# Ministry of Agriculture

♦ **Public Investment Performance Assessment/Livestock, Veterinary and Laboratory Program (2015-2017):**

When conducting a comprehensive review of the above program by the task force, the audits showed major and substantial observations and violations, the most important of which are:

### First Theme: (The Legislative Framework)

1. Failure to issue foundations, conditions, and mechanisms to support livestock and provide feed contrary to the article (9) of the Livestock Support and Protection Fund Law No. (10) of 2009.

2. The regulations governing the production, registration and import of vaccines, biological materials and veterinary medicines did not cover the areas of production, registration, import and export of veterinary vaccines within their privacy.

3. The 2016 Veterinary Quarantine Instructions No. (41/G) in force does not comply with the international legislation in terms of determining details of gender, age, number, and conduct.

4. Failure to prepare technical instructions for the methods of taking and transferring pathological and investigational samples, medicines samples, veterinary products, etc.

5. There is no legislation that obliges livestock breeders to apply the control procedures for the epidemic and infectious diseases.

### The Second Theme: (The Organizational Framework):

1. The special plans, objectives, and programs contained in the Preventive Veterinary Vaccine Program do not cover the entire target group of the livestock sector as it covers (30%) of this sector.

2. Delay in hand over the virus laboratory building, which was established two years ago, at a cost of about (500,000) JD has not been used to date for the purposes for which it was established.

3. There are no records of incineration carried out at the incinerator of the Laboratory Directorate.

4. The inaccuracy of the results of the numbering project to count the actual numbers of livestock breeders benefiting from the feed support due to some breaches in the census system and mechanism currently in place.

5. The weakness of the sheep numbering system currently in place, which depends on manually entering plastic numbers by non-specialized employees, which leads to duplication of some national numbers for breeders.

6. The numbering of camels and horses has not been completed in all governorates of the Kingdom despite the fact that more than ten years have passed since the numbering project.

7. There is no specialized technical staff (doctor, engineer, nurse or resident technician) inside the Al-Fujaij Station for Al-Awassi sheep breeding, although it contains 800 heads, which constitutes a malfunction in its management and supervision.

8. There is a defect in the organization and use of mobile veterinary clinic cars in most of the sites where they are located, noting that the number of these cars is around 50 at the end of 2017, and their value exceeded one million dinars.

9. There is no direct technical link for the veterinary divisions and departments in the agricultural directorates in the governorates with the Veterinary Directorate.

10. The necessary procedures are not applied in receiving samples from the livestock sector laboratories.

### The Third Theme: (The Technical Framework):

1. There are no technical studies by the livestock sector to improve the breeds of sheep and goats found in the Ministry of Agriculture stations with the aim of developing breeds compatible with the local breeds.

2. The national vaccination programs adopted for the livestock sector are weak, and although the Veterinary Directorate has adopted a national program to protect sheep from six major diseases, the amount of vaccine for these six diseases purchased annually does not cover this goal.

3. The lack of regular field epidemiological survey programs for diseases and failure to follow up on their development.

4. A device for inspecting residues (Lc Mass) was purchased at a value of approximately (150) thousand dinars, and the staff required to operate it was not provided.

5. the inability to control the introduction of new diseases or strains.

6. The Laboratory Directorate does not conduct scientific research and studies with other departments specializing in animal health in accordance with their tasks.

7. The main incinerator designated for burning animal carcasses and the remains of laboratory tests is out of order, and there is no specialized staff available to do this work.

8. There are no proper central storage units for vaccine storage, as mobile refrigerators are relied upon.

9. There are no refrigerated means of transporting vaccines from central warehouses to directorates.

10. The lack of veterinary quarantines able to accommodate imported numbers of sheep.

11. Laboratory tests are not performed on manufactured and imported veterinary vaccines.

12. The FMD virus strains have not been determined in reference laboratories, for the purpose of identifying the vaccine with appropriate doses at the time of purchase.

13. The Salt and Minerals inspection device in the feed laboratory is out of order and has not been repaired.

**Recommendations**

Addressing and correcting all irregularities and observations and adopting recommendations as follows:

1.  Complete the issuance of instructions for livestock.

2.  Develop plans, objectives, and programs for the veterinary vaccine program to ensure comprehensive coverage of all herds of epidemic and infectious diseases, and ensure that performance indicators are raised.

3.  Work to exploit and operate the building that was built as a virus laboratory for the purposes for which it was established.

4.  Activate the link between the Directorate of Laboratories and other directorates to conduct research and scientific studies specialized in animal health.

5.  Repair the main crematorium and organize its work.

6.  Regulate the procedures for receiving incoming samples to the laboratories to ensure confidentiality and impartiality when receiving samples and delivering their results.

7.  Review the current livestock numbering mechanisms.

8.  Develop the computerized system currently in place in the numbering project to comply with the data used and future plans of the project and complete the full link between field numbering units with the Center.

9.  Create an appropriate mechanism to ensure tracking of dead or slaughtered livestock outside licensed and official slaughterhouses.

10.  Provide the Al-Fujaij Station for Al-Awassi sheep breeding with the necessary technical staff to manage it, and maintain and develop the herd's sustainability.

11.  Prepare programs to carry out periodic field surveys for various diseases, so that the results of this survey are linked to the approved vaccination programs.

12.  Develop sheep and goat breeding stations, increase their efficiency, and improve local breeds to ensure productivity and durability, by introducing good breed males.

13. Regulate the use of mobile veterinary clinic cars in most of the locations.

14. Review the actual needs of certified vaccines for diseases, ensuring that these vaccines are available in sufficient quantities and in time to cover the entire number of livestock.

15. Determination of FMD virus strains through reference laboratories.

16. Provide a central cooling chamber for storing veterinary vaccines in the right quantities and conditions.

17. Provide a refrigerated means of transport to transport vaccines from central warehouses to veterinary clinics in the governorates and districts.

18. Provide governmental veterinary quarantines capable of accommodating imported numbers of live livestock of all kinds.

19. Activate the food and residue analysis laboratory by providing the requirements for operating a residual inspecting device (Lc Mass) as required.

20. Commitment to submit bids allocated for this sector at appropriate times to ensure the referral, supply, and payment of their dues in the same fiscal year.

### Procedure

The Ministry of Agriculture has not responded and there has been no mention of correction of the above items and the subject is still under follow-up.