excellent synergy with others working in the area. Tying community based surveillance and disease control efforts with our training programs we extended this next phase of work to encompass food safety and livestock disease control with our partners in ILRI and Irish Aid through matching funds on their part. In partnership with Dr. Michel Dione at ILRI Uganda (ILRI Funding by Irish AID), VWB developed a slaughter training program for proper handling of slaughter processes. We focused on Uganda’s food security by aiming at controlling waste products from slaughter, as well as meat hygiene. The pig industry in Uganda is undergoing rapid expansion, and it is estimated that the number of pigs has increased tenfold over the last decade. While the numbers are on the rise, pig-borne zoonotic diseases are also becoming more prevalent. Work done in 2013 by ILRI, examining the pig value chain in three districts in Central and Eastern Uganda, unearthed a high burden and range of food-borne pathogens in pork including Taenia solium, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Salmonella, Toxoplasma and Trichinella spiralis. Pig slaughtering happens in the backyard and most butchers do not have access to safe water. Slaughter waste is disposed inadequately where dogs and other roaming animals have access to it, including free ranging pigs and wild suidae (wart hogs, bush hogs, forest hogs), carriers of many of these diseases. Live animal and meat inspection is mostly non-existent because of lack of both qualified personnel and centralized slaughter facilities in the districts. Added to that, a lack of knowledge of best practices for pig slaughter and butchery management has been reported by butchers.
Based on this needs assessment, we focused on building capacity of pork butchers’ best practices in slaughtering and pork handling across Uganda. A group of Michigan State University veterinary students, Kendra Marie Andrie, Chelsea Van Assche, Scott Kramer and Amanda Craig, worked with Festus Samah, a Liberian national studying veterinary medicine in Kampala, to develop both a book and curriculum for a one week training program. Festus Samah proved to be an ideal leader for the project, as he worked in Liberian slaughter facilities for two years prior to his move to Uganda for schooling. Once the manual was developed, the curriculum was assembled, and this group gave workshops in collaboration and coordination with ILRI, enhancing ILRI’s programs, and fulfilling some of VWB’s mandate to enhance reporting. This initial training program targeted 47 traders/butchers and will be repeated by MAAIF trained personnel this November making this a Ugandan-based initiative, as we desired. This work was focused in the Masaka district along Lake Victoria, the current center of pork production in Uganda.

Our fourth and last SSLH program for 2014-2015 was carried out in Southern Uganda by VWB volunteers Drs. Juliane Meisner, University of Washington, Brina Bunt, US Mission in Uganda and Lori Maness, Private Practitioner Wyoming, along with senior veterinary student Jim Kincheloe, University of California, Davis. This again repeated our format for SSLH training, but was done in partnership with the East Africa Dairy Development program. President Museveni specifically requested that we focus on livestock’s highest valued animals, dairy cattle, to directly enhance this value chain to improve Uganda’s milk production nationally. Ronald Bameka, President Museveni’s veterinarian in Kiruhura, was asked by His Excellency to work toward this end for Uganda dairy sector development. Our team worked in Buyende, Kamuli, Kiboga, Ssembabule, Kiruhura, Ibanda and Isingiro, training about 45 per district, reaching about 300 producers, DVO’s and others along the value chain. For this SSLH training, Heifer International donated all of the manuals required for this session.

Each workshop has been extremely rewarding, but not without challenges. Language was a recurring issue, While most people in Uganda and many in Ethiopia speak English, it is important that each training session be translated to the local language, as often our farmer participants have conversational abilities only in their native tongue. Roads washed out by rains or difficult traveling conditions caused serious start-time delays in several workshops. Ensuring buy-in from the DVO’s proved to have some variability. Occasionally we met with DVOs who were not interested in “playing” without additional funds, and there were one or two days when these recalcitrant DVOs even discouraged workshop participation. Fortunately the feedback from the trainings and our solid connections with the CVOs of each country will make this phenomenon less and less likely to occur. A drawback we are facing in the coming year is availability of the manuals. Our stock of manuals donated by the PREDICT program is dwindling and this manual forms not only a core part of the course, but serves as a downstream educator of whole communities.

Having completed our first year of work in Uganda and Ethiopia, VWB’s Farmer-to-Farmer grant provides funding for the next three years to make at least four more trips to Uganda and five to Ethiopia. Our hope is that we reach 80 more districts and over 2,500 more people. Working in places such as the Ruwenzori of Western Uganda and other more remote regions of Eastern, Northern and Southern Uganda is more challenging because the roads are less well developed and much slower to travel on. We expect these same limitations in the farther
reaching communities in Ethiopia as well. Work around Addis Ababa was easier because the infrastructure surrounding the capitol is well developed. These limitations aside, 25 districts were served with about 1,800 people receiving our training or direct intervention. Over the life of our program VWB committed to fielding 48 volunteers and a total of 2,160 volunteer days (as specified in the contract, this assumes 45 days for both in-country and preparative time for fielding as well as writing) with 2,160 people directly trained/assisted. Because of cost sharing and other partnerships we have been able to develop, it is anticipated we will have met these objectives by the end of 2016. Currently we have fielded 31 and many stayed between 6-8 weeks this year. In our first year with 31 volunteers averaging 45 days, we will have performed about 1,360 volunteer days and trained about 80% of our committed contract. Next year we expect 25 volunteers to be doing much the same scope of work with similar work frames as was accomplished this year (1,125 volunteer days). Extrapolating to September 2016 we expect we will have fielded a total of 56 volunteers serving 2,485 total days and will have trained 2,400 or more in transboundary and zoonotic disease control regionally and internationally for all Ethiopians and Ugandans.

As in Uganda, the grant provides funding for six surveillance workshops in Ethiopia which VWB began in June 2015 in the Oromia districts around Addis Ababa. In Uganda there will be continued follow up with District Veterinary Offices and the Ministry of Agriculture’s Chief Veterinary Officer to measure the impact the program has on reporting of TADs. The success of our program can best be measured in long term improvement of reporting and disease control of livestock health, increased trade and economic growth in East Africa. Disease reporting is a key place to start and a specific outcome to measure.

We have begun to compile the baseline reporting data for disease surveillance that is already at the Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries for required disease surveillance. Participant discussions emphasize that this training is a small piece of the puzzle to eliminate TADs in Uganda and Ethiopia. Improving infrastructure, such as reliable roads, consistent electricity and refrigeration capabilities are needed to transport samples and store vaccines. Additional diagnostic laboratories are needed to improve the overall surveillance system, as currently there are very few funded laboratories with modest scope of diagnostic capacity serving each country.

Dr. Michael Apamaku, VWB’s COP for Uganda, has secured this information from Dr. Kauta’s office (chief Veterinary Officer, Uganda), and we will extend this this information both before this year and project this into the future. Dr. Apamaku and Dr. Graham are planning a review paper on disease reporting in Uganda and the reasons the districts do and do not report these diseases.

Summary of major implementation problems:

The largest problems faced are language-based. There are some limitations on transportation, equipment and communication capacity at the district level because of lack of funds for the DVO offices and their personnel to go to, examine and report back to the CVO. This will continue to be a challenge as long as funding limitations persist. Producers lack sufficient funds to support much of this infrastructure, but it may be appropriate to institute a “Check Off” program of assessing the slaughter facilities or perhaps assessing the cattle marketers $1.00 or some
equivalent low sum per head of cattle, $0.25 for sheep, goats and pigs and perhaps $1.00 per
hundred head of poultry. We have had excellent compliance on the part of the districts and their
veterinarians, as well as producers, marketers and others we have trained.

In Ethiopia we cannot have access to these records until we are registered. That process has now
been ongoing for almost a year and the State Minister of Livestock has yet to commit to seeing
this accomplished. We have yet to receive that documentation from Charities and Societies
Association which oversees this process. This also precludes us from operating easily in
Ethiopia, and, as we have been informed, is not a unique problem. Apparently the Gates
Foundation is not registered.

I. M & E Certification:

VWB confirms that it has: a) used established indicators and definitions; b) participated in
regular (annual) workshops reviewing indicators and M&E systems; and c) trained field staff
on indicators and data collection systems. The above mentioned training sessions include
extensive instruction in the collection and reporting of indicators.

II.

Veterinarians Without Borders is conducting reference checks on volunteers. This confirms that
Veterinarians Without Borders:

This confirms that VWB does not engage in transactions with, or provide resources or support to,
individuals and organizations associated with terrorism, including those individuals or entities
that appear on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List maintained by the
U.S. Treasury or the United Nations Security designation list. All potential volunteers are
screened against these and other watch lists and this provision is included in all sub-agreements,
including sub-awards and contracts issued under the F2F award.

This confirms that VWB carries out at least two reference checks on all potential first time F2F
volunteers in addition to other required screening and carries out reference checks on all repeat
F2F volunteers with regard to prior F2F assignments and additional external references, if no
F2F assignments have been completed within the past 24 months.

This confirms that VWB immediately informs the USAID AOR of any negative F2F volunteer
performance or behavior and provides information on such performance or behavior experiences
to other F2F implementing organizations when contacted for reference checks on potential
volunteers.

III. Environmental Compliance
VEGA and its sub awardees have conducted no volunteer assignments that have involved pesticides during the reporting period. We have no key findings or recommendations during the reporting period regarding limitations and successes of the PERSUAP and have no recommendations for technical assistance and training needed to improve pest and pesticide management practice. VEGA has taken no action to assess and disseminate lessons learned and best practices in F2F pesticide use and management during the reporting period, nor have we assessed priority pesticide management needs in the program at large. VEGA has identified no knowledge gaps in pesticide safe use, IPM or other pesticide related issues at this time and has no recommendations regarding needed capacity strengthening.

**PERSUAP Implementation Experience – F2F Assignments:**

Over the period covered by this report, the project has had the following experience in implementing the F2F PERSUAP:

A. **Assignments with Pesticides:** The following Type 1 or 2 (or relevant Type 4) volunteer SOW were completed during the reporting period.

   **None**

B. **Assignments with SOWs in IPM and pesticide safer use:** The following volunteer SOWs in IPM and pesticide safer use were undertaken for the F2F regional program, country program, or country project area as a whole. These differ from the individual assignments addressing pesticide use with specific hosts, which should be included in the table below. These will be relatively limited.

   **None**

C. **Needs for a PERSUAP amendment:** The following needs for a PERSUAP amendment to add pesticides were identified during the reporting period.

   **None**

D. **F2F PERSUAP Assignment Data Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment (Trip) Number</th>
<th>Volunteer Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country F2F Project</th>
<th>PERSUAP Assignment Type</th>
<th>Work Directly with USAID Mission or Mission-funded Project (Type 4) – Check for Yes</th>
<th>Training Syllabus Sent to F2F AOR/Mission Mission Environmental Officer (Type 1) – Check for Yes</th>
<th>Training Attended by USAID (Type 1) – Check for Yes</th>
<th>Training Attended by USAID (Type 1) – Check for Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counts:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\[1\] Required only for PERSUAP Type 1 & 2 SOWs, and for Type 4 SOWs that follow Type 1 & 2 requirements
II. Certifications of assignment and office compliance with PERSUAP guidelines:

A. PERSUAP Compliance – F2F Assignments

VWB certifies that all volunteers have received the F2F Environmental Brochure. For all PERSUAP Type 1, 2 and relevant Type 4 SOWs, VWB further certifies the following have been provided to and developed by the relevant volunteers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 1 SOWs²</th>
<th>Type 2 SOWs²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provided to Volunteer</strong></td>
<td><strong>Developed/Provided by Volunteer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• F2F PERSUAP with Attachments A-H</td>
<td>• F2F PERSUAP with Attachments B, C, F, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SUAP briefing with F2F field staff</td>
<td>• SUAP briefing with F2F field staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementing Partner F2F PERSUAP Questionnaire</td>
<td>• Implementing Partner F2F PERSUAP Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• List of any IPM practices and any tools, forms, protocols, plans from previous volunteers</td>
<td>• List of IPM practices from previous volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Host country list of approved pesticides³</td>
<td>• Host country list of approved pesticides³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Approved pesticide list from any other applicable PERSUAPs</td>
<td>• Approved pesticide list from any other applicable PERSUAPs</td>
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</tbody>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provided to Volunteer</strong></td>
<td><strong>Developed/Provided by Volunteer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Syllabus for training event</td>
<td>• Syllabus for training event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Material Safety Data Sheets (filed in field office)</td>
<td>• Material Safety Data Sheets (filed in field office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Any pesticides that the F2F program should be able to recommend/use which are included on an approved list</td>
<td>• Any pesticides that the F2F program should be able to recommend/use which are included on an approved list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limitations/successes of F2F PERSUAP</td>
<td>• Limitations/successes of F2F PERSUAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommendations for additional support on pesticide management practices</td>
<td>• Recommendations for additional support on pesticide management practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommendations/feedback on local IPM practices</td>
<td>• Recommendations/feedback on local IPM practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Highly Toxic Pesticides (Attachment E)/poor pesticide practices witnessed Tools, forms, protocols, plans for implementation of pesticide-related recommendations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. PERSUAP Compliance – F2F Offices

VWB certifies that all F2F staff have reviewed the F2F Environmental Brochure for staff the fiscal year and that the following have been updated and kept on file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents Updated and on File</th>
<th>Home Office</th>
<th>Field Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Office</strong></td>
<td><strong>Field Office</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• F2F Environmental Brochure for staff</td>
<td>• F2F Environmental Brochure for staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PERSUAP with Attachments A-I</td>
<td>• PERSUAP with Attachments A-I⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Any USAID Mission- or sector-wide PERSUAP</td>
<td>• USAID Mission- or sector-wide PERSUAP(s) for relevant country/sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Host country list of approved pesticides³</td>
<td>• Host country list of approved pesticides³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementing partner F2F PERSUAP Questionnaire, with any</td>
<td>• Implementing partner F2F PERSUAP Questionnaire, with any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² If governed by F2F PERSUAP, Type 4 SOWs should follow requirements for Type 1, 2, or 3 SOWs, as most relevant.
³ Or, letter from host country government stating that there is no list of government-approved pesticides and noting any specific measures that should be taken when F2F volunteers recommend pesticides.
⁴ It is recommended that these documents be translated into local languages for distribution to relevant hosts and partners. Please note if they have been translated (in whole or in part), and if not, why.
Planned activities for the next year:

One U.S. volunteer will work in Moyo for a VWB/ILRI partnership this October and November. They will train Makerere students and District staff in TB testing and blood collection for *Brucella* and *Trypanosoma* (sleeping sickness) diagnostics. We will also be participating in slaughterhouse work for a partnership with the University of Washington to evaluate TB diagnostics. Both projects will include Makerere students and are focused on validating point of care laboratory techniques. This November 15 - December 15 a team is going to West Nile, Uganda (it could be Ethiopia, but we are having issues finalizing that with our registration issues). The program will be a team fielded in West Nile to work in community based teaching, research and disease control and that starts will be done in January-February. At the same time, two primary/secondary teachers are working with Kate Varela to design curricula for colleagues to teach at the community level in 10-14 year old classes under Makerere School of Education faculty directive as we are organizing. That focus will be similar, disease recognition and what to do if you personally have one of these diseases or your animals do. They will be focused on training the next generation with hopes of making this a broader based curriculum. Following that, we field another team to teach SSLH, likely in the Kyoga region. This will continue our partnership with Heifer International and the East Africa Dairy Development programs.

If we can organize well for Ethiopia now, the next work would target Gondar, but that may revert to Mekelle May 9 – June 19, 2016 if not done this fall. Also in May – July Margaret Khaitsa, in cooperation with Mississippi State, will do some cost sharing with their epidemiology course and combine this with our disease surveillance work. Dr. Khaitsa was principle investigator for the USAID higher Education grant implemented here in Uganda over the past 5 years. We will facilitate interaction with Mississippi State and Makerere University students to promote disease control in Uganda. This is a good opportunity to train veterinarians and veterinary students from both Makerere and U.S. based students in SSLH and broad based aspects of disease surveillance and control as we have committed to. The last team for this fiscal year will again base their work in Uganda from July – September and in cooperation with Texas A & M senior veterinary students teaching endemic diseases with EADD producers.

**Uganda**  
**October 15- December 15, 2015**  
Alex Baker  
Brina Bunt  
Henry Tenenbaum: teaching methods of videography for best recording and structure for teaching

**Fielding Ethiopia: Afar Mekelle SSLH**
November 15- December 15, 2015
Angela Dowler
Corrie Brown
Vic Adamson
Uganda: West Nile Kampala
January 10 - April 10, 2016
Kellie Curtis

January 16-February 20, 2016
Alex Baker TB training with Makerere students

January 15-February 15
Fogelberg, Katherine
Jordan Killion
Haylea Stuteville
Conner Carlsen

January 18 – March 12, 2016
Dahlia Grimes,

Chelsea Van Asshe

2/29/2016-4/10/16
John Rossow

Hannah Butcher
Claire Behnke

February 20 - March 26, 2016
Lanette Olsen
Lynn Logan
Erin K. Carlson

Alexandra Baker April - July

Uganda
March 12 - April 9, 2016 Arua West Nile SSLH
Jessie Ingvalson
Kristina McElroy
Karen Lopez
Sarah Speth
Karyn Havas
Sally Ann

Ethiopia Gondar SSLH
May 9 – June 19, 2016
Stephanie Paultre  
Will Sander  
Lauren Richardson  
Samantha Gamble  
Christina M. Fenske  
Jamie Barnabei  

Uganda  
May 20 – June 30  
Kampala-Karamoja  
Thomas W Graham  
Kelsie Kennicutt  

May – July 15  
Margaret Khaitsa: is cost sharing with 3 Students. We will do epidemiology and disease surveillance training. This is a good opportunity to both Makerere and US based students in SSLH  

Uganda  
August 1-31, 2016  
Jeffrey Musser and 3 students to work on endemic diseases (many are transboundary) limiting livestock production in addition to broader transboundary disease control.  

Claire Behnke  
Cher Hung  
Alison Keggan  
Kelly Schwaner  
Courtney Bartels  
Yaritbel Torres  
Antwan Cuffie  
Julie Thompson  
Anna Catherine Bowden  
Katherine Franc  
Taylor Winkelman  
Brian Joseph