



DUTCH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN

کمیته هالند برای افغانستان



Report on the symposium

The Future Of Animal Health Care In Afghanistan: Next 3 Years

October 20-21, 2003

at the

**Intercontinental Hotel
Kabul**

**G.J. Duives
January 2004**

PREFACE

DCA-VET could organise this symposium only with the help of many persons advising on the programme, selecting speakers, helping with the technical aspects of the organisation, and doing all other things that are needed.

The board of the **Dutch Committee for Afghanistan – Veterinary Programmes** (DCA-VET) wants to express special thanks to the following persons:

- Dr David Sherman, who reacted enthusiastically on DCA's request to chair the symposium. He left his busy job as Chief Veterinary Officer of Massachusetts US to meet his Afghan fellow-veterinarians again. His vigorous but charming way of acting helped the symposium to come to a conclusion.
- Dr Jeff Gilbert, former programme director of DCA-VET, spent much time to make all kinds of arrangements that made the symposium a success, but unfortunately had no opportunity to participate in the symposium.
- Prof Tanin and his team discussed the topics, selected the majority of speakers, and translated summaries in English.
- Cees de Haan, working with World Bank, and an expert on building veterinary infrastructures, could not attend the symposium, but sent his contribution to be presented at the meeting.
- All speakers who invested valuable time in preparing and presenting papers: their papers were excellent starting points for discussions in the working group sessions.

Many other persons, DCA staff as well as others, worked hard to get things organised in time. We thank all people involved for their unselfish commitment.

The Board of DCA-VET.

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1. INTRODUCTION

More than 20 years now, the government of Afghanistan due to a number of reasons could not provide regular veterinary services. Acts of war prevented professionals to visit the countryside, many professionals fled to safer places, veterinary drugs and vaccines were not available, lack of funds made it impossible to pay salaries, but also many times the government had to set priorities different from livestock production. The livestock population suffered much from the lack of veterinary services. Because of last years drought livestock population decreased even more.

The lack of animal health services delivery was felt most by people who depend on livestock for their livelihood: almost all families on the countryside.

Several NGOs recognized this problem and started to design programmes to cope with the animal health problems. This led towards a wide array of veterinary activities, some of them embedded into integrated agricultural projects, others concentrating on the training and support of veterinary personnel. At that time the Veterinary Coordination Meeting of ACBAR started to streamline activities.

Once UN organisations started activities in Afghanistan, the number of local projects increased - more funds became available - and the need for standardisation became apparent.

In March 1999, DCA organized a symposium in Peshawar titled "*The role of paravets in the present and future veterinary infrastructure in Afghanistan*". The objective was to bring together all organisations and institutions involved in animal health (including veterinary governmental authorities), to start designing a flexible and lasting veterinary infrastructure. Based on the expectation that the government could not provide salaries for all veterinary personnel then and in the future, the paravet system was proposed as a solution: paravets working within a Veterinary Field Unit covering a district. The symposium concluded that paravets should be recognised officially and, after an official exam, should acquire a working license from the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture.

Last years changes and developments, pointing towards a more stable political climate, made that more funds became available. Many NGOs started new activities, unfortunately mostly poorly coordinated. The need for coordination of activities and standardisation of structures and systems is now even more apparent. In the end, a central government must be able to oversee and coordinate activities. This can only be done if the system is standardised.

To address the need for coordination and standardisation, DCA organised a second symposium titled "*Future of animal health delivery system: next 3 years*", in October 2003.

This report presents the programme of the symposium, summaries of most presentations, the subjects addressed in the working group sessions, the conclusions and recommendations of the symposium and the list of participants.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SYMPOSIUM

Changes in the political climate in Afghanistan made that suddenly many funds became available for non-governmental and international organisations. All kinds of initiatives in different fields mushroomed, unfortunately many of these poorly co-ordinated with existing activities. In principle the Government has the responsibility to co-ordinate initiatives and to formulate policies as guidance for existing and new programmes. At present, for obvious reasons, she does not have the capacity to do so.

In the field of animal health care delivery, many organisations are involved. It is to be expected that also in this field additional funds will become available. It is of utmost importance that programmes evolving from these funds are well co-ordinated with existing ones and that activities are in line with a common policy. The final aim is to build an animal health care delivery system based upon a common policy that can be handed over to the Government in future. To a certain extend standardisation in working procedures is needed for that.

The objective of the symposium "*Future of animal health care delivery system: next 3 years*":

To formulate a common strategy on animal health care delivery, keeping in mind that the Government has not sufficient funds available to pay for the salaries of veterinary personnel, and keeping in mind that veterinary personnel is already available all over Afghanistan.

3. PROGRAMME OF SYMPOSIUM

Program Day 1 *Future of animal health care in Afghanistan: next 3 years*

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| 08.30 | Registration |
| 09.00 – 10.00 | Verses of the Holy Koran Opening by Honourable Deputy Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jawad Dr. David M. Sherman, Chief Bureau Animal health, Massachusetts Dr. Bram Schreuder, Director DCA-VET |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | Dr. Raufi, President of Veterinary Department: <i>Establishment of a legal control system on veterinary services in Afghanistan</i> |
| 10.30 – 11.00 | Prof. Arzo: <i>The benefits of animal health workers during the last years</i> |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | Tea/coffee break |
| 11.30 – 12.00 | Dr. David Sherman presents paper of Mr. Cees de Haan, Senior Advisor Livestock Development, World Bank: <i>Improved distribution of public and private responsibilities in the provision of veterinary services</i> |
| 12.00 – 12.30 | Dr. Bram Schreuder: <i>Economic impact of an NGO implemented veterinary Program</i> |
| 12.30 – 13.45 | Lunch and Prayers |
| 13.45 – 14.15 | Summary of issues that have been presented in morning session Re-introduction of the key concepts Introduction of the working group sessions Division in groups |
| 14.15 – 15.45 | Working group sessions |
| 15.45 – 16.15 | Tea break and Prayers |
| 16.15 – 16.45 | Presentation of working group results |
| 16.45 – 17.15 | Prof. Noor Ahmad: <i>Coordination of the public and private sectors in animal health delivery, present and future</i> |
| 17.15 – 17.30 | Prayers |
| 17.30 – 18.00 | Conclusions of first day |
| 18.00 | Dinner |

Subjects working group sessions

1. What are the strengths and weaknesses within the present veterinary services delivery system?
2. Which activities can be undertaken by the public sector and which by the private sector?
3. What elements are necessary for a healthy relationship between the public and private sectors?
4. What are the available human resources for veterinary service delivery in Afghanistan?

Program Day 2: *Future of animal health care in Afghanistan: next 3 years*

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 09.00 – 09.30 | Prof. Tanin: <i>Evaluation of the role of veterinary cadres in animal health care</i> |
| 09.30 – 10.00 | Prof. Gulestani: <i>Participation of animal owners in solving problems of animal health care</i> |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | Dr. Nawroz: <i>Paravets: Instruments for control of contagious animal disease in Afghanistan</i> |
| 10.30 – 11.00 | Tea/coffee break |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | Dr. Usmani: <i>The importance of establishing diagnostic centres in treatment and control of animal diseases</i> |
| 11.30 – 12.45 | Working group sessions |
| 12.45 – 14.00 | Lunch and Prayers |
| 14.00 – 14.30 | Presentation of working group session |
| 14.30 – 15.00 | Dr. Bram Schreuder: <i>Epidemiology and pathogenesis of BSE (Mad Cow Disease)</i> |
| 15.00 – 15.45 | Conclusions and recommendations of symposium |
| 16.00 | Closing of the symposium |

Subject working group sessions

1. What is the Afghan Veterinary service delivery system going to look like 3 years from now?
2. What elements must be included in any new veterinary legislation?

4. SUMMARY OF PAPERS

In this chapter, summaries of papers are included from most speakers. We apologise for some missing texts. The organizing committee did not receive all texts of the presentations. It was decided not to try to reproduce the content of these presentations, as wrongly cited statements might damage persons without them having the opportunity to revoke misinterpreted statements.

Because of time constraints in the symposium programme, Prof. Tanin kindly offered not to present his paper on the second symposium day. The organising committee highly appreciated his co-operation.

Dr. Arzo (Madera)

Various Contributions to Prevention and Treatment in Animal Health Care: Intervention Strategy

Nowadays, world scientists believe that it is better to keep the animals healthy rather than to cure the sick animals. To reach this goal, it is essential to evaluate the present situation and needs and establish an applicable policy and strategy for veterinary services, especially to overcome the problems of disease prevention and treatments.

Since Afghanistan is under reconstruction it is essential to avoid repeating the past mistakes, and our future policy and strategy must be scientifically adapted to the internationally accepted norms. All efforts must be well planned, well coordinated and honestly cooperated by all related organizations involved in veterinary services and public health.

Usability of the veterinary personnel including the highly technical DVMs, assistant vets and paravets must be considered as one body of vocational personnel cooperating at the community level to keep animals healthy, protect the consumers and overcome the existing problems.

In this paper, we present difficulties and drawbacks in prevention and treatment and then propose some alternatives to improve the situation on a sustainable basis. Three main topics are covered: prevention, treatment and the role of paraveterinarians as the main link between livestock owners at the community level and both national and international institutions dealing with animal health in the country.

Cees de Haan (Advisor, Livestock Development World Bank)

Improved Distribution of Public and Private Responsibilities in the Provision of Veterinary Services

Economic realities and changes in livestock production and marketing are driving changes in veterinary service delivery, especially in developing countries. Key changes include recognition of the concept of public goods and private goods; a reduction in the scope of activities provided by government; a shift of clinical service delivery to farmers into the private sector; and, an increased use of paraprofessional staff in rural areas. While there has been some resistance to the notions of privatisation of veterinary services and the use of paraprofessionals, experience from the field suggests that these are justifiable and necessary trends. Examples are given on the willingness of farmers to pay for curative services, on the capacity of paraprofessionals to perform capably in the field, and on the potential for governments to save money and improve efficiency by transferring some veterinary activities to the private sector.

Prof. Dr. Tanin (Ministry of Higher Education and DCA-VET)

Evaluation of the Role and Needs for Veterinary Cadres in Animal Health Care

The veterinary cadres of different levels play an important role in animal health care in Afghanistan.

- PhDs and MScs are very important cadres in higher education institutions, research centres and leadership organizations;
- DVMs can work at above mentioned areas, and in the field and in clinics;
- Veterinary assistants and paravets are very important cadres together with DVMs for field and clinical work at provincial level, district level and village level.

All of the veterinary cadres are working towards healthy animals and safe animal products through proper prevention, treatment, feeding, etc. Also they are involved in controlling the spread of diseases and training the animal owners on how to keep animals healthy and sound.

As veterinary workers at each level are few in number, it is necessary to build a system that uses all these veterinary workers efficiently.

There is need for equipment, instruments, drugs, and vaccines of good quality.

Chemicals should be provided in sufficient quantities and be supplied continuously.

To improve their skill and knowledge, theoretical and practical training programs should be organized for all levels of veterinary cadres.

Dr. A.W. Gulistani (Project director DCA-VET Heart_

Participation of Animal Owners in Solving Problems of Animal Health Care

The nation economics mainly depend on the agricultural sector. The life of about 85% of the population depends upon agriculture and animal resources. Out of 65,263,000 hectares of land, 54,710,000 (84%) are used as pastures.

According to 1980 Government statistics, agricultural and livestock products formed 75 - 81% of the nation's exports. Animal products make 31% of the total agri-product-exports, which earned about US\$ 74,5 million.

At present, 2.5 - 3 million nomads (Kuchies) live in Afghanistan and account for about 75% of the livestock. They lost 45-55% of their animals due to disasters like drought and war-conditions. Veterinary services and clinical activities had fallen to a minimal stage.

One of the problems was lack of veterinary services provided by the Government, FAO and NGOs. At many places the gap between herders and veterinary personnel stayed stable, but there were also areas where the co-operation became better, as well as areas where the co-operation became worse due to various reasons.

The importance of communication between herders and veterinary personnel and the participation of herders in all veterinary activities should be encouraged.

Herders experience, interest and problems according to their belief and culture should be considered and appreciated.

All veterinary clinics and extension services should be improved and developed.

Veterinary services should gradually be provided on a fee for service basis and lead towards privatisation and sustainability. Veterinary service performance responsibilities should be divided into public and private sectors.

More information regarding the above mentioned subject is given in the symposium organized by DCA in Kabul.

Dr. Nawroz (FAO)

Paravets: Instruments for control of contagious animal diseases in Afghanistan

Having a vaccine stock near to the farmer and at his easy reach will have good impact on controlling animal diseases. Because, whenever the farmer finds suitable time or sufficient money or when the disease strikes his flock he will procure vaccine or approach the nearest vet for vaccination purpose.

Supply of vaccine through vaccine banks will help teaching vaccination to farmers in a proper condition and in a timely manner. Creation of a countrywide paravet (PV) network for this purpose will help all animals get vaccinated quickly in Afghanistan. This by itself prevents loss of animals from communicable diseases by farmers. Creation of a PV network will also help epidemiological intelligence, as vigilant PVs will report outbreaks of any disease in short notice.

The updated number of districts in Afghanistan is now 408. Networking the activity of PVs based on their district and residential location will be the first step towards control of animal contagious diseases that have brought havoc to animal populations in the country. With the new horizon of inputs in the agricultural economy of Afghanistan, this proposal will be very much needed, as much of the economic activities will be carried on by the private sector.

MOA might do supervision of the network in cooperation with FAO. Paravets in this network will work in the private sector and be given official recognition. Paravets can be used in two stages for contagious disease control. The immediate stage will be vaccination. The next stage is to use them for disease surveillance and initial stages of disease.

Dr. A. Osmani (Disease Investigation Coordinator, FAO)

The Importance of Diagnostic Centres in the Treatment and Control of Animal Diseases

To get animal diseases properly diagnosed, there is need to establish well-equipped diagnostic centres, each connected to a provincial central VFU. Main reasons for this are:

- An incorrect clinical diagnosis causes incorrect treatment and wasting of time and service costs;
- Animals will not cure and animal owners will lose their confidence in the vets and veterinary services;
- The veterinarian will lose his prestige within the community.

During the presentation next 4 topics have been addressed:

- *Establishment of well-equipped diagnostic labs in provincial centres.*
A variety of tests could be executed: confirmation of diagnosis, monitoring the spread of diseases, quality control of vaccines, meat inspection.
- *Diagnostic labs situation in the past and at present.*
FAO established 5 diagnostic labs (Mazar, Khost, Kandahar, Kabul, Jalalabad) including one ELISA lab (Kabul). Premises and equipment for another 6 diagnostic labs have been provided (Ghazni, Khost, Herat, Bamyan, Takhar, Kapisa). 14 Vets were trained to work in these labs.
- *Main needs.*
Besides the items mentioned later (public and private responsibilities), there is a need to strengthen vaccine production, to establish data collection centres and a quality control centre, to establish cold chain facilities, distribution system for vaccines.
- *Public and private sector responsibilities.*
Public sector responsibilities include: disease control strategy, diagnostic centres, disease reporting and recording system, quarantine stations, quality control.

Private sector responsibilities include: coordination of all activities with the Government's Veterinary Department!!, Establishment of VFUs, training and refresher courses of VFU staff, create an extension programme to make animal owners aware of dangers of disease outbreaks, establish an inter-agency coordination meeting, share information on disease outbreak with the Veterinary Department.

5. OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOPS

Most results of the discussions during working-group-sessions are incorporated into the conclusions and recommendations of this report and will not be repeated for that reason. However some subjects that came up were too detailed to be mentioned under the conclusions and recommendations, but were interesting enough to share. The contribution of the working-group addressing legal aspects, is presented herewith.

WORKING GROUP 2: WHAT ELEMENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY VETERINARY LEGISLATION?

THE STRUCTURE OF LAW

Legislation can be divided into two components:

1 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION

An Act of Parliament which confers authority upon a body, a Board, Committee, Group or Individual to make Rules and Regulations which can be amended from time to time as and when necessary.

2 SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Through "NOTICES" published in the Afghanistan Legal Gazette, Rules and Regulations may be made under the authority conferred in the Act. The Rules and Regulations can be amended as and when necessary.

Generally, the authority to formulate Rules and Regulations is conferred on a "BOARD". The Board consists of a group of APPOINTED senior, respected members of the profession. Some places on the Board are reserved for people who occupy a particular position in Government e.g. The President of the Veterinary Department or the Dean of the Veterinary Faculty at the School of Veterinary Medicine. Some other places on the Board are reserved for ELECTED members who represent Private Associations. Occasions will arise when the Board may co-opt the attendance of other interested parties e.g. representatives of Livestock Producers or other Producer Associations when their institution has an interest in the issues under discussion.

The principal elements required to regulate the Livestock Sector include the following:

1 Animal Health Act - Public Sector

A Law which confers authority upon the Officers employed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to prevent and control animal disease, to improve the livelihoods of animal and livestock owning peoples through the promotion and regulation of the delivery of animal health services, management and livestock productivity and to safeguard the consumers of animal products through the control and regulation of all animal processing industries in the territories of Afghanistan.

1.1 Control & regulation of the Import of Live Animals, animal products and biologicals.

1.2 Control & regulation of Export of Animals, animal products and biologicals.

1.3 Control & regulation of the quality of all livestock products.

- 1.4 Control & regulation of semen production and distribution.**
- 1.5 The prevention and control of animal diseases and the promotion of improved animal production and health through the control and regulation of the following disciplines.**
 - 1.5.1 The prevention and control of all List A and other animal diseases as deemed necessary through:
 - 1.5.1.1 Livestock movement control
 - 1.5.1.2 Vaccination
 - 1.5.1.3 Quarantine
 - 1.5.1.4 Border control and certification
 - 1.5.1.5 Control and regulation of animal markets
 - 1.5.2 Control & regulation of the production and distribution of animal semen for Artificial Insemination.
 - 1.5.3 Control & regulation of the production of Extension messages, extension materials and the collection and distribution of Information on Animal Health and Production.
 - 1.5.4 The Control & regulation of relations with International Institutions with an interest in the promotion of improved Animal Health and Production in Afghanistan: In particular:
 - 1.5.4.1 to control and regulate the reporting of Animal disease occurrences in Afghanistan to International bodies.
 - 1.5.4.2 to control and regulate the provision of public and private sector diagnostic and laboratory services.
 - 1.5.4.3 to control and regulate the practice of research into animal disease and production at research institutes.
 - 1.5.4.4 to control and regulate the use of animals for research purposes.
- 1.6 In consultation with the Ministry of Higher Education, the control and regulation of standards of Education at Institutes of higher Education in Afghanistan concerned with the training of all cadres of veterinary and para-veterinary personnel. In particular:**
 - 1.6.1 Standards of Training – curricula
 - 1.6.2 Qualifications of Teaching personnel
 - 1.6.3 Standards of facilities available at Training Institutes
 - 1.6.4 Standards of practice of Research
- 1.7 To control and regulate the structure of the Veterinary and Animal Production Departments in Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Health.**

2 Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act

For the control and regulation of the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery and the delivery of all animal health and production services and to promote the Welfare of Animals in the territory of Afghanistan. In particular:

- 2.1 The control and regulation of all cadres of veterinary and paraveterinary practitioners.**
- 2.2 The control and regulation of standards at all Veterinary premises.**
- 2.3 To make provision for the existence of a Veterinary Association of Afghanistan.**
- 2.4 To promote Animal Welfare.**

3 Veterinary Drugs Act

For the control and regulation of Veterinary Medicines, Veterinary devices, vaccines and biologicals in the territory of Afghanistan: In particular:

- 3.1 The control and regulation of the importation of veterinary medicines, veterinary devices, vaccines and biologicals.**
- 3.2 The control and regulation of the production of veterinary medicines, vaccines and biologicals.**
- 3.3 The control and regulation of the wholesale and retail sale and distribution of veterinary medicines, veterinary devices, vaccines and biologicals.**
- 3.4 The control and regulation of the use of all veterinary medicines, vaccines and biologicals.**
- 3.5 The control and regulation of the prices of veterinary medicines, veterinary devices, vaccines and biologicals.**

4 Land Use

In consultation with the Ministry of Lands and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to control and regulate the use of private and communal grazing lands in the territory of Afghanistan.

5 Public Health

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and to promote the production of safe animal products for human consumption, to control and regulate the processing sale and distribution of animal products, In particular:

- 5.1 The control and regulation of slaughter houses and meat processing plants.**
- 5.2 The control and regulation of Dairy processing plants.**
- 5.3 The control and regulation of premises, equipment and vehicles used for the wholesale and retail sale and distribution of animal products.**

6 Animal feeds Act

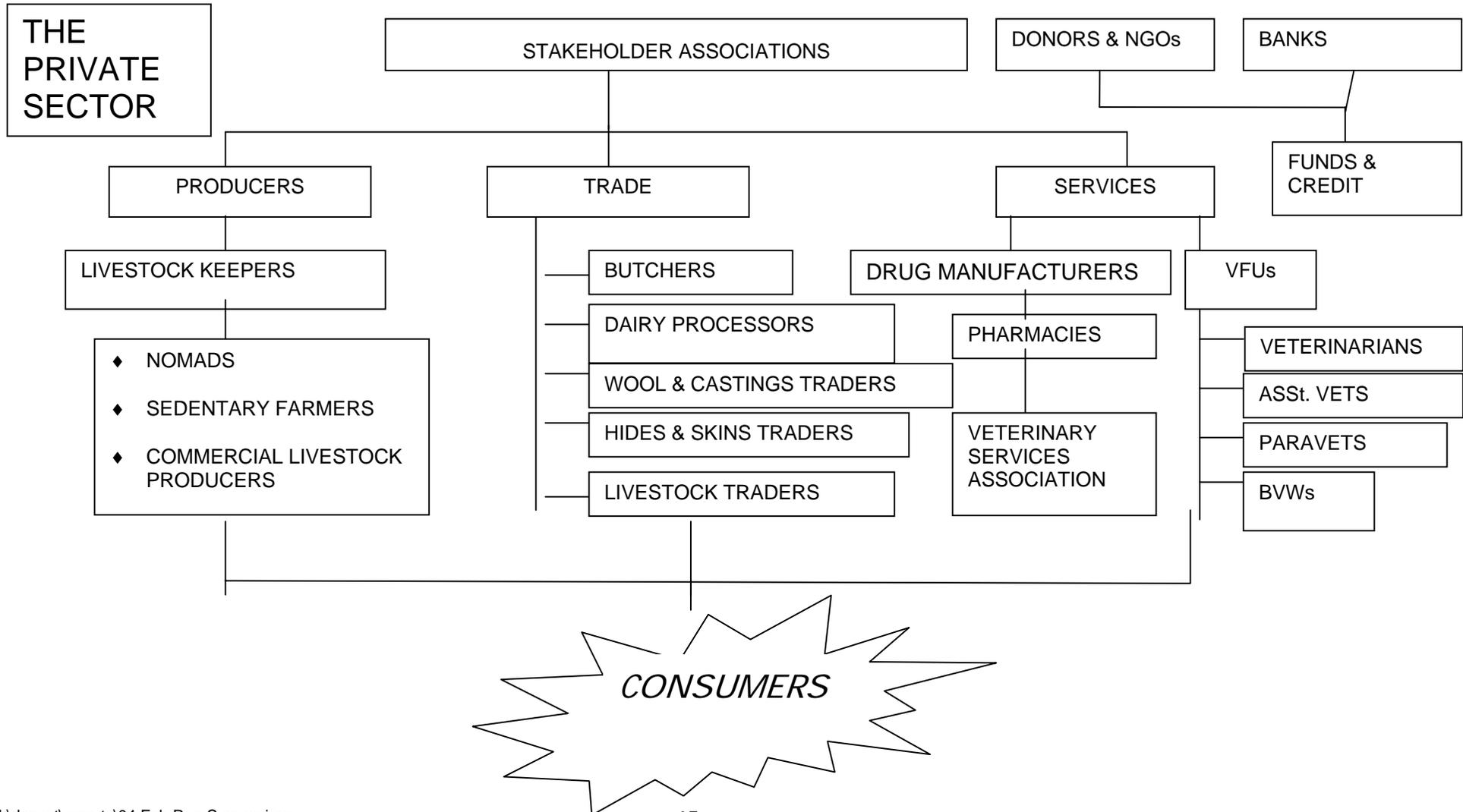
To control and regulate the importation, distribution, production and storage of animal feeds in the territory of Afghanistan. In particular:

- 6.1 To control and regulate the importation of animal feeds.**
- 6.2 To control and regulate the importation and production of seeds for animal forage production.**
- 6.3 To control and regulate the storage of animal feeds.**

7 Water

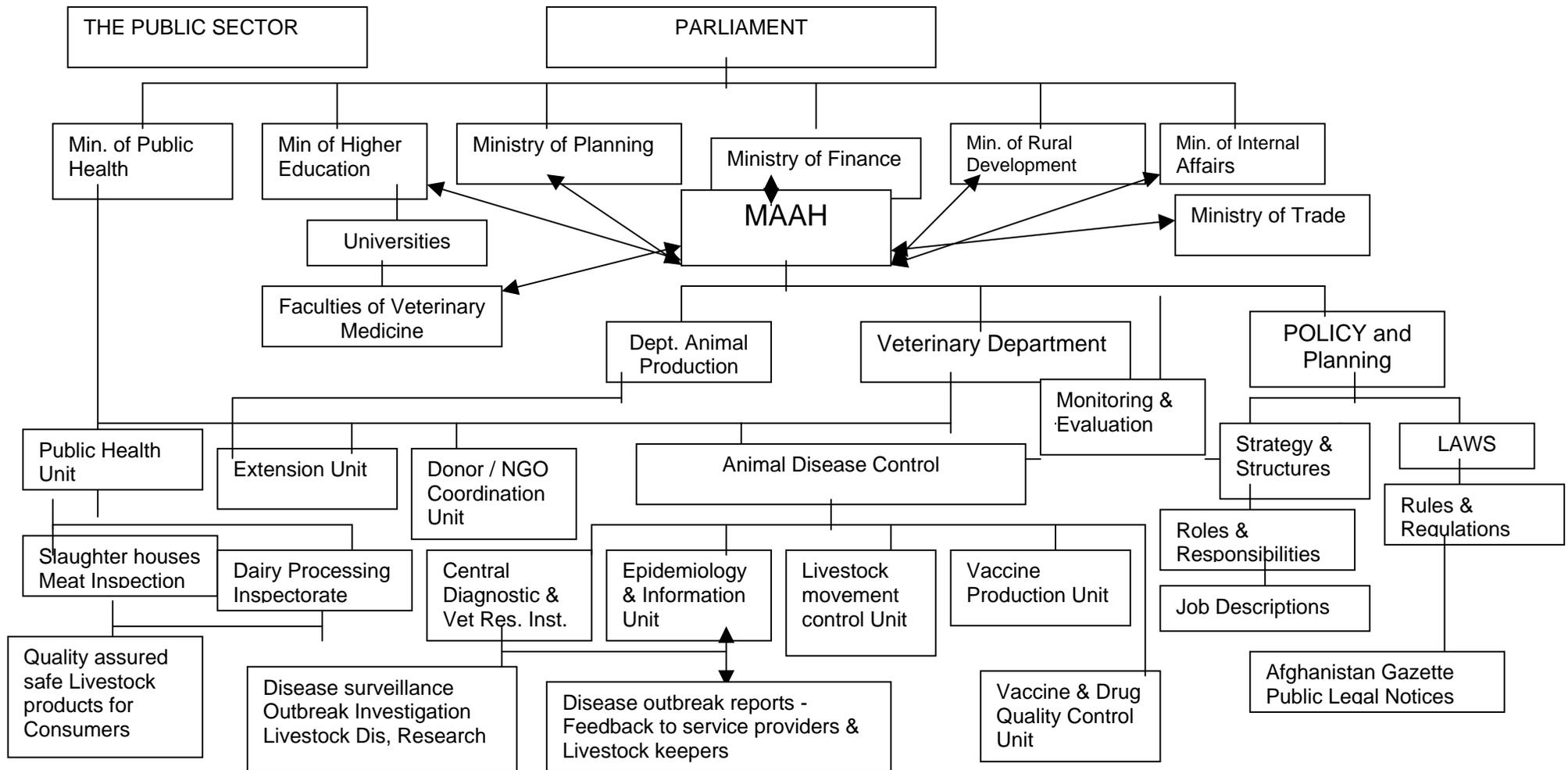
In collaboration with the Ministries of Water Development, Internal Affairs and Land Use, to control and regulate the establishment and use of water points for animal use in the territory of Afghanistan.

WHAT ELEMENTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS?
 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF STAKEHOLDERS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES



WHAT ELEMENTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS ?

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The current veterinary service delivery system is severely degraded but certain valuable services continued to be provided most notably clinical service delivery in hard to reach rural areas and for nomadic Kuuchi. The existing NGO/government, be expanded into a full-fledged clinical veterinary service for the nation.
2. There is consensus among participants that clinical service delivery can and should occur in the private sector, though there are concerns that the economic situation in Afghanistan at present will not support private sector veterinary service. In the short term, incentives must be developed and offered to attract trained veterinary cadres, both professional and paraprofessional, back into the veterinary sector. These incentives could be educational, logistical, or economic.
3. There is consensus on the use of paraprofessionals, including paravets, in clinical service delivery. There is general agreement that the paravet performs of a high level of competency and can successfully perform a wide range of clinical services. Nevertheless the need remains to set standards of performance, define conditions of supervision and establish regulatory requirements.
4. There is a need of government to know about all veterinary activities in the country to be able to coordinate efforts and resources. Sharing of information in both directions is essential to building partnerships and improving the efficiency of veterinary service delivery in a time of limited resources. A mechanism to accomplish these needs have to be identified.
5. The current status of veterinary resources is not clearly known and there is confusion about the numbers of active clinics and available veterinary personnel. Nevertheless, there is general consensus that there is a major need to train additional personnel. A national inventory of personnel and facilities needs to be conducted as soon as possible. Based on this inventory and needs assessment, candidates for paravet training will be selected from underserved areas by the Veterinary Department in consultation with Dutch Committee and then trained by the Dutch Committee. The recommendation that practical training of Kabul Veterinary Faculty students could be conducted through the Dutch Committee also merits consideration.
6. There is recognition by government of the important public good services that it must provide, including disease surveillance, mass vaccination, quarantine, public health, food hygiene, movement control, and diagnostic investigation. However, to accomplish these objectives, there are major need for equipment, training and augmentation of government salaries to attract qualified personnel back into government service. Training should include refresher courses for all levels of veterinary personnel as well as advanced training for veterinary professionals to meet the specialized requirements like epidemiology, diagnostics, research, etc.
7. There is a need for a clear development plan to set priorities and allocate resources for veterinary service delivery in the country. Setting policy is the job of government, but sound policy depends on input from all stakeholders. Policy must be balanced so that the consumer is protected, but healthy business activity is not unduly restricted.
8. New legislation governing the veterinary sector should be carefully designed with input from stakeholders and with advice from legal experts. Due to the potential for dramatic changes in the resources and structure of veterinary medicine in Afghanistan in coming years, there should be flexibility in the legislation. This means that the law itself should simply assign authority for drafting rules and regulation. The rules and regulations themselves should include the necessary details and also be subject to change as needed.

7. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 20-21 October 2003

| No | Participant | Position | Organization |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Dr. David Sherman | Chairman of symposium | CVO Massachusetts |
| 2 | Eng. Jawed | Deputy Minister | Min of Agriculture |
| 3 | Dr. Raofi | President Vet. Dept. | Min of Agriculture |
| 4 | Dr.M. Ehsan Barik Zai | Vet. Dept. | Min of Agriculture |
| 5 | Dr. Toryolai | Director VRI | Min of Agriculture |
| 6 | Dr. Sultani | Vet.Dept. | Min of Agriculture |
| 7 | Gul Mohd Sajed | President Animal Husbandry | Min of Agriculture |
| 8 | Prof. Noor Achmad | Dean | Kabul Vet.Fac. |
| 9 | Dr. Ayubi | Paraclinic Dept | Kabul Vet.Fac. |
| 10 | Dr. Afzuli | Paraclinic Dept | Kabul Vet.Fac. |
| 11 | Dr. Zabuli | Senior lecturer | Kabul Vet.Fac. |
| 12 | Dr. Rafiola Halim | Dean | Nang Vet.Fac. |
| 13 | Dr. Niaz | Senior lecturer | Nang Vet.Fac. |
| 14 | Mr. Rashiq | Senior lecturer | Nang Vet.Fac. |
| 15 | Dr. Housaini | | MRRD |
| 16 | Dr. Samsor | | MRRD |
| 17 | Dr. Nawroz | | FAO |
| 18 | Dr. Halimi | nat.consul. | FAO |
| 19 | Dr. Usmani | nat.consul. | FAO |
| 20 | John Woodford | | FAO |
| 21 | Dr. Mehraban | STA | FAO |
| 22 | M.Z. Pritchard | | Chemonics/USAID |
| 23 | Tom Fattori | | Chemonics |
| 24 | Me. Tahir | | MADERA |
| 25 | Dr. Arzo | | MADERA |
| 26 | Dr. Zaidrahman Shah | | MADERA |
| 27 | Mrs. A. Lancelot | | MADERA |
| 28 | Zia Farmuly | | PRB |
| 29 | Zabihullah | | Afghan Aid |
| 30 | Anne Minkienicz | | Solidarités |
| 31 | Bastiaan van Krieken | | Solidarités |
| 32 | M.H. Mayar | | Solidarités |
| 33 | Dr. Rashidi | | ICRC |
| 34 | Dr. Ghulam Saed | | COAR |
| 35 | Dr. Tooba | | COAR |
| 36 | Dr. D. Couch | | US Army Civil Affairs |
| 37 | Dr. Ted Hanta | | US Army Civil Affairs |
| 38 | Dr. Emamuddin | | AVPL. |
| 39 | Dr. Bram Schreuder | Director | DCA-VET |
| 40 | Gert-Jan Duives | Board member | DCA-VET |
| 41 | Dr. Gulistani | Project director Herat | DCA-VET |
| 42 | Prof. Tanin | | Min Higher Education |
| 43 | Mohd Zakir | Financial manager | DCA-VET |

8. PHOTO OF PARTICIPANTS