



Australian Government  
AusAID

## Quality at Entry Report and Next Steps to Complete Design for Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ) Initiative

<b>A: AidWorks details</b> <i>completed by Activity Manager</i>			
<b>Initiative Name:</b>	Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ) Initiative		
<b>AidWorks ID:</b>	INJ703	<b>Total Amount:</b>	AUD12.87 million
<b>Start Date:</b>	May or June 2011	<b>End Date:</b>	31 December 2015

<b>B: Appraisal Peer Review meeting details</b> <i>completed by Activity Manager</i>	
<b>Initial ratings prepared by:</b>	Royce Escolar, Regional Program Manager, AusAID Bangkok
<b>Meeting date:</b>	28 March 2011
<b>Chair:</b>	Jenny Da Rin, Assistant Director General – AusAID Health, Education & Scholarships
<b>Peer reviewers providing formal comment &amp; ratings:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Graham Rady, Asia Programs Quality and Development Adviser, AusAID Asia Regional and Bilateral Branch</li> <li>– Dr Bronwyn Wex, Senior Regional Program Manager, AusAID Bangkok (Gender Unit Representative)</li> </ul>
<b>Independent Appraiser:</b>	– Dr Nigel Perkins (Independent Appraiser), Director, AusVet Animal Health Services
<b>Other peer review participants:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dr Ronel Abila, World Organisation for Animal health (OIE) Sub-Regional Representative</li> <li>– Praveena Gunaratnam, Program Manager, Health &amp; HIV Thematic Group (HHTG)</li> <li>– Andrew Sutton, Policy Officer, HHTG</li> <li>– Laurence McCulloch, AusAID Working in Partner Systems (WIPS)</li> <li>– Dr Peter Beers, Senior Principal Veterinary Officer, DAFF</li> <li>– Dr Peter Black, Principal Research Scientist, DAFF</li> <li>– Dr Doug Gray, Research Program Manager, ACIAR</li> <li>– Gerard Cheong, First Secretary, AusAID Jakarta</li> <li>– Michelle Sullivan, First Secretary, AusAID Bangkok</li> <li>– Royce Escolar, Regional Program Manager, AusAID Bangkok</li> <li>– Andrea Neale, AusAID Health Resource Facility</li> </ul> <p>Note: Written comments provided by: Ian Kershaw (AusAID Rural Development Adviser, Rural &amp; Environment Adviser Cluster); Laurence McCulloch (WIPS); Dr Doug Gray (ACIAR); and Jillian Ray (AusAID Rangoon)</p>

<b>C: Safeguards and Commitments</b> <i>(new!) completed by Activity Manager</i>		
<i>Answer the following questions relevant to potential impacts of the activity.</i>		
<b>1. Environment</b>	Have the environmental marker questions been answered and adequately addressed by the design document in line with legal requirements under the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> ?	<b>Yes</b>
<b>2. Child Protection</b>	Does the design meet the requirements of AusAID's Child Protection Policy?	<b>N/a</b>

**C: Safeguards and Commitments** *(new!) completed by Activity Manager*

<b>3. Imprest Account</b>	Does the business case and risk assessment support the use of an imprest account as the most efficient, effective and ethical use of Commonwealth funds in accordance with the Commonwealth Financial Framework and AusAID policy?	<b>N/a</b>
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**D: Initiative/Activity description** *completed by Activity Manager (no more than 300 words per cell)*

<b>4. Description</b>	<p>The AusAID Stop Transboundary Animal Disease and Zoonoses (STANDZ) Initiative (2011-2015) combines, under one umbrella initiative, on-going AusAID support to two programs of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) – e.g. the South East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Program and the Strengthening Initiatives for Veterinary Services (STRIVES), formerly known as the Project on Strengthening Veterinary Services to Combat Avian Influenza and Other Priority Diseases in South East Asia (PSVS).</p> <p>The Initiative will provide OIE with more resources and some flexibility to: support priority countries' national efforts in FMD control; provide emergency assistance to countries during FMD outbreaks; and assist national veterinary services systems strengthening. STANDZ work will be consistent with country national plans, the regional SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap, and OIE international standards.</p> <p>AusAID STANDZ will work in partnership with governments and other international players in targeting capacity building of partner government systems. The Initiative will improve emphasis on program and national level M&amp;E, gender and social mainstreaming, and communications/advocacy. Research and advocacy under STANDZ will seek to scale up existing partner government programs and resource commitment to priority Transboundary Animal Disease and zoonoses control (e.g. FMD and Rabies), and in addressing key gaps in countries' veterinary services (e.g. veterinary human resource development).</p>
<b>5. Objectives Summary</b>	<p>The Goal of the AusAID STANDZ Initiative is to reduce the impact of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) on food security, public health and livelihoods in South East Asia.</p> <p>The Purpose of STANDZ is to strengthen the capacity of animal health sectors in South East Asian countries for the prevention, control and eradication of priority Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses.</p> <p>The 4 Component Objectives of STANDZ are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support animal health regional and international coordination in South East Asia;</li> <li>2. Strengthen the capacity of national veterinary services, particularly in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, consistent with OIE tools and standards;</li> <li>3. Develop, better resource and implement priority animal disease management strategies, including more intensive in-country support to SEACFMD Phase IV consistent with the revised SEAFMD Roadmap 2020; and</li> <li>4. Strengthen the capacity of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in South East Asia in priority organisational development areas of gender/social mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, operations research and communications.</li> </ol> <p>In addition to the above development objectives, STANDZ has an explicit administrative efficiency objective of ensuring greater management efficiency and providing greater funding flexibility through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a resource envelope for targeted interventions and emergency support from which countries can request support in areas of Component Objectives 2 and 3; and</li> <li>b. allowing OIE some flexibility to shift funding across Components Objectives 1 to 3.</li> </ol>

**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

Criteria	Assessment	Rating (1-6) *	Required Action (if needed)
6. Relevance	<p>STANDZ is clearly consistent with at least three of the four objectives of the AusAID Pandemics and Emerging Infectious Diseases Framework (2010-15). More importantly, STANDZ programs and objectives are clearly linked to Australia's national interest. Direct cost to Australia's livestock industry of a worst-case FMD incursion is estimated between A\$8 to A\$13 billion of Gross Domestic Product.</p> <p>STANDZ is consistent with the spirit of the "One World One Health" approach through a proposed minor activity on Rabies. In addition, STANDZ will seek to build appropriate working partnerships with key players, including FAO, WHO, ASEAN and donors active in this field.</p> <p>From a partner government and rural development perspective, STANDZ is highly relevant due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the livestock sector accounting for up to 80% of GDP for target developing countries;</li> <li>90% of the livestock in some of these developing countries are owned by rural smallholders;</li> <li>livestock diseases already estimated to reduce livestock production by about 30%.</li> </ol> <p>OIE-SRR is internationally recognised, through SEACFMD, as pioneering a best practice model for regional coordination in animal disease control. Amidst an enormous and challenging agenda, a robust and pragmatic priority setting process is in place to ensure not only consistency to policy but also that AusAID funds are supporting the highest priority and most relevant activities within the broad potential agenda. Sub-projects and activities under STANDZ will be supported consistent with priorities established under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the SEAFMD Roadmap 2020 endorsed by all participating countries; and</li> <li>Country specific veterinary services strategic plans developed through the OIE PVS pathway.</li> </ol> <p>There is a risk that the country resource envelope is treated as a low value slush fund – i.e. supporting potentially important activities but in an unsustainable manner.</p>	6	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include statement that country flexible response mechanism will support emergency assistance and activities that can be sustained by countries.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <p>Ensure, through the STANDZ Management Committee, that the country flexible response mechanism does not become a low-value "slush-fund" through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring strict and appropriate selection criteria are in place;</li> <li>priority funding be given to emergency assistance and activities that can be sustained by countries; and</li> <li>close monitoring by the STANDZ Management Committee during implementation.</li> </ol>

**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

<p>7. Analysis and Learning</p>	<p>STANDZ builds on almost 15 years (1997-2011) of OIE experience working on FMD in SE Asia. Key lessons, not fully documented in the design, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Success in FMD eradication has been across archipelagos (e.g. Indonesia, Philippines) and required significant bilateral funding. Achievements are due mainly to bilateral rather than the ongoing SEACFMD regional effort.</li> <li>b. A mainland multi-country situation with much lower capacity countries (i.e. Mekong countries) poses more significant challenges for a regional program operating with limited funds (i.e. \$6.5 million over 15 years).</li> <li>c. High probability that FMD eradication by 2020 will not be achieved unless significant funding is mobilised for bilateral programs.</li> </ul> <p>The design is based on a well-researched Concept Note, reflection on lessons learnt, and an assessment process. The design addressed issues underscored in previous program reviews on weaknesses in M&amp;E and gender equality, understaffing and heavy workloads and consequent impacts on reporting quality and disbursement slippage.</p> <p>STANDZ recognises that transition of regional coordination to ASEAN, while desirable, is unlikely to be achieved in the short to mid term. Important regional programs will be dependent on donor support in the short term.</p> <p>There is good analysis of activities being supported by AusAID and other donors to seek possible synergies and avoid duplication. However, missing from the design logic is the underlying and supporting assumptions (e.g., what we are delivering through STANDZ will not be sufficient to achieve the purpose level statement).</p> <p>STANDZ involves increased in-country support with OIE providing funding and technical support to partner government implementation (to supplement government counterpart resourcing). While risky, this strategy is supported since practical constraints will prevent major expansion of in-country activities by the limited OIE staff capacity. This stresses the importance of partnerships with in-country implementing agencies especially where partner government implementing capacity is weak.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide more detailed documentation of lessons learnt (Section 1.3); include lessons on building capacity of partner agencies (e.g. section 2.3.1 page 19-20).</li> <li>b. Mobilising country level resources identified as a significant measure of success for STANDZ.</li> <li>c. Include underlying assumptions of parallel and supplementary support to clarify that various inputs/outputs from STANDZ will be supplemented by other resources to achieve the stated outcomes/ objectives; add assumptions column to Table 16.</li> <li>d. Regional coordination transition to ASEAN is explicitly identified as a long term goal with efforts directed at ongoing activities until ASEAN ownership is clear.</li> <li>e. Include information on how OIE-SRR will work with in-country partners in the absence of partner government capacity to implement.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Require OIE-SRR to include, in their annual report to AusAID, activities of other donors and partners to highlight issues of potential duplication and synergies. This will be reviewed by AusAID on an annual basis during implementation and discussed as a regular agenda in the STANDZ management and advisory committees.</li> <li>b. AusAID close monitoring and assessment of OIE partnership with other in-country implementers (e.g. FAO, etc), including assessment of whether the STANDZ governance arrangement is being used effectively in operationalising these partnerships.</li> </ul>
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**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

8. Effectiveness	<p>There is some unnecessary duplication of words from the purpose-level statement in the goal-level statement.</p> <p>Strong points of the STANDZ design, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• component-level objectives provide an intuitive and clear disaggregation of program into sensible focus areas.</li> <li>• Table 16 (Annex B) provides a well thought out basis for defining success at the end of the program, though in many places it remains to be finalised and it will need to evolve during implementation.</li> <li>• Tables 17 and 18 provide adequate performance management information on Component Objective 3 for assessing implementation of the FMD 2020 Road Map and the other key outcomes under this component.</li> <li>• Table 2 provides a good analysis of the planned outcomes to be achieved under Gender and Social Mainstreaming.</li> <li>• Considerable thought has gone into “exploiting” the various existing partners to improve the likely effectiveness of the program.</li> </ul> <p>There is a need to introduce a quality dimension during implementation to enable us to determine: a) how realistic/ambitious these targets are; and, b) whether the existence of sector strategic plans, financing frameworks and M&amp;E frameworks are of good quality and are being used.</p> <p>Risks to effectiveness are adequately discussed. However, the main risk is the lack of adequate national level funding to implement the work from this regional program and its implications for sustainability of outcomes.</p> <p>Expanding in-country activities is a key thrust of STANDZ but the design does not identify how this might be successfully implemented. While not reducing the benefit of this initiative, varying degrees of national commitment amongst SE Asian countries continues to threaten the ongoing success of the program and limit its ability to deliver on objectives. This should be addressed in the design logic and as a program risk.</p>	4	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edit the goal/objective level statements;</li> <li>Include description of the progress and achievement of SEACFMD in regional FMD control and eradication;</li> <li>Include cost-benefit estimates in investing in STANDZ based on previous studies;</li> <li>Introduce a quality dimension during implementation to determine: how realistic/ambitious targets are; and, whether sector strategic plans, financing frameworks and M&amp;E frameworks are of good quality and are being used;</li> <li>Include lack of national resources, limited absorptive capacity, and varying levels of country level support as risks (include OIE-SRR risk mitigation strategy);</li> <li>Provide details on how in-country activities will be prioritised and delivered, how OIE-SRR will work with in-country partners in the absence of government capacity to implement, include expected outcomes and benefits; re-check budgets to ensure supporting in-country work (not Component 4) is where the bulk of funding is allocated.</li> <li>State that STANDZ will focus on FMD and VS strengthening (and not fund aspects of VS such as animal welfare and aquatic animal health).</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusAID to closely monitor various STANDZ partnerships during implementation (e.g. FAO, WHO, ASEAN, other donors, etc).</li> <li>FMD eradication by 2020 is aspirational and not necessarily a firm achievable outcome. STANDZ M&amp;E needs to develop realistic interim milestones that are achievable within the program duration.</li> <li>M&amp;E work (Aug 2011) will focus on identifying specific indicators to assess country-level impact and progress against SEACFMD targets; subsequent improvements will be made to STANDZ M&amp;E framework and systems.</li> <li>AusAID to closely monitor risk to effectiveness and OIE's risk management strategy.</li> <li>Use research to inform engagement of new stakeholder groups along FMD critical control points and hotspots (e.g. trader networks, trade ministries).</li> </ol>
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**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

<p>9. Efficiency</p>	<p>STANDZ aims to achieve enhanced efficiency through changes to existing management arrangements, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single funding agreement and AusAID account within OIE;</li> <li>• Rationalised workplans with single initiative progress and financial report;</li> <li>• Some flexibility to move funds across activities;</li> </ul> <p>AusAID close monitoring (and formal approval) is required on the extent to which OIE can shift program development funds (Components 1 to 3) into program administration, management and overheads (Component 4).</p> <p>The design document needs to provide a comparison between earlier and current AusAID funding provided to OIE and details of OIE's contribution to ensure we are not substituting for OIE expenditure elsewhere around the globe. OIE, during implementation, will be required to document their historical and planned financial and in-kind contribution towards their core functions and program/activities funded by AusAID.</p> <p>OIE Paris, not the Senior Adviser to OIE, will now chair the core STANDZ Management Committee. DAFF, as Deputy Chair, will play a stronger role in program governance, a shift from its current role as observer. The Senior Adviser to OIE, consistent with his advisory role, will now be part of the "external" Advisory Group which will also include FAO, WHO, ACIAR, and other donors.</p> <p>The inclusion of other donors in the program governance arrangement is supported for the purposes of collaboration and in advocacy for increased and harmonised investments.</p> <p>The design document outlines strategies that require increased country-level advocacy and interaction without necessarily reducing the commitment to regional meetings (Objective 1).</p> <p>The increased level of staffing is strongly supported. OIE may consider additional staff such as an additional administrative staff and splitting the proposed M&amp;E/Communications position into a M&amp;E coordinator and an IT/Communications coordinator.</p> <p>Budget needs to be re-checked particularly under education, specialised training, in-country advocacy, Program Management, or on IT/communication.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add details on OIE's contribution to OIE-SRR and to program components.</li> <li>Clarify how many of the proposed staff positions are new; OIE to consider additional staffing for administration and IT/Communications.</li> <li>Clarify the role and accountability of the Senior Adviser to OIE;</li> <li>Confirm whether current levels of regional meetings/activities will be maintained in light of increasing in-country activities.</li> <li>Formal AusAID written approval will be required for any fund transfers from Components 1-3 to Component 4 (to be included also in the funding agreement)</li> <li>Re-check the amounts in the budget spreadsheet for consistency and accuracy; add brief explanations or footnotes to explain key budget line items, if necessary.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusAID to suggest that program and financial reporting of OIE-SRR should present a more detailed and inclusive view of OIE, country and donor contributions to its programs (e.g. the whole SEACFMD program and campaign, STRIVES). OIE will be required to document their historical and planned financial and in-kind contribution toward OIE-SRR's core functions and programs. This will be included in the reporting requirements in the funding agreement provision and monitored during implementation);</li> <li>AusAID to suggest, as an initial agenda of the program steering committee, the development of Terms of Reference to the core management and advisory groups, including specific roles of members under STANDZ.</li> <li>Formal AusAID written approval will be required for any fund transfers from Components 1-3 to Component 4.</li> <li>AusAID to closely monitor the effectiveness of STANDZ governance arrangements, including: the inclusion of key agencies and donors; the role of the Senior Adviser to OIE; its ability to generate additional investments; and, more broadly, on how OIE, FAO, and other partners systematically coordinate and work with each other under STANDZ.</li> </ol>
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**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

10. Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>The design document outlines a welcome increase in attention to M&amp;E and an apparent commitment to develop and implement improved frameworks for M&amp;E. The provisional framework does indicate progress towards outcome assessment but still has a fair focus on process and output reporting. There appears to be dependence on member country reporting for M&amp;E which is risky though there is mention of project-based activities aimed at assessing impacts and outcomes.</p> <p>The basis of the M&amp;E arrangements (Annex B) provide a good start, though crucial to the successful implementation of this aspect of the initiative will be the M&amp;E/Communications specialist and how M&amp;E is incorporated into the core functions of each OIE-SRR officer.</p> <p>Socio-economic assessments should be continued and should prioritise impact of earlier investments. Aside from demonstrating effectiveness, these studies should be used explicitly as advocacy tools for increased donor and partner government funding for this work.</p> <p>The design needs to clarify, noting specific details will only be apparent during implementation, on how it intends to work with other implementing partners (e.g. FAO, WHO, etc) in building capacities of partner countries, including the resource requirements.</p> <p>The budget for M&amp;E activities needs to be clarified. Out of a total initiative budget of A\$12.7 million, only about \$0.49 million are allocated for capacity building in M&amp;E (budget item 3.4 in Annex E) and an undocumented amount for the M&amp;E specialist. There is no mention or explicit allowance for baselines, reviews, etc.</p>	4	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The budget for all M&amp;E activities needs to be explicit.</li> <li>Explicitly state that socio-economic assessments should prioritise earlier investments and that outputs of these assessments be used as advocacy tools (to be included in the OIE Advocacy and Mobilisation Strategy developed in the first 6 months of STANDZ implementation).</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further document, early in implementation, the extent of required resources for national capacity building in M&amp;E (to be addressed in M&amp;E refinement work in August 2011).</li> <li>Provisional M&amp;E framework is a good start. A final framework, through the M&amp;E refinement work scheduled in August 2011, is needed including incorporation of M&amp;E into all activities and to identify country level outcome indicators to clearly demonstrate national impact of the regional program.</li> <li>AusAID to monitor OIE operationalisation of the STANDZ M&amp;E framework, including proper scheduling and provision of regular external M&amp;E assistance to OIE and the conduct and use of socio-economic assessments for advocacy.</li> </ol>
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**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

<p>11. Sustainability</p>	<p>A detailed section on sustainability is required to include an analysis and information on partner government funding. For instance, SEACFMD's success has expanded donor and member country commitment to various activities that are aligned with the regional 2020 vision. Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos have increased their fiscal budgets to FMD in part due to OIE's advocacy efforts.</p> <p>There is a clear case for supporting emergency activities (e.g. vaccines) in the absence of other funding sources. However, this is a non-sustainable, recurrent or consumable expenditure that should preferably be funded by the partner governments.</p> <p>Similarly, AusAID needs to be confident that "targeted interventions" are not seeking to support non-sustainable activities nor fill the demand of countries for additional funds due to inadequate funding in areas where there are systemic budget problems. Thus, the country support envelope should be subject to a "sustainability test" and be closely monitored as our capacity building funds are scarce.</p> <p>The most significant sustainability issue is the need for considerable supplementary funding at country level to implement and maintain the various activities under this initiative (e.g. additional workforce, vaccinations, training of country personnel, etc). Greater funding will be required beyond STANDZ to make significant and sustainable progress, especially in countries like Myanmar, Laos PDR and Cambodia.</p> <p>OIE and AusAID have previously acknowledged the above issue. While some progress has been made under STANDZ, we need to be realistic that the sustainability of outcomes at the end of this initiative will be marginal without additional external funding from governments and donors.</p> <p>Transition of regional coordination functions to ASEAN is unlikely to occur in the short to medium term. Continued support under STANDZ is supported while maintaining close engagement and support to ASEAN's initiative to establish its own regional coordination mechanism.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include a section on sustainability with details and analysis of current partner government and donor funding contributions to SEACFMD, STRIVES, and the PVS Pathway in SE Asia.</li> <li>Include a brief description in the same section on OIE-SRR's sustainability approaches in its activities.</li> <li>Clarify the objectives of OIE's advocacy activities (under Component 1).</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusAID to monitor expenditure under the proposed "resource envelope for targeted interventions and emergency expenditure" (such as vaccinations) to ensure we are not spending scarce money on non-sustainable activities that result from systemic budget failure; sustainability test to be included in the criteria for selecting activities to be funded through the country resource envelope.</li> <li>AusAID to monitor closely partner government funding contributions and other factors contributing to or detracting from sustainability of outcomes.</li> <li>Continue to place emphasis on the socio-economic impact level work as a valuable advocacy tool for additional funding.</li> <li>Mobilising country level resources identified as a significant measure of success to be monitored during STANDZ implementation.</li> <li>Ensure OIE and AusAID continue to be engaged and provide inputs to support ASEAN's leadership and efforts to establish a regional coordination mechanism for animal health.</li> </ol>
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**E: Quality Assessment and Rating** *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

12. Gender Equality	<p>The design document should be commended on the importance it gives to gender and social issues in the field of transboundary animal disease and livelihood security. This is a new field for OIE and for the field of livestock security. The work that has been done on promoting gender equality under the design document is better than average.</p> <p>The gender mainstreaming roadmap under STANDZ provides sufficient guidance to mainstream gender into the OIE workplace and project implementation. Table 2 is a very good summary of what we are trying to achieve though it is not certain how this information will be collected.</p> <p>The real challenge for OIE is to operationalise the gender guidelines noting that this is not OIE's core business and had no previous experience on the issue.</p> <p>The design document needs to clarify its overall vision and outcome statement of what its gender mainstreaming efforts will achieve, including a presentation of target indicators. Further details on targets, sequencing of activities and timing of gender mainstreaming priorities are suggested prior to actual implementation.</p> <p>A gender research component is suggested as a first order priority to provide OIE-SRR with priorities and baseline information on the linkages between gender and livelihood security. This will assist in informing its future efforts in mainstreaming across all OIE-SRR and influence partner activities. The baseline should involve a stakeholder/partner mapping and assessment to inform OIE engagement, particularly at the country level.</p>	4	<p><b><u>Revise Draft Design Document:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify OIE's overall vision and outcome statement of what its gender mainstreaming efforts will achieve by the end of STANDZ.</li> <li>Highlight priority activities on gender/social mainstreaming in chronological order (noting that these is subject to change depending on the context).</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Actions During Implementation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OIE-SRR will develop a Gender Social Mainstreaming (GSM) Policy within the first 6 months of implementation to clarify its overall vision and outcomes related to GSM. This includes identifying specific activities such as baseline research and stakeholder analysis.</li> <li>AusAID to monitor closely that Table 2 is implemented and reported back against.</li> <li>Ensure that data and analysis of gender and social outcomes are incorporated into the STANDZ M&amp;E system and reporting framework.</li> </ol>
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**\* Definitions of the Rating Scale:**

<b>Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)</b>	<b>Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)</b>
<b>6</b> Very high quality; needs ongoing management & monitoring only	<b>3</b> Less than adequate quality; needs to be improved in core areas
<b>5</b> Good quality; needs minor work to improve in some areas	<b>2</b> Poor quality; needs major work to improve
<b>4</b> Adequate quality; needs some work to improve	<b>1</b> Very poor quality; needs major overhaul