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**REPORT ON THE
WORKSHOP ON REGIONAL AND NATIONAL
PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT IN VETERINARY
PUBLIC HEALTH**

Mogadishu, 12 - 19 December 1983



**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

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REPORT ON
THE WORKSHOP ON REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT
IN VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH
SOMALIA

Mogadishu, 12 - 19 December 1983

The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the World Health Organization.

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I INTRODUCTION

The Workshop was opened by H.E. Dr M. Ali Nur, Minister of Livestock Forestry and Range, representing the Government of Somalia. He welcomed the participants to his country and stressed the significance of the Workshop for the future technical cooperation between countries and ministries in the control of zoonoses and food-borne diseases. Dr A. Amini, WHO Representative and Programme Coordinator in Somalia conveyed the greetings of Dr Hussein A. Gezairy, Director, Eastern Mediterranean Region, who in his message, briefly reviewed the Veterinary Public Health (VPH) condition in the Region and described scope and purpose of the Workshop. The opening speeches are given in Annexes I and II.

The Workshop convened high officials responsible for national medical, and veterinary services and for veterinary education in the Eastern Mediterranean Reion. List of Participants is attached (Annex III).

Dr Ali Yusuf Ahmed (Somalia) was elected chairman, Dr Abdel Ghani Al Nahar (Jordan) and Professor I.E. Mustafa (Sudan) as Vice Chairmen, Prof. Said Soliman (Egypt) was appointed as Rapporteur.

The Workshop objectives were:

1. to define the roles, responsibilities and duties of various sectors: health, agriculture, etc. in VPH services;
2. to define the roles of training and research in intersectoral planning and management of national programmes;
3. to design an outline of a plan of action for national VPH services based on intersectoral coordination and community participation.

It became apparent that management tools and procedures for programme planning and formulation are still to be adopted by officials in a number of countries, where as health systems research has generally to be initiated in the countries in order to provide basic information for the appropriate programme planning and management.

Emphasis was therefore placed on the initiation and support of health system research and this is reflected in the following report.

II CURRENT SITUATION OF VPH SERVICES IN THE EMR REGION

1. The VPH concept and practice

The veterinary public services are those activities in which the professional veterinary skills, knowledge and resources are utilized for the protection of human health.

The VPH activities as specified in the report of the joint FAO/WHO expert committee on Veterinary Public Health (1975) are summarized as follows:

- (i) Zoonoses diagnosis, surveillance and control.
- (ii) Food hygiene and food control (food from animal origin).
- (iii) Hygiene pertaining to animal industry.
- (iv) Laboratory animal medicine and comparative medicine.

The importance of the various VPH activities as well as their feasibility in the countries participating in this workshop was analysed and assessed. It was realized that appropriate organization and management of the VPH services are needed in the various countries. If this is achieved then the feasibility of the services can be assessed even to minute detail, e.g. the cost/benefit values for a particular zoonosis control programme.

It was recorded that variable degrees of VPH services are performed by veterinarians in the nine countries of EMR whose representatives participated in this workshop. Table (1) gives the number of veterinarians working in the represented countries and the specific fields of activities engaged in.

Table 1

The status of the VPH Services, the number of veterinarians involved specific fields of activities and the functioning performed in the nine countries

Country	Total no. of veterinarians	Number working full time VPH	Field of activity in which veterinarians are involved			
			ZOONOSES S/D/C	FOOD H/C	HYG. A.I	Lab. An/Comp. M
Egypt	10 000	N.S.	+	+	+	+
Iraq	1 600	43*	+	+	-	-
Jordan	260	36	+	+	-	+
Pakistan	4 000	N.S.	+	+	+	+
Saudi Arabia	96+	N.S.	-	+	+	
Somalia	270	15	+	+	+	
Sudan	1 000	N.S.	+	+	-	
Syria	1 000	N.S.		+	-	
Yemen Arab Republic	46	6	+	+	-	

Key to Table (1)

* Number of veterinarians working in meat inspection.

N.S. Number is Not Specified.
 S/D/C Zoonoses diagnosis, surveillance, and control
 H/C Food hygiene and food control
 HYG. A.I. Hygiene pertaining to Animal Industry
 Lab. An./Comp. M. Laboratory Animal and Comparative Medicine

2. The VPH Administration

In all nine countries of the Region, the VPH activities are primarily performed by veterinarians who are employed by the Ministry of Agriculture or other Ministries dealing with veterinary services, and the Ministry of Health. In some countries, however, other ministries are involved. This includes the municipalities. Table 2 summarizes the activities performed and the ministerial administrative set-up of the VPH services in the nine countries.

Table 2
 VPH activities and their ministerial administrative set-up in the nine represented countries of the EMR

Country	VPH activity performed	Responsible Ministry
Egypt	Zoonoses control and meat inspection	Ministries of Agriculture and of Health
Iraq	Zoonoses control and meat inspection	Ministry of Agriculture
Jordan	Zoonoses control and meat inspection	Ministries of Agriculture, of Health and of Supply and Municipalities.
Pakistan	Meat inspection, zoonoses control	Ministries of Agriculture, of Municipalities and of Health.
Saudi Arabia	Meat inspection	Ministry of Municipalities
Somalia	Zoonoses Control and meat inspection	Ministries of Livestock Forestry and Range, of Health and of Municipalities
Sudan	Meat inspection, milk hygiene zoonoses control, rabies control	Ministries of Agriculture, of Health and of Municipalities.
Syria	Disease control including zoonoses Meat inspection	Ministry of Agriculture Municipalities
Yemen Arab Republic	Meat inspection, zoonoses control	Ministries of Agriculture and Fishers, of Municipalities and of Public Health

3. Organization of the Veterinary Public Health Services

For almost three decades, WHO and several National Governments have been recommending the establishment of veterinary public health units within the Government health services in order to further promote the veterinary services which have repercussions on human health. The experience gained throughout this time in several countries showed that the impact of the VPH activities on public health has been greatest in countries where VPH functioning units were created. VPH units as part of the veterinary services of Ministries of Agriculture have proved to be very successful and effective, especially if the veterinary services as a whole are oriented to public health.

The functions and liaison relationship of a VPH unit within a Ministry can be visualized as in Figure (1).

4. The occurrence of Zoonoses in the Region

In spite of the dearth of literature pertaining to the occurrence, epidemiology, surveillance and control of zoonoses in the Region participants indicated that many zoonotic diseases are reported in their countries. These include anthrax, rabies, echinococcosis, taeniasis, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis and others. No comprehensive epidemiological studies or surveillance programmes, had been implemented on a national level in any of the participating countries of the Region. VPH services centred essentially around control activities which were in most of the countries in the fields of meat inspection and animal vaccination. Information and data on the current situation of the VPH services rendered in the various countries, including training and research had been presented by the participants.

5. Training and Manpower

Table (1) refers to the number of veterinarians involved in the VPH services in the various countries.

The VPH services are usually performed by veterinarians who are trained to carry out these activities.

All five veterinary faculties represented at the workshop teach veterinary public health courses related to food hygiene, zoonoses control and general hygiene, although the time allocated to the subjects of food hygiene and zoonoses control varies widely.

III GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. Teaching, training and research in VPH

University level training facilities in veterinary and medical fields exist in most countries of the Region. There are Veterinary Faculties/ Colleges in 12 countries. Similarly 14 countries of the Region have medical college/faculties at their Universities.

In addition, there are institutions for training para-veterinary and paramedical staff which are meant to assist the veterinarians in the discharge of their duties in the field.

Postgraduate training facilities also exist in many countries both in the veterinary and medical fields.

- In most of the countries the subject of VPH in Veterinary Faculties is covered by more than one department including parasitology, pathology, microbiology and preventive medicine. In only few veterinary faculties there is a separate and independent department of VPH. Absence of independent VPH department has therefore not encouraged scientists to specialize in one of the discipline VPH.

Thus there is a felt need to:

- set up an independent department of VPH if it is not there; and
- strengthen already existing VPH departments in veterinary faculties.

This will encourage qualified veterinarians to:

- acquire specialized training in VPH;

- equip the faculty to impart quality training at undergraduate and postgraduate levels as well as to undertake and guide research on various aspects of VPH. It must be recognized that up to now only few veterinarians choose a permanent career in VPH.

While adequate numbers of veterinary and medical graduates are being produced by the training institutions in several countries of the Region, it appears that relatively less attention has been paid to developing training institutions for producing technicians to assist scientists in the laboratory work. The shortage of such trained technical assistance is particularly significant in biomedical services including veterinary, veterinary public health and medicine. Thus there is a dire need to make institutional arrangements to produce technical staff for auxiliary service. This, of course, will also require providing a reasonable career structure at the national levels for such personnel in teaching, training and research institutions. Although the laboratories of the training institutions engaged in VPH work are functional and are capable of routine scientific work, there is certainly a need for more inputs in these laboratories in order to improve the quality of training.

Training resources other than University Faculties, such as slaughterhouses should be used more effectively for training personnel in VPH. Medical and veterinary students should receive more field training as an integral part of their practical curricula. Available training facilities would remain underutilized if service personnel are left out of it. The training and research institutions, must, therefore, institute regular in-service training programmes.

Postgraduate and faculty research must be geared, as far as possible, to the national and Regional VPH Programmes. There is a need to build bridges between training institutions of the Region to promote regional collaboration in VPH programmes and Health System Research.

The training and research institutions can plan a very significant role in intersectoral planning and management of national programme by working as a team including specialists from training and research institution, veterinary services and the health services. It is recommended that a preliminary study be made in 9-12 months in some of the most immediate problems in the field of VPH, e.g. food hygiene, rabies, hydatidosis, etc. After this EMRO should arrange a meeting of the representatives to synthesize their findings and suggestions into a regional and integrated VPH programme.

2. Veterinary Public Health Services

It is the first time WHO has arranged a Workshop inviting the Deans/Principals of some veterinary training institutions along with Directors of Veterinary and Medical Services of the Region to discuss the VPH education and services. The veterinarians, because of their training experience and nature of duties are uniquely placed to look after the control of zoonoses and of related food-borne diseases.

From the deliberations of the participants it became apparent that there is a wide variation between different countries of the Region in the emphasis given to VPH. It also became clear that in almost all the countries of the Region the veterinary public health activity is being carried out by a multiplicity of national agencies and that satisfactory collaboration and co-ordination between these agencies is largely lacking. In most countries there is no VPH Unit at the Central Government level to coordinate the national VPH programmes, including zoonotic diseases and food hygiene, thus, making planning and implementation of comprehensive VPH activities difficult. The establishment of a VPH coordination unit at a national level could arrange for the necessary exchange of information between the sectors concerned and for the initiation of comprehensive basic studies on the various VPH problems. The participants also expressed the need for WHO Collaborating Centres in the Region.

Based on the country's reports presented during the Workshop, the participants placed particular emphasis on need to give special importance to

the control of rabies, hydatidosis and food-borne diseases, in national programmes in the immediate future. This does not mean that other zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, anthrax and leptospirosis are less significant, locally or country-wide; they should receive appropriate attention.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that a National VPH Unit or Section be established in each of the countries participating in this Workshop. The functions and activities of the proposed Unit or Section as well as its relationship with the National Health Services must be identified. The location of the VPH Unit will depend on the output specified and its desired effect.
2. In order to assess the situation of the VPH and related food-borne diseases services in the Region some initial steps must be taken. These should include: the creation of a focal VPH contact point (person, group of persons or unit) in each country. This could well be the National VPH Unit. This unit or contact point is expected to carry the following functions:
 - (i) Gather an inventory on the VPH areas of activity in the country.
 - (ii) Plan and organize with all the concerned authorities a national VPH project or projects for implementation.
 - (iii) Liaise through the appropriate national channels with the WHO Regional Office the selection of at least one regional WHO Collaborating Centre.
 - (iv) Liaise with the neighbouring countries on technical matters pertaining to the development and strengthening of the VPH activities in the Region.

For the functions and liaison relationship of a VPH unit within a Ministry (Annex V).

3. Since cooperation at Central Governmental level alone may not be sufficient to coordinate services effectively, Member States should analyse their administrative structures concerning intersectoral cooperation required for the control of zoonoses and food-borne diseases. Particular emphasis should be placed on the functions of services at various administrative levels.

4. It is recommended that Member States strengthen their efforts in reviewing and developing their national legislation concerning examination, production, storage, processing and sale of food products. For that purpose national food hygiene resources and practices should be assessed and mobilized through intersectoral efforts. Attention is drawn to the work of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Food Standards Programme which could be used as guidance by Member States.

5. In view of the increasing interest in control of zoonoses and food-borne diseases it is recommended that Member States in collaboration with WHO:

- (a) investigate the need and possibility for a Regional Zoonoses Centre;
- (b) identify future collaborating centre with particular reference to rabies, hydatidosis and food-borne diseases, slaughter-houses;
- (c) assess the need function and possible location of a possible collaborating centre for the surveillance and control of echinococcosis;
- (d) assess the activities in VPH and propose an administrative structure for VPH services in the Region.

In order to implement this recommendation it is suggested that a team or teams of experts from Member States as well as experts from WHO be assigned for this purpose.

6. The Ministries of Health should be asked by WHO to invite ministries responsible for veterinary services to establish direct technical communication with WHO VPH Programmes at Regional and Global level and to strengthen intersectoral cooperation at national level. Veterinary services should accept responsibilities for veterinary contribution to human health and

identify all resources in the country for the control of zoonoses and related food-borne diseases. In this respect veterinary services should become responsible for the planning of comprehensive national programmes to mobilize these resources.

7. Governments should strengthen national veterinary services staff, through the provision of facilities, equipment and education and training chances in order to enable them to contribute effectively to the prevention and control of zoonoses and related food-borne diseases.

8. In view of the great importance of community participation in the success of any National Zoonotic Control Programmes, participants feel that new approaches to community participation are to be sought.

9. It is recommended to strengthen cooperation among neighbouring countries in the planning and implementation of national programmes for the control of human and canine rabies. An inventory of resources and analyses of epidemiological (biogeographical) conditions should be initiated to provide data needed for the international and national strategies.

10. The WHO Regional Office and WHO Representatives and Programme Coordinators in participating countries should strengthen the dissemination of relevant VPH information to all interested parties within the concerned countries. VPH is a domain tackled by a diversity of bodies and unless all of them are kept informed, the goal can hardly be reached. It is thus expected that the Offices of WHO Representatives and Programme Coordinators be more flexible and take the initiative and also contact relevant services outside the Health Ministries wherever appropriate.

11. In view of the expanding cooperation between the FAO/WHO Collaborating Centre in Berlin (West) and a number of national institutions in the Region as well as the WHO Regional Programme, the participants suggest that the Regional Office continues to take advantage of this technical Liaison.

The Berlin Centre could collaborate in the earlier mentioned health system research projects concerning the needs and functions of the envisaged WHO Collaborating Centres in the Region. This could ensure close cooperation between experts from this and other Regions which will have a good effect in national and regional VPH programme development.

12. In most of the countries the subject of VPH in Veterinary Faculties is covered by more than one Department including Parasitology, Pathology, Microbiology and Preventive Medicine. In only few countries there is a separate and independent Department of VPH. Absence of independent VPH Department has therefore not encouraged scientists to specialize in this discipline. Thus there is a need to:

- (i) strengthen VPH Department in Veterinary Faculty where there is already one;
- (ii) to create an independent Department of VPH if it is not there.

13. One or more of the institutions in the Region may be designated as WHO Collaborating Centre as this will optimize resource utilization and provide motivation for greater collaboration and coordination.

14. The Deans/Principals of Veterinary Faculties/Colleges should meet at 2-3 years intervals with an intent to harmonize these activities according to field programmes in their countries and to strengthen their collaboration in the fields of teaching, research and training. It is proposed that the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Khartoum organize the first meeting in the autumn of 1984.

15. The initiation of regional conferences and workshops on the various VPH activities such as the one currently planned and sponsored by EMRO in Mogadishu should continue.

16. The participants recommended that national authorities plans systematic postgraduate training and continuing in-service training for the staff contributing to the control of zoonoses and food-borne diseases. This

educational programme deserves thorough planning and implementation by all the different administrative levels and it may include international courses and special regional technical cooperation of neighbouring countries.

17. It is recommended that Veterinary Schools in Member States of the Region coordinate their research programmes, particularly in respect of animal and human health in desert conditions, e.g. the camel will become more and more important in the future and its close association with man as a possible source of infectious diseases should be studied.

18. In order to mobilize teaching and research institutions in national VPH programmes, the Government service departments including veterinary, health and municipalities should allow greater participation of the veterinary teaching institutions so that the knowledge and expertise available there are utilized to the optimum. This will also encourage applied and problem-oriented researches at these institutions.

CLOSING SESSION

At the closing session the participants expressed their thanks to the Regional Director, WHO EMRO and to the WHO staff (Geneva and EMRO) for taking the initiative and organizing such workshop in the Region. It is hoped that further steps be taken in line with the recommendations of the workshop.

The participants also expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Somalia Democratic Republic for hosting and co-sponsoring the workshop and for the hospitality extended to the participants.

In view of the significance and fruitfulness of this workshop, the participants expressed their hope that WHO will avail its services for the development of the programme as outlined in this report and also plan for similar meetings in the future.

ANNEX I

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY

DR MOHAMED ALI NUR
MINISTER OF LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND RANGES

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great honour and pleasure to welcome you this morning in what is truly a momentous occasion on this Regional Veterinary Public Health Workshop. We in the Somali Democratic Republic are pleased to host this significant occasion. I should begin by wishing each of you a most cordial greeting on behalf of my Government. I hope your stay in Somalia will be both pleasant and productive.

We attach great expectations and importance to this gathering and we are heartened by the obvious enthusiasm you bring to this first Workshop of its kind in Somalia.

It is my sincere personal hope that you will be able, over the course of the next several days together to find out practical solutions for the reduction of human health risks, associated with zoonotic and food-borne diseases, in order to realize the common goal for all nations represented here today.

There is no doubt that prevention, medical treatment and control of zoonoses and food-borne diseases are an important part of primary health care. Due attention must be paid to this important tool for the attainment of the goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000". In addition successful zoonoses and food-borne diseases control projects will contribute to other components of primary health care, including promotion of safe food supply and proper nutrition; safe water supply and basic sanitation.

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The need for organization of veterinary public health both at national and regional level is of utmost importance; such organization can only function if technical services available by international organizations are fully utilized. Needless to say that promotion of research and training of workers both in Human Health and Veterinary Public Health will pave the way to consolidate such an organization. Ways and means for intersectoral co-operation, coordination and collaboration have to be worked out.

Here in Somalia the importance of Veterinary Public Health have created increasing awareness of the need for establishing technical cooperation bodies between various sectors and professionals and high level discussions have already taken place among the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Ranges and the National University.

Due to the importance of the Veterinary Public Health, we suggest that a Regional zoonoses control centre; which will create a close cooperation among member countries be established. In fact Somalia will be happy to host the centre.

Finally I wish to thank WHO for sponsoring and organizing this important Workshop and also individuals both national and international who contributed to make this Workshop successful. My thanks are also due to honourable guests who spared their valuable time to attend this inaugural ceremony.

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ANNEX II

MESSAGE BY:

Dr HUSSEIN A. GEZAIRY

DIRECTOR

WHO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION

TO THE

INTERCOUNTRY WORKSHOP ON REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMME
DEVELOPMENT IN VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Mogadishu, 12 - 19 December 1983

Excellency, Colleagues and Friends;

It is a pleasure for me to send a message of welcome to you on the occasion of the opening of this important Workshop on Regional and National Programme Development in VPH. I wish to extend my personal thanks to the Government of Somalia, for having kindly agreed to host this meeting in Somalia and for the excellent arrangements made to ensure its success. I would also like to extend by sincere thanks to all the Governments represented in this meeting, the respected Deans from the Faculties of Veterinary Sciences in the Region, and the representatives from the Institute of Veterinary Public Health, West Berlin and the Mediterranean Zoonoses Control Centre, Athens.

Zoonoses have become increasingly prevalent in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in recent years particularly with the increase in importation of foods and food products of animal origin and the increasing density and mobility of the population.

Nearly all the main Zoonotic diseases such as Bovine Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Tetanus, Plague, Leptospirosis, Rift Valley Fever, Rabies etc. are present in all the countries of the Region with different prevalence. Quite apart from the human suffering caused by Zoonoses they have a major effect on economic development of agriculture, trade and tourism and are a major cause of decrease in food of animal origin.

The Veterinary Public Health Services in most of the countries of the Region have very little contact with the sections responsible for communicable disease services in the Ministry of Health. However, some coordination does exist at the municipality level where medical officers of health and veterinarians appear to be working in closer contact.

Measures taken for the control of zoonoses are in general dependent on the prevalence of each disease. The sale of meat and meat products is in principle subject to inspection by veterinary authorities. This, however, is normally confined to urban areas, while in the rural areas there is practically no inspection.

While the majority of the countries have some legislation concerning the production, storage, processing and sale of meat and meat products, the main problem appears to be the implementation of such legislation. The climatic conditions, along with the scarcity of refrigeration facilities for storage, handling and transportation of meat and meat products are a considerable constraint to meat hygiene. Facilities for bacteriological examination of meat and other food products are not sufficiently developed to allow a routine and systematic surveillance.

Most of the countries have legislation concerning examination of milk and milk products but still large quantities of milk and milk products escape examination and pasteurization.

During recent years, national veterinary as well as health authorities in some Member States, in collaboration with WHO have been trying to develop the promotion of national coordination with respect to VPH activities and the initiation of National Control Programmes of some zoonotic diseases. Some progress has been achieved, but the situation in other Member States is not so good. Regional activities were boosted by the establishment of the Mediterranean Zoonoses Control Programme in which some countries of the Region are now members. Other Member States are benefiting especially with respect to training. Collaboration has also been achieved with other organizations active in this respect such as the FAO/WHO Collaborating Centre in Berlin and the International Office of Epizootics.

Some of the major constraints in developing effective VPH Control Programmes in countries of this Region are the scarcity of veterinarians and related sub-professional staff to plan and implement adequate surveillance and control of zoonoses, the lack of adequate legislation and its implementation, the lack of epidemiological information, absence of efficient control measures on imported food, and the lack of adequate laboratory services.

Among the most encouraging aspects of the present situation are the growing awareness of the Governments to the need for developing programmes for the Control of Zoonoses and Food-borne diseases, and the increasing interest of countries in development of epidemiological services.

During this Workshop you will discuss the existing situation with regard to zoonoses control and food production in your countries, and the role of training and research in intersectoral planning and management of national programmes. As an outcome of these discussions it is expected that you will be able to define the roles, responsibilities and duties of various sectors in VPH services. I am confident that with the presence of all of you here, the Senior Directors of VPH Services, and Preventive Medicine Departments, the Deans of Veterinary Schools from the Region, as well as the other experts in this field; the meeting will be able to achieve its objectives.

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I look forward to receiving your recommendations which will have direct effect on the socio-economic developments of your countries, and which will contribute to your efforts towards achieving HFA/2000. WHO would be glad to collaborate in this field, should this be required, and within the limitations of our budgetary and other resources.

In conclusion, may I once again thank the Government of Somalia for hosting this Workshop and for providing all the necessary facilities.

I wish you a pleasant stay in Mogadishu, and sincerely hope that you will find the Workshop very useful and interesting.

ANNEX III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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1. Dr M. Ibrahim Deputy Director, PHC
2. Dr A.M. Omer Head of Infectious Disease Hospital
3. Dr Ahmed Ali Said A/Director, Banadir Region

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1. Dr Mohamud Sheikh Mohamed Assistant Lecturer, Veterinary Faculty
2. Dr Mursal Abdulahi Ministry of Livestock
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| 2. Mr K.P. Shristha | FAO |

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ANNEX IV

AGENDA

1. Registration
2. Opening Session
3. Introduction of the Workshop
4. Present situation in Zoonoses and Food-borne Diseases on the Region
5. Country presentations
6. Role of WHO in VPH Services
7. Role of collaborating Centres in VPH Services
8. Design of Format, and Outline of a Plan of Action for National VPH Programmes
9. Group Work:
 1. Role of Health Services in the Development of National VPH Programme
 2. Role of Agricultural Services in the Development of National VPH Programme
 3. Role of Training and Research Institution in the Development of National VPH Programme
10. Field visits to Institutions and units involved in VPH Services and related Food-borne Diseases
11. Summary Report and Recommendations

ANNEX V

FUNCTIONS AND LIAISON RELATIONSHIP OF A VPH UNIT

