

External Evaluation Be-troplive

Final report
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Barbara Simaey



South Research vzw
Leuvensestraat 5/2
B-3010 Kessel-Lo
België
Tel.: + 32 (0)16 498310
info@southresearch.be
www.southresearch.be

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Acronyms

BCH	Be-cause Health
BTC	Belgian Technical cooperation
DGDC	Directorate-General for Development cooperation
FTE	Full-Time equivalent
FVI	France Vétérinaire International
ITM	Institute of Tropical Medicine
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OWOH	One World – One Health
RIPROSAT	Réseau International de Diplomés en Santé Animale Tropicale / International Network of Graduates in Tropical Animal Health
SC	Steering Committee
SWOT	Strengths – weaknesses – opportunities - threats
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the evaluation

Be-troplive, the Belgian platform on Tropical Animal Health and Production, was officially launched in 2006, in response to a request of DGCD to create focal points for specific disciplines in development cooperation. In 2005, there had been some preparatory meetings and a Steering Committee was established. From 2006 onwards, the activities of the platform are funded by DGCD (through the framework agreement signed between DGCD and ITM).

The objectives of Be-troplive are presented on the website of the platform (www.be-troplive.be):

- To create a network of Belgian institutions and individuals involved in activities related to tropical animal health and production in order to exchange information on ongoing research, training and development projects
- To stimulate joint actions in order to attain synergy in the field
- To increase the national, European and international visibility of the Belgian expertise in tropical animal health and production
- To improve the coherence of the Belgian Co-operation, in the field of tropical animal health and production
- To improve the relations with the agricultural and the medical sector in order to enhance the efficacy of animal health and production activities

Up till now, the main activity of the platform has been the organisation of events (two symposia, two workshops and a Livestock Week). Apart from this, a website has been created through which information is shared among the members of the platform.

The network presently counts around 209 members, organisations or individuals. Membership is diverse and includes academic institutions, DGCD and BTC, NGOs, consultancy and private companies, individual experts, research institutes. Around one third of the present members are "associated members", mainly ex-students of the postgraduate courses in tropical animal health and production organised by different Belgian universities and Institutes.

The platform is coordinated by a Steering Committee, in which 12 members of the platform are represented. A secretariat based at ITM, with a 30% FTE financed by ITM-DGDC Frame Agreement, is responsible for the daily management of the platform.

In the program Frame Agreement 3 (2008 – 2013), it was foreseen that a midterm evaluation would be realised in 2010. Be-troplive contacted South Research for the implementation of the evaluation. An intake meeting was organised on October 7th, 2009 (in presence of Barbara Simaey of South Research, the president of Be-troplive and the secretariat staff), to discuss the broad lines of the evaluation concept.

1.2. Evaluation objectives and main evaluation questions

Evaluation objectives

The evaluation has in the first place a **learning and improvement objective**: "to learn lessons from past experiences, in order to provide inputs for future planning and quality improvement; with respect to the way in which the platform is internally organised, as well as with regard to the activities and achievements of the platform".

Secondly, there is an **accountability objective**: to inform both the financing government (upward accountability) and the members of the platform (downward accountability) on the quality and results of the activities undertaken.

Main evaluation questions

The **main questions** to which the evaluation had to provide an answer are:

1. To what degree does the platform respond to the needs and expectations of (different categories of) member organisations and individual members?
2. Which role is the platform playing in the context of Belgian development cooperation as well as in the broader European and international context?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the way in which the platform is internally functioning?
4. What have been the results of the work so far (in terms of outputs, increased visibility, influence on the activities of member organisations, etc.)? How are these results perceived by the different members of the platform?
5. To what degree is continuity and sustainability of the platform guaranteed? What are the factors that influence continuity and sustainability?
6. (Based on an analysis of the answers on the previous questions): How should the platform further evolve in the future?

These questions will be answered on the basis of an analysis based on **5 evaluation criteria**: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, quality of networking and effects¹. Table A1 in Annex 1 shows a more detailed elaboration of the evaluation questions and judgement criteria, as presented in the initial methodological proposal.

1.3. Structure of this report

The chapters 2 and 3 are still part of the introduction of this report. Chapter 2 contains a brief description of the methodology followed to do the evaluation; chapter 3 describes the characteristics of the be-troplive members that participated in the online questionnaire organised in the framework of this evaluation.

The principal findings of the evaluation are presented and analysed in the chapters 4, 5 and 6. Chapter 4 focuses on the roles and objectives of the platform, chapter 5 on activities and results, and chapter 6 on the quality of internal functioning. These three chapters have a similar structure: they start with a presentation of the results of the participatory evaluation workshop held with members of the Steering Committee, followed by a presentation of the corresponding results of the questionnaire sent to the broader group of members. At the end of each block of findings, a short analysis will be made of what came out of the evaluation.

Conclusions and recommendations will be presented in chapter 7.

¹ "Effects" refer to all (direct) outcomes of the work of the platform, positive or negative, planned or not planned. We prefer to use this term instead of the term "impact", which – in the strict sense of the word – refers to influence on the lives of the final target groups (which is extremely difficult to measure; moreover, it would be too early to already measure the impact of the platform).

2. METHODOLOGY

This evaluation started with a short preparatory phase. In a first meeting with the secretariat staff and the president of be-troplive, the objectives and overall methodology of the evaluation were defined and a preliminary agenda for the evaluation process was decided upon. Based on this meeting, the evaluator prepared a methodological proposal, which contained a non-exhaustive checklist evaluation questions (see Annex 1) and a concrete proposal for an evaluation approach (see Annex 2).

A second meeting with the secretariat staff was held in January 2010. During this meeting, background information was provided on the activities and internal functioning of the platform. During the same period, the evaluator briefly analysed a number of relevant background documents suggested by the secretariat staff, amongst which the website of be-troplive, minutes of the SC meetings, planning documents and annual reports. Information gathered during this phase was used for the preparation of the instruments for data collection.

Actual data collection took place in two steps:

- **A participatory evaluation workshop with members of the Steering Committee of be-troplive** (0,5 day). During this workshop, a number of participatory auto-evaluation exercises were presented to the Steering Committee members, dealing with the different evaluation questions presented in Chapter 1.2. The workshop allowed the identification of the most important achievements of the platform so far, as well as of the principal areas for further improvement .
- **An online questionnaire** sent to all members of the platform (full members and associated members). This questionnaire allowed gathering the opinions of the broader group of members on a number of issues considered relevant for this evaluation. The questionnaire mainly contained closed questions, although open questions were added at the end of each part, to give members the possibility to formulate additional comments or suggestions with regard to the issues dealt with in the questionnaire. Response on the questionnaire was relatively high (76 members, or 36% of the total number of members completed the questionnaire), which makes that questionnaire results can be seen as relatively representative for the broad group of members of the platform.

The combination of the participatory workshop with SC members and the online questionnaire to all platform members, allowed gathering an important amount of relevant information with regard to the different evaluation questions formulated in chapter 1.2. However –and as it was known beforehand– findings gathered through the workshop and the questionnaire did not always allow an in-depth analysis, e.g. of explaining factors for success or failure. To make such an in-depth analysis possible, it would be essential to conduct a number of personal interviews with internal and external stakeholders. Given the limited time and resources available for the evaluation, and given the fact that it was considered really important to involve a broad group of members in the process (including those living abroad), it was decided to opt for a "representative approach" (i.e. the questionnaire, completed by a short participatory reflection workshop) rather than for a real "in-depth approach". This should be taken into account when reading the results and analysis presented in this report.

Results of the data collection are presented and briefly analysed in this report. The draft version of the report has been sent to Steering Committee for comments and revision. The report was also presented and discussed during the Steering Committee meeting of June 8th, 2010. The comments received by mail or formulated during the Steering Committee meeting have been integrated in the final version of this report.

More details on the evaluation methodology can be found in Annex 2.

3. QUESTIONNAIRE: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

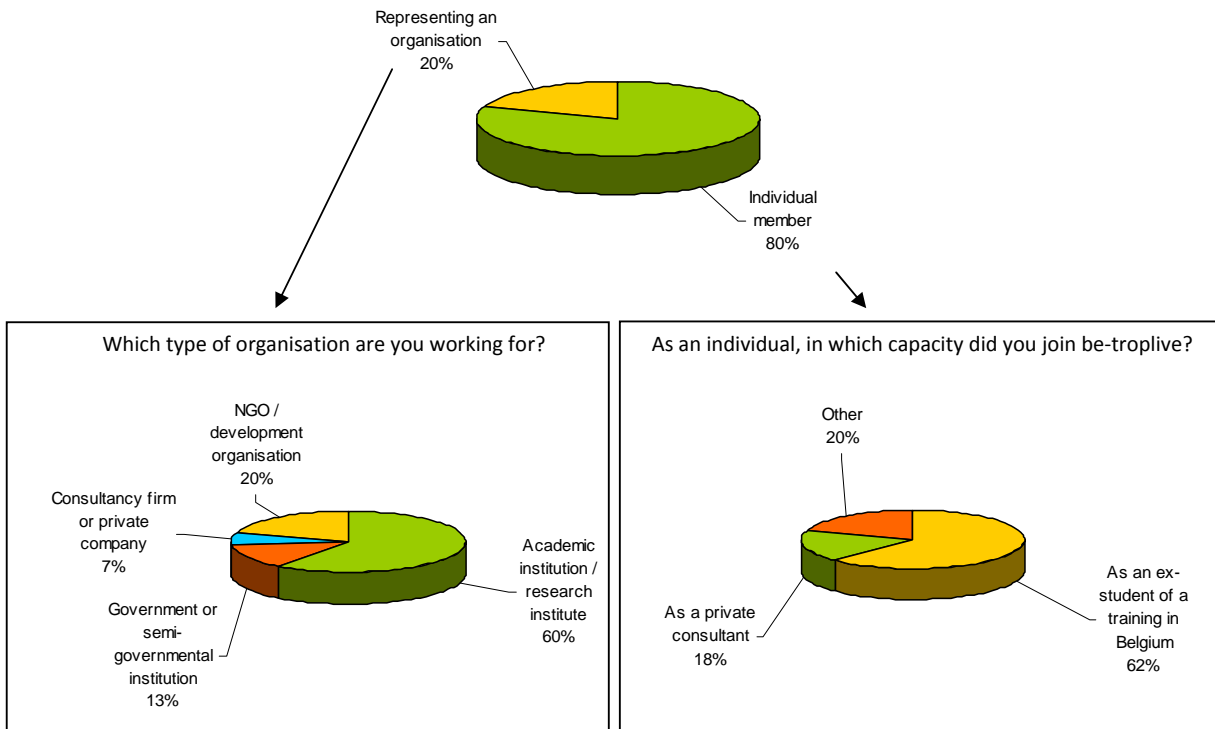
As mentioned in the previous chapter, 76 be-troplive members completed the online questionnaire (= around 36% of all members of the platform). 64% of them answered the questionnaire in French, 36% in English. This doesn't say a lot about native language or origins of the respondents however, as several members (e.g. those who speak Dutch) might have completed the questionnaire in another language than the one they usually speak.

Characteristics of the respondents of the questionnaire are visualised in the figures on the following pages. In summary:

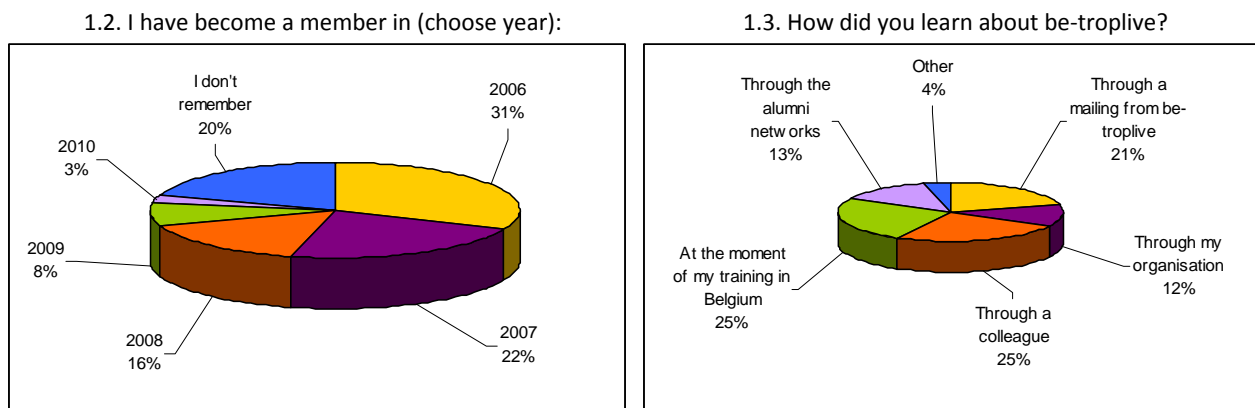
- 80% of respondents joined be-troplive as an individual member, 20% in name of his/her organisation;
- Of the members that joined be-troplive in name of their organisation, 60% work for an academic institution or research institute (20% for an NGO or development organisation; 13% for a government or semi-governmental institute)
- Of those who joined as an individual member, 62% are ex-students of postgraduate courses organised at Belgian universities; 18% joined as a 'private consultant'; 20% joined in another capacity, namely:
 - As a researcher or professor: 6 members
 - For access to information (without specifying the respondent's capacity): 2 members
 - As an expert in tropical animal health: 1 member
 - As a 'colleague': 1 member
 - After having been member of the steering committee of VSF: 1 member
- More than half of the respondents (53%) joined the platform in 2006 or 2007; 16% joined in 2007; only 11% in 2008 or 2009. 20% does not remember in what year they joined be-troplive.
- Respondents learned in various ways about the existence of be-troplive. Most frequently mentioned answers are: "At the moment of my training in Belgium" (25%); "Through a colleague" (25%) and "Through a mailing from be-troplive" (21%)
- 58% says to be a 'full member' of be-troplive; 8% to be an 'associated member'; 34% doesn't know. This shows that the concepts of 'full members' and 'associated members' are probably not well-known or understood by members of the platform. To clarify this: 50% of the members living abroad claims to be a 'full member' of the platform, which is unlikely, as 62% of them joined the platform as an ex-student of a postgraduate course in Belgium (ex-students are usually seen as 'associated members' by the platform secretariat). As a consequence, the answers on the question on the "type of membership" should be seen as unreliable.
- 47% of members is presently based in Belgium; 36% in Sub-Saharan Africa, 17% in other parts of the world. There where no respondents from northern Africa.
- 66% works in the sector of animal health and production; 17% in the development sector; 9 % in agriculture; 8% in still "other" sectors (not specified).
- 18% is or has been member of the steering committee of be-troplive.

Figure 1: Characteristics of respondents of the questionnaire (all respondents)

Question 1.1. Please complete. I am a member of be-troplive:

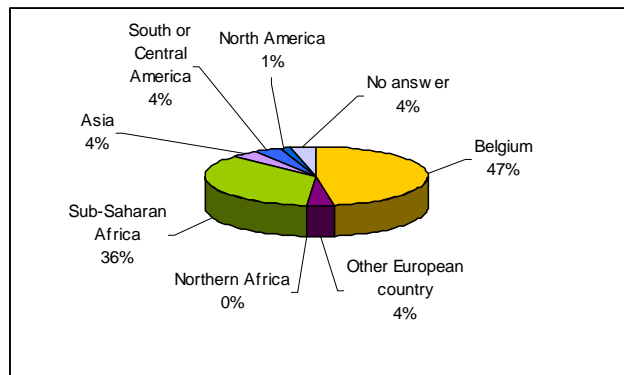
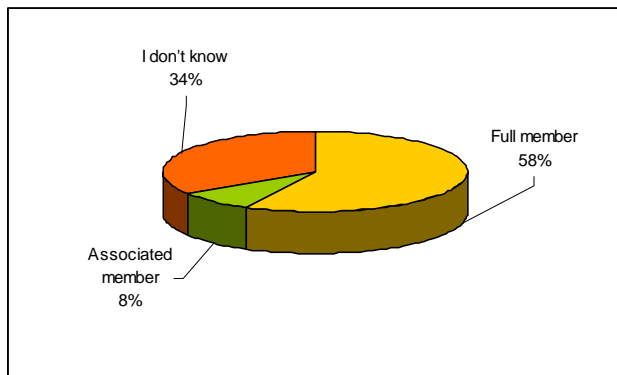


Questions 1.2. → 1.7. Other characteristics of the respondents of the questionnaire



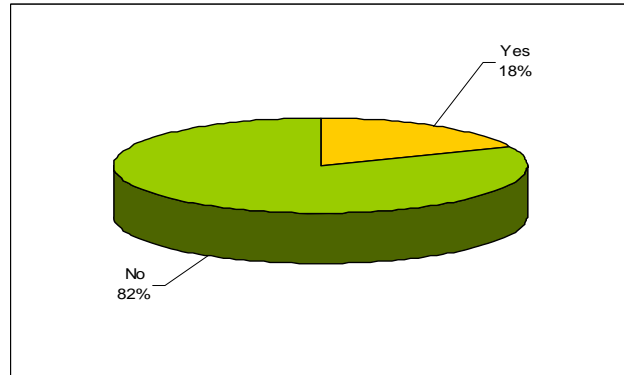
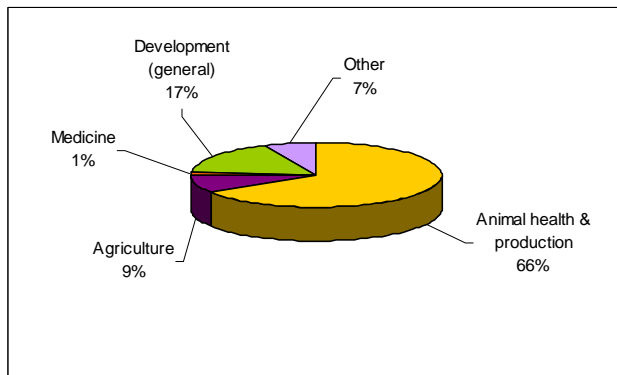
1.4. Which type of membership applies to you?

1.5. In which country are you presently based?



1.6. In which sector are you presently working?

1.7. Are you (or have you been) a member of the Steering Committee of be-troplive?



Some of these characteristics of respondents have been used to verify whether there were difference in answering patterns between different subgroups of members. For such a disaggregated analysis to be reliable, only 'subgroups' of respondents have been taken into account that were big enough (at least 20 respondents) to allow a statistical analysis of findings. After a first analysis of the overall results of the questionnaire, it was found relevant to separately analyse the answers of the following 'subgroups' of respondents:

- Respondents living in Belgium v. respondents living abroad;
- Respondents working in the sector of animal health and production v. respondents working in other sectors (but with linkages to the sector of animal health and production).

In Annex 3, characteristics of respondents belonging to these different subgroups are presented. These figures show some clear differences between the different member categories, the most of important of which are summarised below:

a) Respondents living in Belgium v. respondents living abroad:

- Of the respondents living abroad, 95% joined be-troplive as an 'individual member'. For respondents living in Belgium, this is only 64%. 76% of the respondents living abroad, and who joined be-troplive as an 'individual', are ex-students of courses organised by Belgian universities.
- Related to the previous point, 35% of respondents living abroad learnt about be-troplive at the moment of their training in Belgium; 22% learnt about the platform through the alumni networks. Respondents living in Belgium mainly learned about be-troplive through a colleague (31%), through a mailing from be-troplive (24%) or through their organisation (21%).
- Of the respondents living abroad, 41% works in other sectors than animal health and production, the most important of these sectors being 'development (general)' (20%) and agriculture (13%). Of the respondents living in Belgium, 29% works in other sectors than animal health and production.

- 33% of the respondents living in Belgium is (or has been) member of the steering committee of be-troplive. For respondents living abroad, this is only 5%.

b) Respondents working in the sector of animal health and production v. respondents working in other sectors:

- Of the respondents working in the sector of animal health and production and who joined be-troplive in name of their organisation, 82% work for an academic institution or research institute. In contrast, none of the respondents working in 'other sectors' (and who joined be-troplive in name of their organisation) work for an academic institution. 75% works for an NGO or development organisation; 25% for the government or BTC.
- Respondents working in 'other sectors' do more often live abroad than respondents working in animal health and production. Of the first group, 62% lives in countries other than Belgium, for the second group this is only 48%.
- Many of the respondents working in 'other sectors' are ex-students of postgraduate courses at Belgian universities. 34% learned about be-troplive at the moment of their training in Belgium, compared to 19 % of the respondents working in animal health and production. The latter group mainly learned about be-troplive through a mailing from be-troplive (26%) or through a colleague (23%).

In the 'findings and analysis' part of this report (chapters 4-6), we will present and analyse differences in answering patterns between these subgroups of respondents whenever it is found relevant.

PART II: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4. ROLES AND OBJECTIVES OF BE-TROPLIVE

4.1. Introduction

For a platform to function in an efficient and effective way, it is not sufficient to make a good plan and to implement activities according to this plan. A platform will only be successful if it effectively manages to take its members on board, to make them participate (on a voluntary basis) in the platform's activities, and to keep them interested in the services which are offered by the platform.

To achieve member interest and participation (and thus for the platform to be sustainable in the longer run), it is important that the platform responds to an existing need, and that it effectively manages to respond to the members' expectations towards the platform. For this reason, it is useful to start the evaluation with an analysis of existing expectations among members and to compare them with the present objectives and achievements of the platform.

Questions on members' expectations and on the role of the platform (according to members) have been included in the workshop held with the be-troplive steering committee (see chapter 4.2) and in the questionnaire to members (see chapter 4.3). The findings and analysis that will be presented in this chapter are linked with the evaluation questions 1 and 2 ("to what degree does the platform respond to the needs and expectations of its members?" and "which role is the platform playing in the Belgian, European and international context?") and to a certain degree with evaluation question 4 ("What have been the results of the work so far?").

4.2. Roles and objectives: results of the evaluation workshop with the Steering Committee

Three questions on the role, objectives and expected added value of be-troplive were asked to the SC members:

- What were your initial expectations towards be-troplive?
- What is, according to you, the objective of the platform?
- Which added-value does it create for your own organisation?

SC members first prepared these questions individually. Next, answers were compared, discussed and synthesised in two subgroups of participants. The results of this discussion are presented in Table 1 on the next page.

Table 1: Member expectations, role and added value of be-troplive: results of the SC workshop.

Question	Results of the group reflection	
What were your initial expectations towards be-troplive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contacts with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interesting projects ○ Interesting people ○ Interesting knowledge ▪ Exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Make ourselves known ○ To learn to know opportunities ○ To know the sector ▪ Synergies ▪ Solutions for problems identified by cattle farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personal interest for the theme ▪ To learn from others ▪ To exchange with others ▪ To maintain linkages with actors ▪ To influence Belgian Development politics
What is, according to you, the objective of the platform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common voice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant weight at policy-making level ○ Cattle farming – Agriculture ▪ Exchange – reflexion – discussion ▪ Coherence and synergy ▪ Service -> diffusion of information (alumni – students) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Network – website – / Inter-professional rapprochement ▪ Visibility / advocacy for cattle farming, through the expertise de of the platform ▪ Continuous training – information ▪ Promotion of cattle farming at UNDP-level
Which added-value does it create for your own organisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration in a network ▪ Visibility – credibility ▪ Search for partners in Belgium and abroad (ex. One Health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personal enrichment (intellectually!) ▪ Means to act at the level of development policies (in favour of cattle farming) and to respond to the demand of the donor (DGDC)

Analysis:

There is a high degree of correspondence between (a) what SC members expect from the platform, (b) what they see as the objectives of the platform, and (c) what they expect as an added value for themselves. This expected added value or expected roles / objectives can be summarised as follows:

- To learn (personal enrichment) through exchange with others, through access to information;
- To enhance visibility and credibility of the sector;
- To stimulate synergy and joint action;
- To advocate for the sector Belgian and international level (common voice!).

The expectations SC members have towards the platform largely correspond with the objectives of be-troplive, as formulated on the website and in the be-troplive brochure (see chapter 1.1). Only the objective of "improving the relations with the agricultural and the medical sector in order to enhance the efficacy of animal health and production activities" is not explicitly coming back. We will see later that this is also one of the areas for further improvement of the platform.

4.3. Roles and objectives: Questionnaire results

In the questionnaire, it was asked which benefits members expect to get from their membership of be-troplive (question 2.1) and in how far be-troplive has been able to meet these expectations so far (question 2.2).

4.3.1. Members' expectations towards be-troplive

Question 2.1. What benefits do you expect to get from your membership of be-troplive?

a) Importance of expectations: all respondents

Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale from 1 (not my expectation at all) to 5 (very strong expectation) to what degree a number of pre-formulated expectations were important for them. The detailed results of this part of the questionnaire are included in annex 4. In the Table below (Table 2), we only show average scores per expectation. The expectations are ranked in the Table, starting with the expectation that got the highest average score and ending with the expectation with the lowest average score.

Table 2: Benefits members expect to get from their membership of be-troplive: average scores (on a scale from 1 to 5).

Ranking	Expectation	Average score *
1	To join forces with others in order to develop innovative approaches for the sector	4,18
2	To receive content-related information on tropical animal health and production (papers, articles, etc.)	4,05
3	To strengthen my personal network: to establish new contacts and/or refresh old contacts	4,00
4	To stay informed about ongoing academic research	3,87
5	To stay up-to-date with what is going on in the sector of tropical animal health and production in Belgium	3,72
6	To learn to know people from other sectors (medicines, agriculture, ...)	3,62
7	To be informed about job vacancies in other organisations	3,57
8	To get more opportunities to do short term missions	3,32
9	To increase the visibility of my work / my organisation	3,32
10	To stay in touch with people who work and live in other countries	3,18
11	To stay in touch with alumni of Belgian postgraduate courses	3,14
12	To be able to influence Belgian policies on animal health and production	2,72
13	To find experts that I can hire for my own organisation	2,11

* 1: "is not my expectation at all", 5: "is a very strong or important expectation".

b) Additional expectations:

Respondents had the possibility to formulate additional expectations (i.e. which were not included in the pre-formulated list of the questionnaire). These additional expectations mentioned are listed –and grouped– in Box 1.

Box 1: Additional expectations towards be-troplive (not included in the pre-formulated list of the questionnaire)

Concrete expectations with regard to access to information through be-troplive

- If it is possible, to receive a monthly or quarterly journal of be-troplive
- To receive calls for projects.
- To be informed of relevant animal health issues around the world.

RIPROSAT (see also point d: "Analysis")

- To intensify the exchange of information between the different members of RIPROSAT.
- To establish a subscription system to members, so that they can freely receive certain scientific publications, if possible in PDF-format, hardcopy or CD-ROM.

To establish North-South partnerships

- To expand and establish partnerships with North institutions.
- Being used by be-troplive as a resource person in the sector. I work at the Zootechnique department of the University of Kinshasa. My wish is a collaboration between be-troplive and my department, which would allow us being in continuous formation and thus improving the quality of our research and education.
- To create North-South partnerships with Universities/Research Institutes and NGOs working in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The establishment of an "antenna" in the South, particularly in Equatorial Africa.
- The search for Belgian partners to develop multidisciplinary projects that respond to the true needs expressed by their colleagues in the South.

The participation in symposiums and workshops

- To participate in international workshops and symposiums
- To receive invitations to participate in certain scientific discussion events on animal health and production in tropical environments.

The development of joint projects

- To try to develop models of sustainable projects in the sector of animal health in accordance with the network of competences present be-troplive, with financial support from the Belgian government or with the Belgian support at the level of the European Community.

Financial support to projects of members

- To support small development projects with former students, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to contribute even more to poverty reduction, especially in rural areas.

Other expectations

- Long term jobs
- Be part of the steering committee in order to be more active than passive.
- To strengthen my expertise

c) Do members have clear expectations towards be-troplive?

In the questionnaire, a checkbox was added with the following statement: "In fact, I don't know very well what to expect, I just 'wait and see". Experience from other evaluations learns that people can have a rather passive attitude towards the networks or platforms they are member from, not having a clear idea of what they really expect from their membership.

In the case of be-troplive, only 5 respondents (7% of the total number of respondents) affirmed not having very clear expectations towards the platform, which is rather low.

d) Analysis:

In table 2, it can be seen that expectations related to "receiving information" (rank 2, 4 and 5 in the Table) and expectations related to "strengthening my personal network" (rank 3 and 6) are giving very high importance by the members of be-troplive. Several "additional expectations" (see Box 1) also refer to having access to information.

What is maybe more surprising is that the expectation "to join forces with others in order to develop innovative approaches for the sector" comes out as the most important expectation be-troplive members have towards the platform. This is surprising because little joint action –in order to develop innovative approaches– has been undertaken so far. It is also not clear in how far members would effectively be willing to invest in such coordinated efforts. It is probably more correct to understand this expectation as the hope that be-troplive would be a platform

where ideas are shared, where members can come together to learn and discuss, which can then become a stimulus for innovation in the sector.

The top half of the expectations ranked in Table 2 correspond fairly well with the actual objectives of be-troplive (see chapter 1.1). The only exception is that few members have a strong expectation "to influence Belgian policies on animal health and production". The low score is partially a consequence of the fact that influencing Belgian policies is less relevant for many associated members living outside Belgium (see below).

What can also be learned from Table 2 is that several members have a strong expectation to "be informed about job opportunities" and "to get more opportunities to do short term missions", whereas only a limited number of members effectively want to use the platform to find experts they can hire for their own organisation ("To find experts that I can hire for my own organisation" is with an average score of 2,11 the least important expectation for platform members).

In the 'additional expectations' formulated by respondents (Box 1), it can be seen that some mix up be-troplive with RIPROSAT, the international alumni network in tropical animal health of IMT.

Differences between subgroups of members:

Annex 5 included some graphs (Graph 5A.1 and Graph 5A.2) showing the importance of the expectations listed in Table 2 for different subgroups of members: (a) members living in Belgium v. members living abroad; (b) members working in the sector of animal health and production v. members working in other sectors.

Analysis of these disaggregated data leads to the following findings:

- Members living abroad have on average higher expectations towards the platform than members living in Belgium. Nine of the thirteen (pre-formulated) expectations have a higher average importance for members living abroad than for members living in Belgium.
- Expectations which are especially strong amongst members living abroad (compared to members living in Belgium), are: (a) To receive content-related information on tropical animal health and production, (b) To stay informed about ongoing academic research, (c) To stay in touch with alumni of Belgian postgraduate courses, (d) To get more opportunities to do short term missions, (d) To be informed about job vacancies in other organisations and (e) To increase the visibility of my work / my organisation.
- Only two expectations are given a higher importance by members living in Belgium than by those living abroad: (a) To be able to influence Belgian policies on animal health and production, and (b) To learn to know people from other sectors.
- Differences between members working in the sector of animal health and production and members working in other sectors are more in line with what could be expected. Those working in the sector of animal health and production give a slightly higher importance to all expectations related to 'receiving information' and 'staying in touch with people living abroad' than those working in other sectors. The strongest expectation of members working in other sectors is that they would "strengthen their personal network" through be-troplive. This expectation is more important for them (average score: 4,19) than for members working in the sector of animal health and production (average score: 3,90).

The fact that members living abroad have very high expectations towards the platform, on average higher than their counterparts living in Belgium, is rather surprising, as many of these people joined be-troplive as an 'associated member' after having lived for a short time in Belgium, and as they do find themselves at a much larger physical distance from the platform and its activities than those living in Belgium. A potential explanation for the high expectations is that, for people in the South, be-troplive represents one of the very rare possibilities to be part of an international network on tropical animal health and production, to be in contact with other experts from all over the world and to have access to the newest information on the sector. As shown in Box 1, this goes together with a desire to establish or strengthen partnerships between the North and the South.

4.3.2. Degree to which expectations have been met

Question 2.2. For the same issues (the same expectations as those listed under question 2.1): now indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 to what degree be-troplive has been able to meet your expectations so far

a) Degree to which expectations have been met: all respondents

Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale from 1 ("I'm not satisfied at all") to 5 ("I'm very satisfied") to what degree be-troplive has been able to meet their expectations so far.

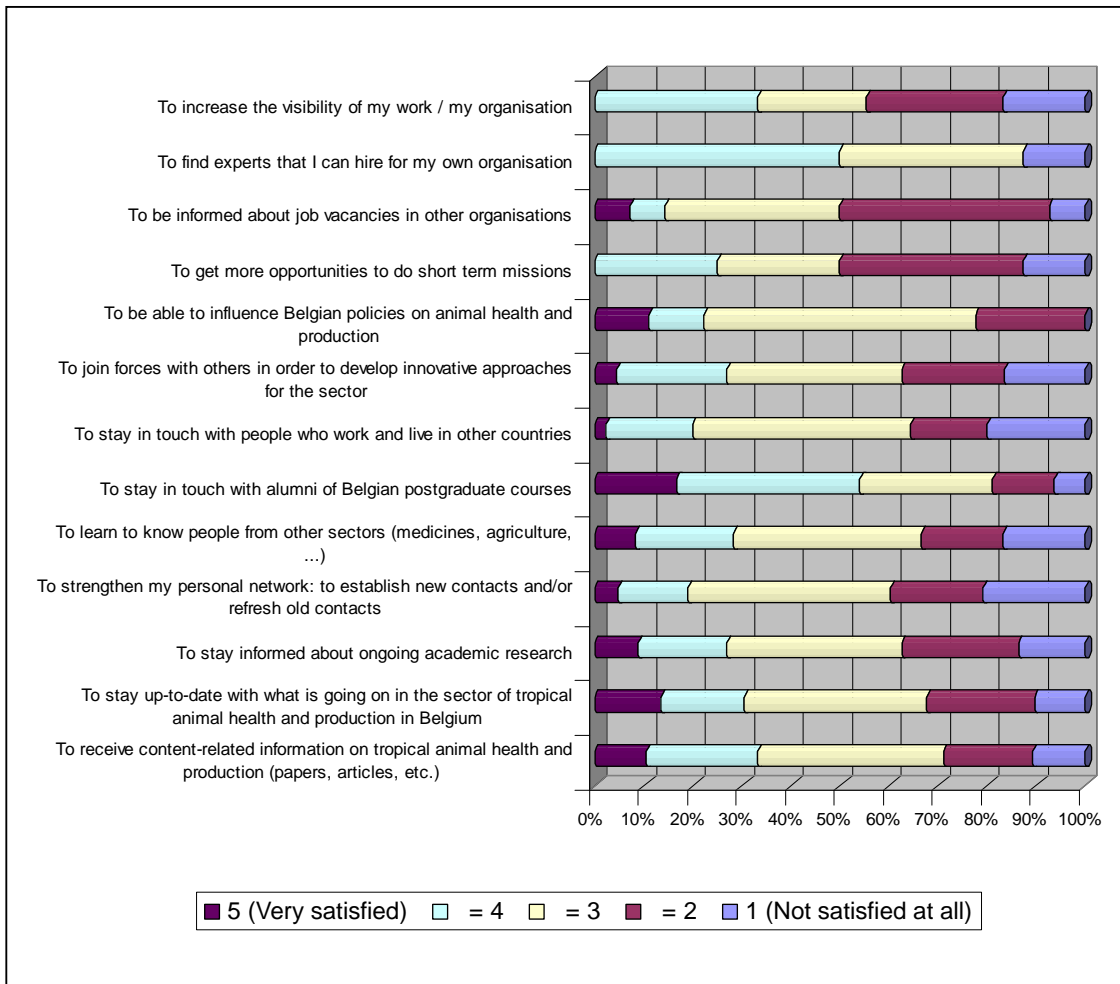
When processing the answers on these question, *we only took into account, for each respondent, those expectations which are relatively important to very important to them (i.e. a score between 3 and 5 on question 2.1)*. The rationale behind is that, if something is not important for members (e.g. "to stay informed about ongoing academic research"), it also doesn't make sense to verify how satisfied they are with the degree to which this expectation has been met.

Table 3: Degree to which expectations have been met (on a scale from 1 to 5).

Expectation	Not satisfied at allVery satisfied					Average score
	1	2	3	4	5	
To receive content-related information on tropical animal health and production (papers, articles, etc.)	11%	18%	38%	23%	11%	3,05
To stay up-to-date with what is going on in the sector of tropical animal health and production in Belgium	10%	22%	37%	17%	14%	3,02
To stay informed about ongoing academic research	13%	24%	36%	18%	9%	2,85
To strengthen my personal network: to establish new contacts and/or refresh old contacts	21%	19%	41%	14%	5%	2,63
To learn to know people from other sectors (medicines, agriculture, ...)	17%	17%	38%	20%	8%	2,87
To stay in touch with alumni of Belgian postgraduate courses	6%	13%	27%	38%	17%	3,46
To stay in touch with people who work and live in other countries	20%	16%	44%	18%	2%	2,67
To join forces with others in order to develop innovative approaches for the sector	16%	21%	36%	22%	4%	2,78
To be able to influence Belgian policies on animal health and production	0%	22%	56%	11%	11%	3,11
To get more opportunities to do short term missions	13%	38%	25%	25%	0%	2,63
To be informed about job vacancies in other organisations	7%	43%	36%	7%	7%	2,64
To find experts that I can hire for my own organisation	13%	0%	38%	50%	0%	3,25
To increase the visibility of my work / my organisation	17%	28%	22%	33%	0%	2,72

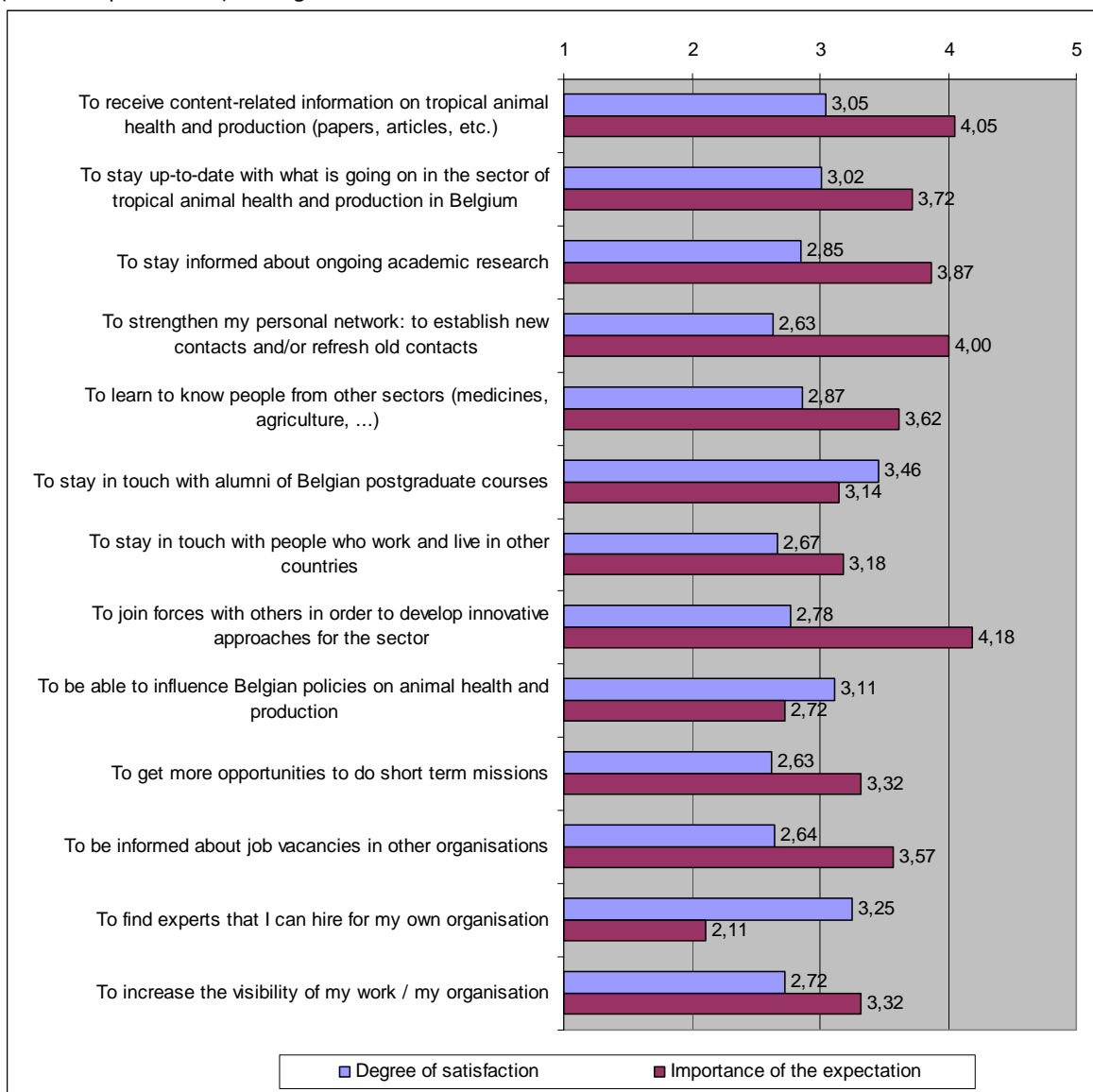
Graph 1 (next page) shows basically the same information as what has been presented in Table 3. The graphical representation gives however a clearer overview of the distribution between the different scores given by the respondents.

Graph 1: Degree to which expectations have been met (on a scale from 1 to 5).



It is interesting to compare average scores on "importance of the expectations" (results of question 2.1) to the average scores on the "degree to which these expectations have been met" (results of question 2.2). This is done in graph 2 on the next page.

Graph 2: Importance of the expectations (results on question 2.1.) v. degree to which expectations have been met (results of question 2.2): average scores.



d) Analysis:

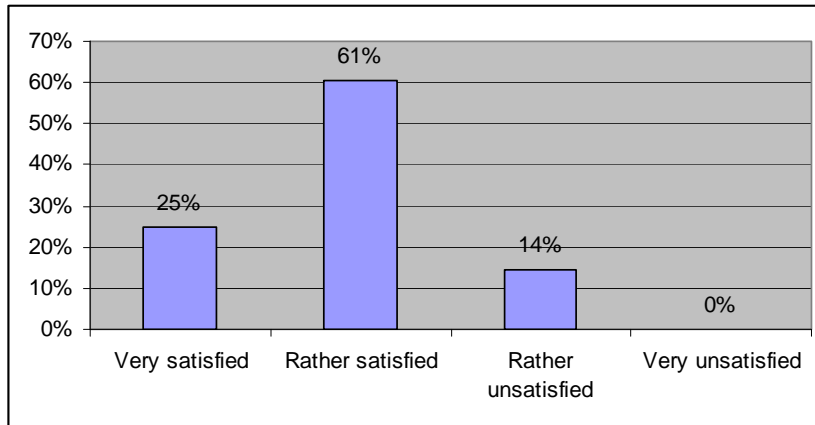
Whereas members have very high expectations towards the platform (chapter 4.3.1), they are less satisfied with the degree to which these expectations have been met so far. Only five expectations, out of 13, were given an average score higher than 3 (a score of 3 can be understood as "the expectation has more or less been met"; a score of less than 3 is considered to represent dissatisfaction). These are:

- To stay in touch with alumni of Belgian postgraduate courses (3,46)
- To find experts that I can hire for my own organisation (3,25)
- To be able to influence Belgian policies on animal health and production (3,11)
- To receive content-related information on tropical animal health and production (papers, articles, etc.) (3,05)
- To stay up-to-date with what is going on in the sector of tropical animal health and production in Belgium (3,02)

The first 3 of these 5 criteria are also the only ones for which the average score on 'satisfaction' exceeds the average score on 'importance'.

The low degrees of satisfaction give the impression that members are far from satisfied with what the platform has realised so far. However, this was not confirmed by the results on the control question that was asked at the end of the questionnaire (question 6.1. "Overall, how satisfied are you with your membership of be-troplive"). As shown in graph 3, 86% of the members is rather satisfied to very satisfied with their membership of be-troplive.

Graph 3: Overall satisfaction of members with their membership of be-troplive (question 6.1 of the questionnaire,)



The low scores on the "degree to which expectations have been met" principally show that members still expect to get more out of their membership of be-troplive than what has been possible up to now: to receive more information, to get more networking opportunities, to have more influence on Belgian policies, to have more opportunities to do short term missions, etc.

Differences between subgroups of members:

Annex 5 includes some graphs showing the differences between (a) members living in Belgium v. members living abroad; and (b) members working in the sector of animal health and production v. members working in other sectors (Graph 5A.3 and Graph 5A.4). Analysis of these graphs leads to the following findings:

- Whereas (or because?) members living abroad had higher expectations towards be-troplive than those living in Belgium (see chapter 4.3.1.), they are on average less satisfied with the degree to which their expectations have been met so far. Only for 3 criteria, they are more satisfied than their Belgian counterparts:
 - To stay in touch with alumni of Belgian postgraduate courses
 - To find experts that I can hire for my own organisation
 - To be informed about job vacancies in other organisations

These are exactly some of the main services be-troplive has been offering to members living abroad so far (through the information available on the website). Members living abroad are however less satisfied than members living in Belgium with, amongst others, the information they receive, the opportunities they get to strengthen their personal network and the opportunities they get to do short term missions.

- Members working in the other sectors are about as satisfied about the information they receive and the networking opportunities they get as those working in the sector of animal health and production (they are a bit more satisfied with regard to "stay informed about ongoing academic research"). Some of the other expectations have a higher score for members working in the sector of animal health and production, others have a higher score for members working in other sectors. We could not directly find an explanation for the differences.

5. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

5.1. Introduction

Achievements of the platform have already partially been analysed in chapter 4.3.2 (analysis of the degree to which members' expectations have been met). In the present chapter we will focus more in detail on some specific results achieved by the platform. During the evaluation workshop with the Steering Committee, an analysis has been made of what has been achieved and what has not been achieved by be-troplive over the past few years. Results of this analysis are presented in chapter 5.2. In the questionnaire sent to the broader group of members of the platform, questions were included on two specific services / activities offered by be-troplive: (a) the website and (b) the symposiums and workshops. The corresponding results are presented in the chapters 5.3 and 5.4.

The analysis presented in this chapter is related to evaluation question 4 (what have been the results of the work so far?) and to the evaluation criteria on 'effectiveness' and 'effects'.

5.2. Results achieved by be-troplive: results of the workshop with the SC

During the evaluation workshop with members of the SC, an analysis has been made of what has been achieved and what has not been achieved by the platform so far. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Most important achievements of be-troplive, and what has not been achieved, according to SC members

ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED
<p>The platform exists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective network (be-troplive) ▪ Network ▪ Network – email platform email ▪ Better contacts ▪ A network has been constructed <p>Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of the majority of Belgian experts ▪ Contacts in Belgium ▪ Alumni brought together and in contact <p>Symposiums and workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An event is organised every year ▪ Organisation of symposiums and colloquia ▪ Workshops <p>Secretariat & website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficient Secretariat -> diffusion of information ▪ Centre for the diffusion of info on conferences, vacancies, publications ... ▪ Diffusion ▪ A website that functions <p>Synergy with other platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coherence and synergy with other platforms / networks (e.g. BCH, neglected diseases, meeting with FVI and Livestocknet ...) <p>Advocacy + visibility of the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common voice ▪ Visibility ▪ To lobby for livestock development as a group ▪ Start of orientation policy-makers (concept note) 	<p>Coordination: international / North-South / other sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transversality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International network connections ○ Internationalisation ▪ Feedback from de South (we didn't ask it neither) ▪ Synergy with programs in the South ▪ OWOH (One World – One Health) => coordination between sectors (especially medicine – vet). <p>Joint action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propositions of joint projets / actions <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for livestock (sustainable livestock production) ▪ To be listened by decision-makers (results too light) ▪ Encouragement of animal production. <p>Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functioning of the website? (2008: 13.000 visitors; 2009: almost 10.000).

Analysis:

Summarising the findings presented in Table 4, it can be concluded that –according to SC members–, the following have been the most important achievements of be-troplive so far:

- The fact that the platform exists and is effectively functioning;
- The fact that the platform managed to bring together the majority of Belgian sector experts as well as alumni;
- The fact that successful symposiums and workshops have been organised every year;
- The existence of an efficient secretariat; which also guarantees an adequate diffusion of information to platform members (website, mailings, ...);
- The fact that some synergies have been established with other platforms: in 2010 a joint seminar will be organised with the sister platform Be-cause Health (Belgian platform on global health and health care); there are also contacts with the network on neglected diseases;
- A start has been made with advocacy: a concept note on livestock development has been written, as an input for the DGDC sector strategy note on agriculture. This increased the visibility of the sector and also allowed, for the first time, to bring actors from the sector together to speak with a common voice.

These achievements correspond with the major activities and expected results foreseen in the planning documents of be-troplive. According to SC members, the following are areas for further improvement:

- be-troplive remains a very Belgo-Belgian affair. There is a need for further strengthening synergies with the South and for establishing international network connections. Also coordination with other sectors has been limited till now and should be further improved, in line with the "One World – One Health" declaration;
- The objective of stimulating 'joint action' has not really been achieved yet (see also chapter 4);
- Advocacy remains difficult. Policy-makers, on average, have limited interest for the sector;
- Although the website seems to be regularly visited by members, there seems to be decrease in website use. The number of visitors decreased with 23% between 2008 and 2009. There is no immediate explanation for this.

Most of these 'areas for further improvement' (stimulating joint action, intensification of advocacy, establishing international contacts and strengthening North-South coordination) refer to some of the more ambitious objectives of the platform, which per definition need a longer period of time to be effectively realised. In this sense, these 'non-achievements' should not be read as 'failures' of the platform so far, but rather as an incentive to keep on investing in the realisation of these ambitions. The last 'area for further improvement', referring to the use of the website, will be analysed more in detail in the following chapter. In general, SC members confirmed to be quite satisfied with what the platform has been able to achieve so far.

5.3. The website of be-troplive (questionnaire results)

a) Questionnaire results

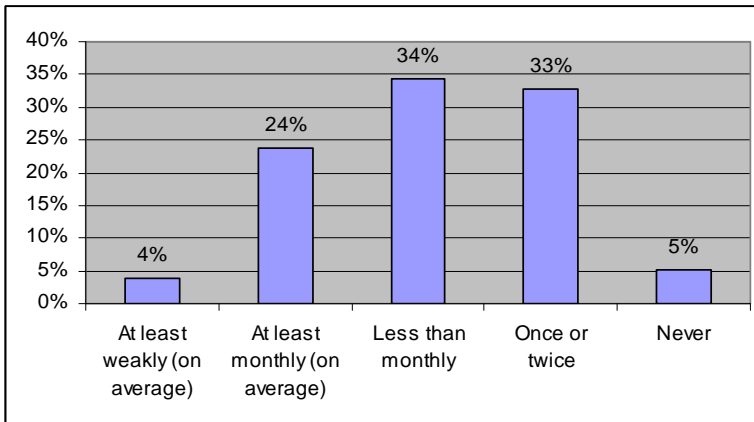
The questionnaire contained three questions on the use and the quality of the website:

- Question 3.1. How often have you visited the website of be-troplive during the past 6 months?
- Question 3.2. What is your opinion about the quality of the website?
- Question 3.3. Do you have any comments or suggestions with regard to the website of be-troplive?

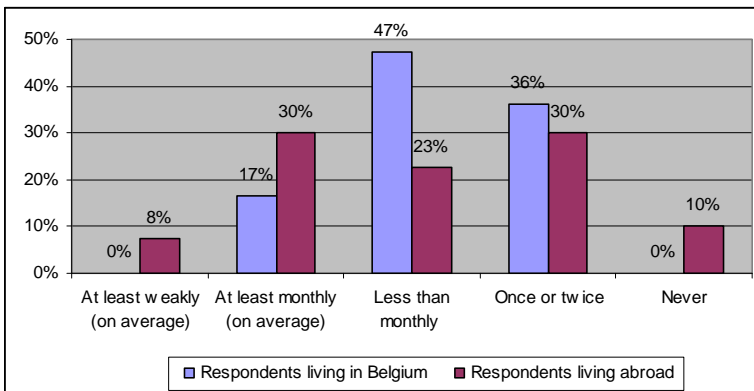
The answers on these questions are presented in graphs 4 to 7 and in box 3 below. We added disaggregated data (differences in response (a) between members living in Belgium and members living abroad, (b) between members working in the sector of animal health and production and members working in other sectors) for question 3.1, on the frequency of visits to the website. These different subgroups had very similar opinions on the quality of the website (question 3.2), which is why we didn't include the corresponding disaggregated graphs in this report. Instead, we show –in a separated graph (graph 7)– the opinions on the quality of the website as expressed by 'frequent users' of the website only (respondents who visit the website at least monthly or weekly).

Question 3.1. How often have you visited the website of be-troplive during the past 6 months?

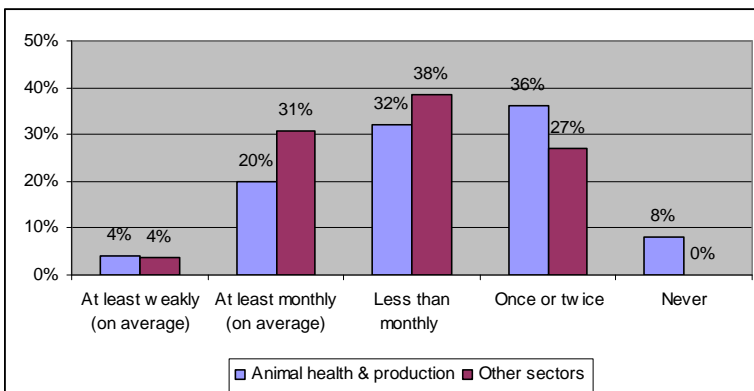
Graph 4: Frequency of visits to the website, all members



Graph 5: Frequency of visits to the website, respondents living in Belgium v. respondents living abroad

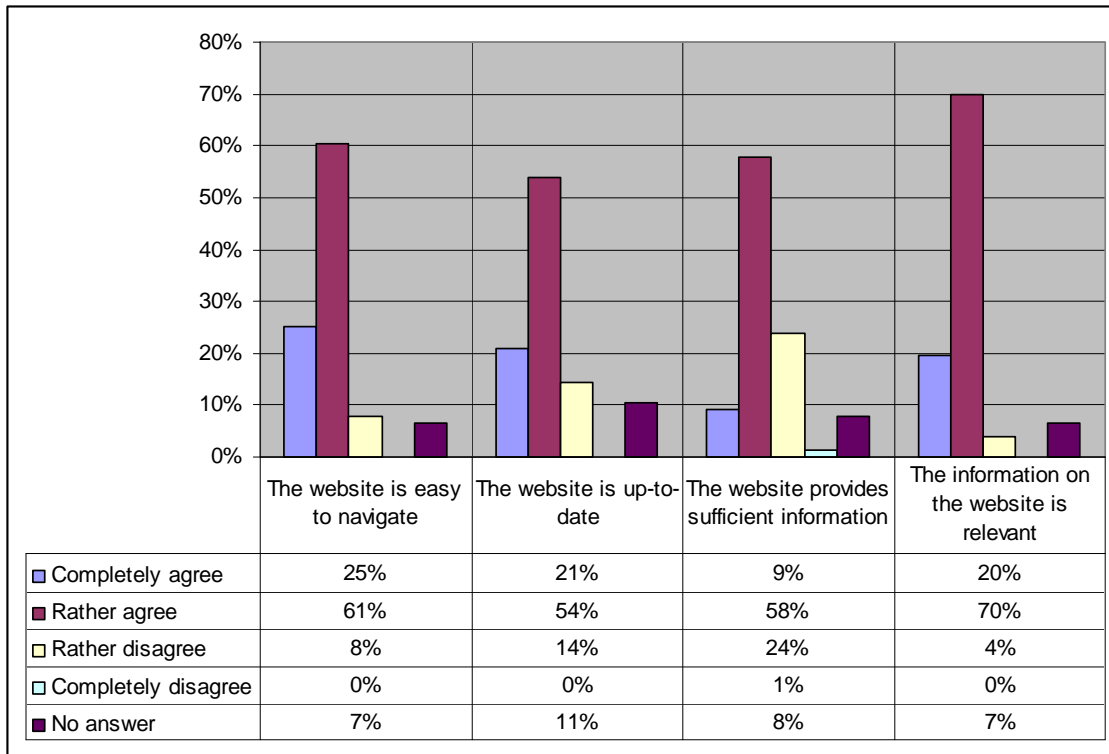


Graph 6: Frequency of visits to the website, members working in animal health and production v. members working in other sectors.

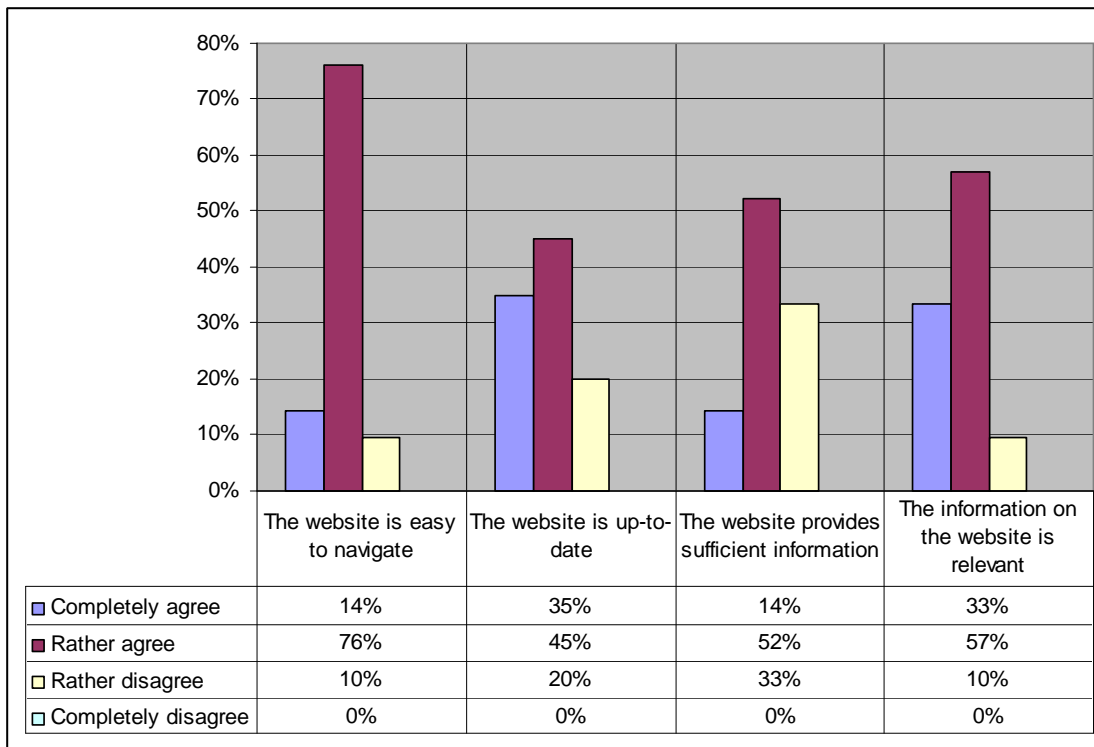


Question 3.2. What is your opinion about the quality of the website?

Graph 7: Opinion on the quality of the website, all members



Graph 8: Opinion on the quality of the website, **FREQUENT USERS ONLY** (respondents who consult the website at least monthly or weekly)



Question 3.3. Do you have any comments or suggestions with regard to the website of be-troplive?

Box 3: Additional comments or suggestions with regard to the website of be-troplive

Positive comments

- I think the web site is lead by professionals and they know better their jobs than I. Thank them for their endeavour to inform us.

Website (and its contents) not sufficiently known by members

- I think that most members do not know that they can (and how to) consult the list with members and their specialities.
- I didn't know a be-troplive website existed. I'm going to visit it immediately.

Concrete suggestions for the contents of the website

- The site should have a SharePoint where each member can express his/her opinion and post information or themes for discussion.
- An online journal? Reports of experts, discussion forums, ...?
- To regularly feed the site; and not wait for the symposiums or workshops.
- The website doesn't provide documents on innovations in the sector, nor interesting articles on tropical animal health and production. But it is through that there are other, more adapted channels to find this information.

Website too heavy

- To provide easy access in Africa, by allowing to obtain updates on our computers.
- It should be less heavy and more clear.

b) Analysis

The questionnaire results show that 28% of members are regular visitors of the website (they visit the site at least once a month, on average), whereas 34% are rather sporadic users (they visit the website less than once a month). 33% visited the website only once or twice, 5% never visited the website. This makes that there is a relatively large group of members (38%) that doesn't really consult the site (they visited it once, twice or never). If be-troplive wants to further promote the use of the website as a means for information sharing within the platform, additional efforts will have to be undertaken to convince more users to visit the website on a more regular basis. This could, among others, by increasing the quantity of information available on the website. Graph 7 shows that only 9% of members 'completely agrees' with the statement that 'sufficient information is available on the website'. 58% 'rather agrees', 24% 'rather disagrees'. Whereas these results are certainly not so bad –a majority of members is still rather satisfied or very satisfied–, they also show that there is room for further improvement. Also some of the additional suggestions formulated by respondents (see Box 3) express a desire for having more information published on the website.

What is remarkable is that there are much more frequent website users among the members living abroad (38% consults the website at least monthly) than among members living in Belgium (only 17% consults the site monthly); This again confirms the high importance that many members living abroad attribute to their membership of be-troplive (see also chapter 4). Also remarkable is that among members working in other sectors there is a relatively higher percentage of regular users (35%) than among members working in the sector of animal health and production (24%). Also in this line, the majority of respondents who do never visit the website or who only visited it once or twice belong to the sector of animal health and production. A reason for this might be that members working in animal health and production are more likely to have access to relevant information through other channels as well, whereas those working in other sectors might be more dependent on be-troplive for information on animal health and production.

Overall, members are quite satisfied with the quality of the website (graph 7). Frequent users are on average a bit more critical towards the website than the total group of members (comparison between graphs 7 and 8). This is probably because they have –as regular users– higher expectations towards the contents of the website. This also means that if members do not make active use of the website, this is not because they would be less satisfied than others with the contents and structure of the website.

5.4. The symposiums and workshops (questionnaire results)

be-troplive yearly organises a symposium or workshop on a specific theme related to animal health and production. The following symposiums and workshops have been organised so far:

- Symposium 2006: "Strengthening the livestock services in the tropics" (= start-up symposium of the platform, in Antwerp)
- Workshop 2007: "Sustainable livestock production in the tropics" (Brussels)
- Symposium 2008: "Integrating livestock in farming systems: a guarantee for sustainable agricultural development" (Gembloux)
- Livestock week 2009: "Hunger, Health and Climate Change: prioritising research effort in the livestock sector" (open academic session of May 12th, Antwerp)
- Workshop 2009: "Socio-economic approaches in livestock production in the tropics" (Liège)

a) Questionnaire results

In the questionnaire, it was first asked to members in which of these symposiums and workshops they participated (question 4.1) and –in case they didn't participate– to indicate the main reasons for this (question 4.2). Next, the respondents' opinion was asked on the quality of the symposiums and workshop they attended so far (question 4.3). There was also room for formulating additional comments or suggestions with regard to the symposiums and workshops in general (question 4.4).

The corresponding questionnaire results are presented below (tables 5 to 8, graphs 9 and 10, and Box 4). We added disaggregated results (opinions of specific subgroups of members) where considered relevant.

Question 4.1. Please indicate which of the be-troplive symposia or workshops you have attended:

Table 5: Attendance to symposiums and workshops by respondents of the questionnaire (all respondents)

	<i>Nb. of respondents who attended this symposium or workshop (on a total of 76)</i>	<i>% of respondents who attended this symposium or workshop</i>
<i>Symposium 2006</i>	21	28%
<i>Workshop 2007</i>	20	26%
<i>Symposium 2008</i>	19	25%
<i>Livestock week 2009</i>	18	24%
<i>Symposium 2009</i>	18	24%

Table 6: Attendance to symposiums and workshops: summary (all respondents)

	<i>Nb. of respondents (on a total of 76)</i>	<i>% of respondents</i>
<i>Did never attend a symposium / workshop</i>	34	45%
<i>Attended one symposium / workshop</i>	19	25%
<i>Attended two symposiums / workshops</i>	6	8%
<i>Attended three symposiums / workshops</i>	6	8%
<i>Attended four symposiums / workshops</i>	8	11%
<i>Attended all five symposiums / workshops</i>	3	4%

Table 7: Attendance to symposiums and workshops: different subgroups of respondents

	All respondents	Living in Belgium	Living abroad	Animal health & prod.	Other sectors
<i>Did never attend a symposium / workshop</i>	45%	28%	60%	42%	50%
<i>Attended one symposium / workshop</i>	25%	25%	25%	26%	23%
<i>Attended two symposiums / workshops</i>	8%	8%	8%	6%	12%
<i>Attended three symposiums / workshops</i>	8%	8%	8%	10%	4%
<i>Attended four symposiums / workshops</i>	11%	22%	0%	12%	8%
<i>Attended all five symposiums / workshops</i>	4%	8%	0%	4%	4%

Question 4.2. If you did not attend a certain workshop or symposium, what were the main reasons for this?

Graph 9: Reasons mentioned for not attending a workshop or symposium (all respondents)

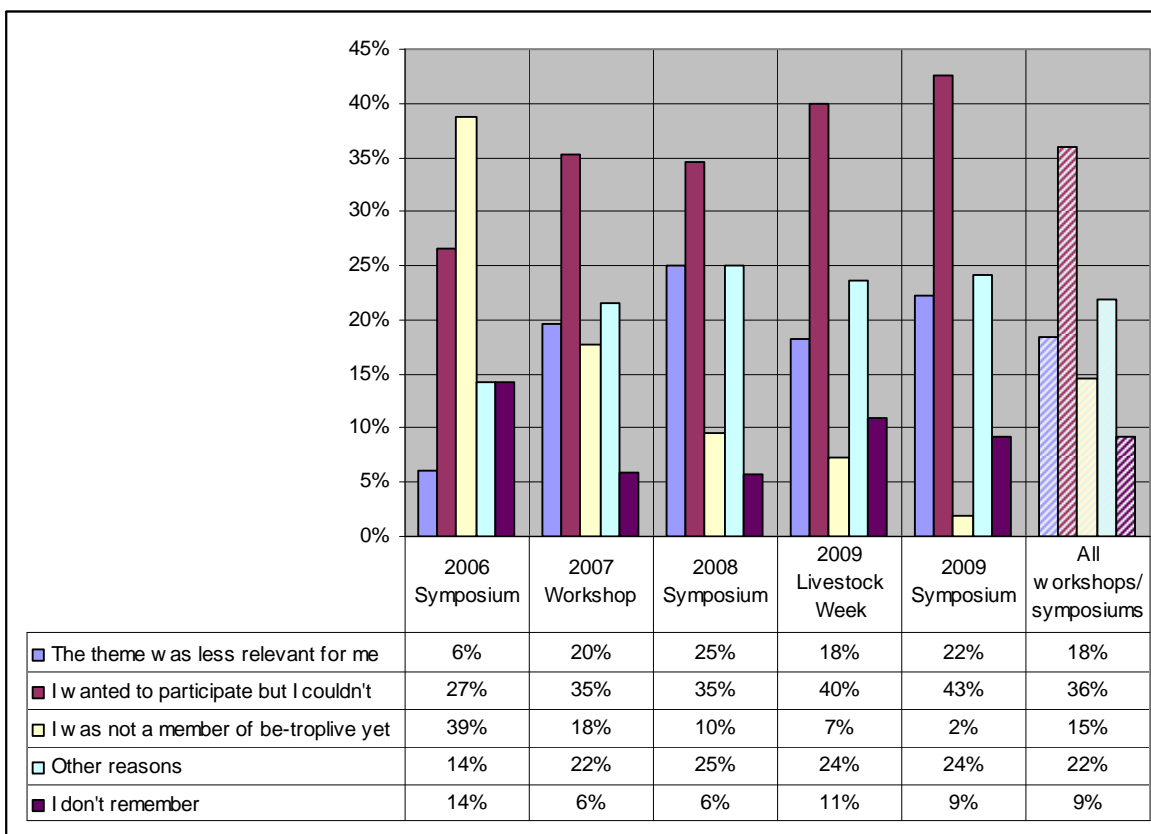


Table 8: Reasons mentioned for not attending workshops or symposiums, for different subgroups of respondents (total percentages for all symposiums and workshops)

	All respondents	Living in Belgium	Living abroad	Animal health & prod.	Other sectors
<i>The theme was less relevant for me</i>	18%	23%	16%	24%	11%
<i>I wanted to participate but I couldn't</i>	36%	28%	40%	24%	54%
<i>I was not a member of be-troplive yet</i>	15%	13%	15%	18%	10%
<i>Other reasons</i>	22%	24%	21%	22%	21%
<i>I don't remember</i>	9%	13%	7%	12%	5%

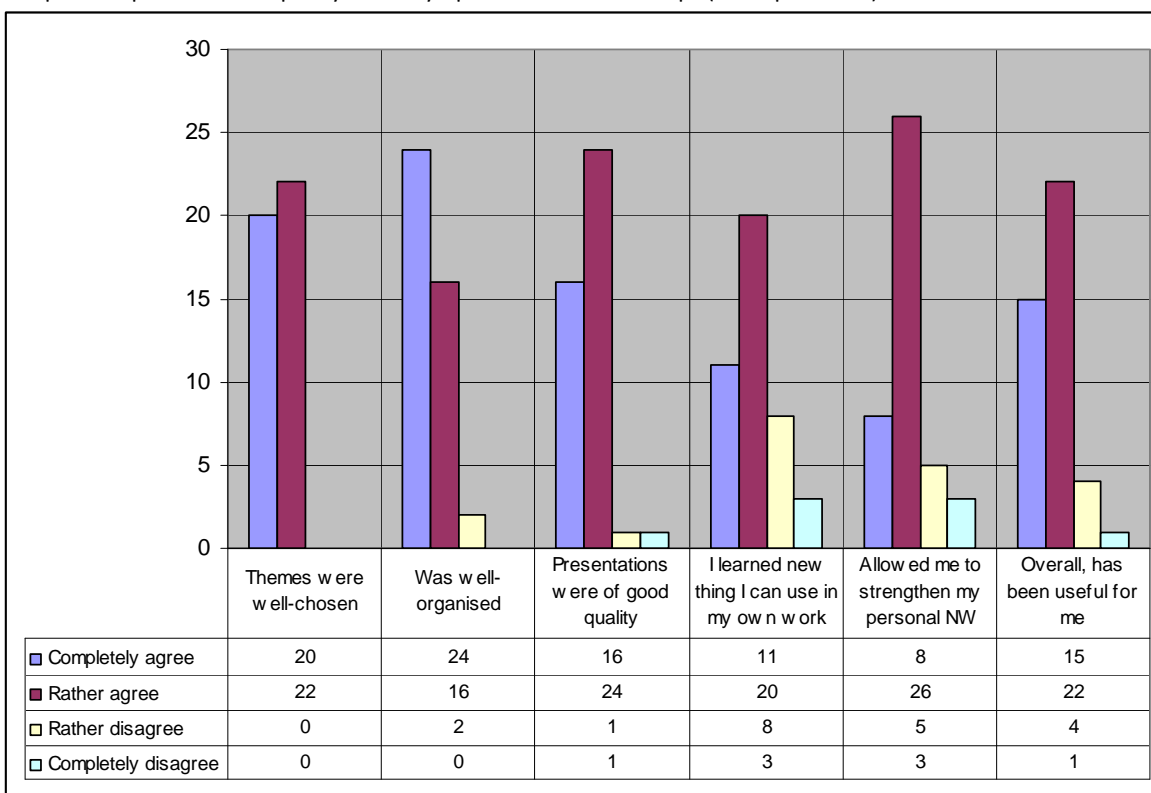
Question 4.3. What is your opinion about the quality of the workshops and symposia organised by be-troplive (based on the workshops/symposia that you attended)?

Note: this question was only answered by respondents (42 in total) who participated in at least one workshop or symposium.

Respondents could indicate in how far they agree with the following statements (formulation has been abbreviated in the graph below):

- The themes of the symposia / workshops were well-chosen
- The symposia/workshops were well-organised
- The presentations were of good quality
- I learned new thing that I can use in my own work
- The symposia/workshops allowed me to strengthen my personal network
- Overall, participation at the symposia/workshops has been useful for me

Graph 10: Opinion on the quality of the symposiums and workshops (all respondents)



No remarkable differences have been found between the opinions expressed by different subgroups of respondents.

Question 4.4. Do you have any comments or suggestions with regard to the workshops and symposia organised by be-troplive?

Box 4: Additional comments or suggestions with regard to the symposiums and workshops

The difficulty for members based in the South to come to the workshops and symposia (+ related suggestions)

- Participation is useful, but being based at Kinshasa/RDC, without means for coming to Belgium, I limit myself to visiting the website. This is why we ask a scholarship for a training at the ITM in Antwerp for the year 2010-2011, to make it possible to approach actors of the platform and to effectively participate in the different activities.
- The symposiums/workshops are very welcome but we don't have the financial means to participate. It would be good to think about sources that could be used to support us.
- If it would be possible to decentralise the organisation of symposiums from time to time, for instance, to have them in Africa?
- We would like that be-troplive would take charge of the participation of certain members, especially those living in Africa.
- To facilitate the participation of members.
- Organisation of symposiums in Sub-Saharan Africa, or somewhere else in Africa.
- I think that the majority of Africans would like to assist at the symposiums, but have a problem of financing, because their organisations do often not have the possibility to pay the travel and stay of those involved, whereas the exchange during the symposiums is useful, as it allows getting an external vision for the country.

Suggestions with regard to the external speakers during the symposiums

- If the symposium can invite members from key livestock working groups and forums, such Pastoralist Livelihood Task Force (PLTF) or PINGO's Forum and IIED/KIMMAGE from Tanzania. They would produce a lot of information on the status of pastoralism in Tanzania and Eastern Africa, on trends and on how policies affect pastoralism in Eastern Africa. This information can influence Northern counterparts on their policies and with regard to the decisions they make for Southern countries.
- The speakers representing international organisms have disappointed me. It would be good to reduce their presentations during the symposia.

Lessons learned during the symposia

- It is during this symposia that I found that underdeveloped countries will never change their status as far as animal health is concerned. Our leaders are not able to change anything for improving animal health. I have asked without any relevant answer, for example, "why the eggs that come from Europe are cheaper in Africa than the local eggs and even cheaper than the ones sold at Aldi, Carrefour, etc?" Till now I cannot answer this question. But I was enlightened during the symposia by the fact that underdeveloped countries are a bit aware of environmental and health issues of trade.

Language use

- The use of French and English is sometimes difficult for people who don't master the language.

Proponents and opponents of the workshops (as compared to the symposiums)

- Avoid workshops.
- I really like the activities organised by be-troplive. The idea of a participatory workshop is an element that I appreciate enormously. It results in quality work, combined with a lot of pleasure. I would like that more of those activities would be organised.

Other suggestions

- To look for participation of as many persons as possible
- Are there sufficient practical recommendations at the end of the symposiums?
- Why not to organise a sort of speed-dating during the symposiums, in order to force people to speak (e.g. let them explain what they do and what their expectations of a collaboration would be, etc.)

b) Analysis

The questionnaire results show that the symposiums and workshops are really found important and are also appreciated by the members for be-troplive (this could already seen in the findings presented in chapter 4; the large number of 'additional comments and suggestions' formulated by respondents is another indication for the high importance attributed to the symposiums and workshops). In general, be-troplive members who attended the workshops and symposiums were quite satisfied with the quality of it (graph 10). This refers both to the quality of the contents of the symposiums as to the quality of (logistical) organisation. Two respondents recommended that the symposiums would include more speakers "from the field", rather than speakers from international organisations. This might be a relevant suggestion for symposiums to be organised in the future.

The main bottleneck with regard to the workshops and symposiums is that the large majority of members who live outside Belgium are not able to attend. The suggestion (formulated by several respondents, especially those living in Sub-Saharan Africa) that be-troplive would give financial support to members so that they can participate is difficult to realise, given the limited financial resources of the platform and the large number of members living abroad (a number that is increasing every year, as each new group of alumni is invited to become member of the platform). The suggestion could be realised to a certain degree, e.g. by financially supporting a selected group of southern participants/speakers for each workshop or symposium. Another suggestion formulated by members is to organise symposiums in Sub-Saharan Africa. Also this suggestion would not be evident to implement, as there are many countries to choose from, and as internal African travel (for members living in other countries than the one where the seminar would be organised) is not necessarily cheaper or more straightforward than travel to and from Europe.

At present, be-troplive is (partially) solving this problem by systematically making all information from the symposiums and workshops available on the website, including the presentations of speakers and minutes of the plenary discussions. This is certainly valuable for several members who are not in the possibility to come to Belgium to attend the seminar. Towards the future, it could be useful to consider the use of modern means of communication, providing possibilities to let people participate from a distance (e.g. through videoconferences).

6. QUALITY OF INTERNAL FUNCTIONING OF BE-TROPLIVE

6.1. Introduction

During the evaluation workshop with members of the Steering Committee, a SWOT-analysis was made of the present internal functioning of the platform (see chapter 6.2). Also the questionnaire sent to the broader group of members included some questions on this issue (see chapter 6.3). This part of the analysis corresponds with evaluation question 3 ("What are the strengths and weaknesses of the way in which the platform is internally functioning?") and to a certain degree with evaluation question 5 ("To what degree is continuity and sustainability of the platform guaranteed?"). In terms of evaluation criteria, the analysis of the quality of internal functioning of the platform covers the evaluation criteria of 'efficiency' and 'quality of networking'.

6.2. Quality of internal functioning: results of the workshop with the Steering Committee

The SWOT-analysis of the internal functioning of the platform that was made during the workshop with SC-members is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: SWOT-analysis of the quality of internal functioning of be-troplive, by SC members

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common vision ▪ Commitment of the sector (pleasant members) ▪ Secretariat ▪ Multi-representativeness of Belgian expertise (federal, ...) ▪ Enthusiasm of the group ▪ Eric, Leen & Nadia ▪ Interest of the donor ▪ Free Infrastructure (workshops, symposiums) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dependency of voluntary contributions ▪ To have the time (distances ...) ▪ Multidisciplinary openness ▪ Nearly 100% vet. ▪ Access to internet (South) ▪ Succession Eric ▪ Gender imbalance
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration at European level; informal meta-platform ▪ Agriculture on the political agenda ▪ Re-affectation (FAO, ...) ▪ Joint seminar with the doctors. ▪ Place in the decision-making pyramid (politics) ▪ Openness to other countries, continents, .. ▪ Crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The relief of expertise (rejuvenation) ▪ Dis-affectation of politicians and the public ▪ Distance veterinarians / medics ▪ DGCD & livestock production ▪ Lack of interest of the donor for the sector ▪ Crisis ▪ Single source of financing of the platform

Analysis:

From the discussion that followed the elaboration of the SWOT-analysis, it could be derived that SC-members are largely satisfied with the way in which the platform is presently organised and functioning. The major challenges identified are the following:

- The need to reach more members from other disciplines & to strengthen coordination with other sectors, especially the medical sector;
- The low interest of politicians for the sector;
- The fact that functioning of the platform depends on voluntary contributions of members. For members, it is not always easy to make sufficient time available for be-troplive;

- The dependency on the present staff of the secretariat;
- The platform is presently completely dependent on DGDC-financing, which might create a risk for sustainability in the longer run.

The first two points have already been discussed in chapter 5.2. The dependency on voluntary contributions of members is something which is characteristic for most networks and platforms similar to be-troplive, and which is difficult to avoid. The challenge here lays in choosing the platform's activities in such a way that they effectively create an added-value for members, so that it is rewarding enough for them to dedicate some of their time to the platform instead of to other activities. So far, this seems to work relatively well, as far as SC members are concerned.

The last two points (dependency on the staff of the secretariat and dependency on DGDC-financing) might present a risk for sustainability in the longer run. In the coming years, it will be important to timely look for additional solutions, especially with regard to the financing of the platform, to avoid that activities would need to be interrupted due to a sudden lack of financing. The results of the questionnaire show that interest and expectations of members are still high enough to justify that there would further be invested in the continuation and further development of the platform.

6.3. Quality of internal functioning: questionnaire results

a) Questionnaire results

The questionnaire included 2 questions on the quality of internal functioning of be-troplive: a closed question where respondents could indicate in how far they agreed with a number of statements on the quality functioning of the platform (question 5.1) and an open question, in which respondents could give additional comments or suggestions with regard to how the platform is presently structured and functioning (question 5.2). The answers given on these questions are presented in respectively Graph 11 and Box 5 below.

Question 5.1. Please indicate in how far you agree with the following statements:

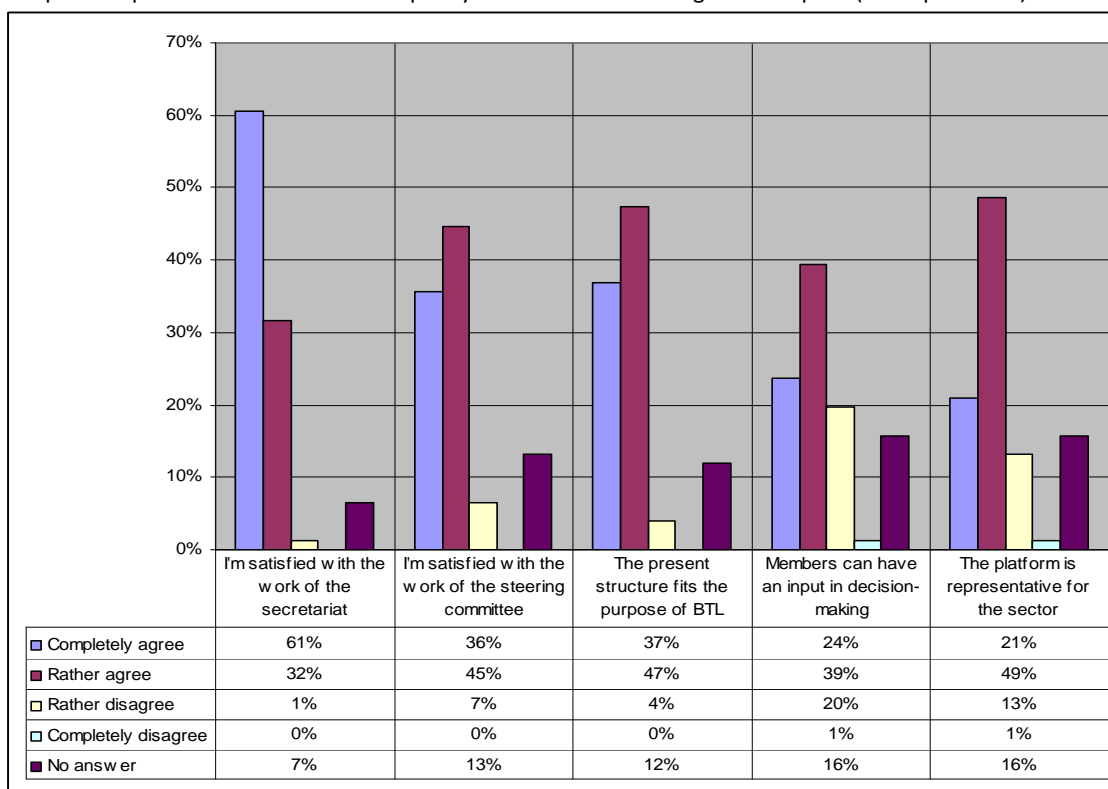
Statements (abbreviated in graph 11):

- I'm satisfied with the work of the secretariat of be-troplive
- I'm satisfied with the work of the steering committee of be-troplive
- The present structure (secretariat + steering committee) fits the purpose of the platform
- If they want, members can have an input in decision-making
- The present composition of the platform (= the different members) is sufficiently representative for the sector

Results are shown in Graph 11 on the following page.

Different subgroups of respondents (members living in Belgium v. members living abroad; members working in animal health and production v. members working in other sectors) had similar opinions with regard to the internal functioning of the platform. A relatively high percentage of the members living abroad did not answer this question (10% did not give his/her opinion on the quality of the work of the secretariat; for the other statements the percentage of "no answers" varied between 18% and 25%), indicating that they are less aware than members living in Belgium of the internal functioning of the platform.

Graph 11: Opinion of members on the quality of internal functioning of be-troplive (all respondents)



Question 5.2. Do you have any comments or recommendations with regard to the internal structure and way of functioning of be-troplive?

Box 5: Additional comments or suggestions with regard to the internal structure and way of functioning of be-troplive

To attract more members

- We could broaden by having "No-Vets" involved: agronomists, zootechnicians, other relevant professions, politicians...
- I think that more members should be integrated, especially in the tropics.
- To open be-troplive to other disciplines? But be-troplive defends a sector, which is fairly comprehensible.

To enhance member participation (especially those living abroad)

- To develop strategies to make that all members can participate, even from a distance.
- It would be relevant to let Africans at least participate in the committees.

Congratulations

- Although I am not very well informed about the internal functioning of the platform, I think that the work realised is of good quality. Nevertheless I hope that this platform can further grow. I think that the formula is quite unique and very original. It is certainly an instrument that we terribly needed in our profession. BRAVO again.

b) Analysis

The results of the questionnaire show that also members are relatively satisfied with the way in which the platform is presently organised and internally functioning. One of the suggestions made (see Box 5) is to attract more members from other sectors. This is the same suggestion as had been formulated during the evaluation meeting with the SC. Another important suggestion (in line with the results of other parts of the questionnaire) is to foresee more possibilities to make Southern members participate in the platform's activities and decision-making structures.

PART III: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

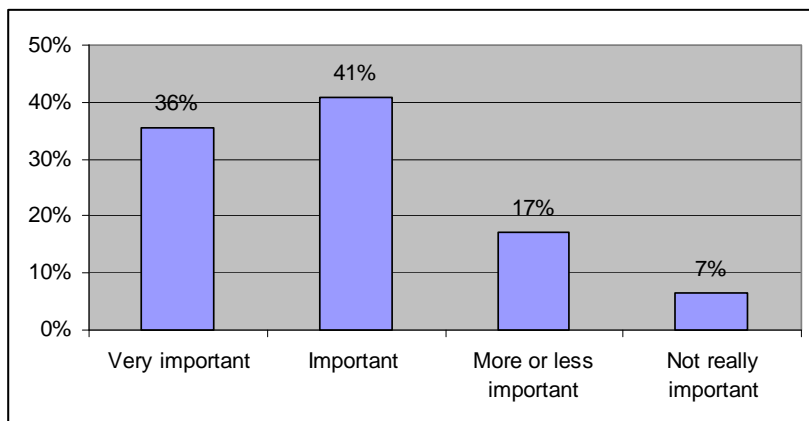
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Conclusions

Be-troplive is a relatively young Belgian platform on tropical animal health and production. Among its members, it counts various Belgian sector experts, as well as people from other sectors with interest in animal health and production. As foreign students who come to Belgium for a postgraduate training on issues related to tropical animal health and production are invited to become member of be-troplive, the platform has grown really internationally, with over 200 members ('full members' and 'associated members'), living in different parts of the world.

A first conclusion that can be drawn from the evaluation is that members are on average enthusiastic about the existence of the platform, about the results achieved so far (website, concept note for the DGDC strategy note on agriculture, symposiums and workshops, diffusion of information, ..) and about the way in which the platform is organised and functioning. A final control question that was added at the end of the online questionnaire, shows that 77% of the members think that it is important to very important for the Belgian sector of tropical animal health and production that this platform exists: see graph 12. Some related final comments or suggestions formulated by the respondents are shown in Box 6.

Graph 12: Response on the concluding question in the questionnaire: "How important is it for the sector of tropical animal health and production in Belgium that this platform exists?"



Box 6: Final comments or suggestions formulated in the questionnaire

The importance of the platform

- The platform gives us the opportunity to move forward in our work.
- This platform will serve as means to show decision-makers important policies that affects both north and south blocks. This platform is really important and I encourage its existence, it will be very helpfully to both parties.
- Without be-troplive it is unsure whether the workshops and symposia would be organised; these are essential and unique to allow yearly interaction between members from extremely varied horizons and backgrounds; extremely useful.

Thanks and congratulations

- Good luck to the whole Be-troplive team!
- I thank you for all the up-to-date information you send us all over the world. This is very good of you. All my best to the secretariat and all those who work for that.

Suggestions for improvement

- Would it be possible for some of the symposiums to be conducted in other parts of the world and possibly have funding for members from the third world to attend? I feel lack of sponsorship for attendance of these symposiums, which means the majority of members in developing countries are not able to attend.
- We receive nothing but the data of organisations and symposiums.
- The very large diffusion of calls for proposals for short term missions, and this without distinction between the profiles or the competences of candidate consultants, has had some negative effects, in the sense that certain experts prefer not to invest anymore in writing an offer, in concurrence with an excessive number of candidates with very mixed competences.

The questionnaire results indicate that the existing enthusiasm about the possibilities offered by this platform has created very high expectations amongst platform members. Although 86% is rather satisfied or very satisfied with his/her membership of be-troplive, most members are of the opinion that be-troplive has only partially met their expectations so far. This should be seen as an incentive to continue investing in the major platform activities, such as the diffusion of information, the creation of networking opportunities, the organisation of seminars, etc., taking into account the limits of what is feasible (given the fact that functioning of the platform entirely depends on the work of a small secretariat and on voluntary contributions of members).

Perhaps the most remarkable finding of the questionnaire is the very high interest in be-troplive shown by platform members living abroad (often ex-students of postgraduate courses in Belgium, referred to by be-troplive as 'associated members'). Not only did many of them participate in the questionnaire, they also proved to have –on average– higher expectations towards the platform than their counterparts living in Belgium. Related to this is the fact that several Southern respondents formulated concrete suggestions for creating more possibilities to increase the participation of Southern members in the platform's activities. Members living in the South are on average also a bit less satisfied with what the platform has offered them so far than members living in Belgium. These findings show that the decision that was taken by be-troplive to open up the platform to non-Belgian members is not without consequences. The presence of this large group of members living in the South asks for a special engagement towards them. This aspect has perhaps been a bit neglected so far (apart from the fact that members in the South regularly received information from be-troplive). Finding possibilities to increase southern participation (and/or North-South cooperation) is not evident however, and might become an important challenge for the platform to face in the coming years.

Other major challenges identified refer to the need to further strengthen advocacy work (which is not evident neither, given the low interest of policy makers for the sector), to further strengthen synergies with other networks and sectors and to look for stronger international linkages. In the coming years, it will also be important to start looking for a diversification of the sources of financing, as the present dependency on a unique source of financing might represent a risk for the future sustainability. The results of this evaluation show that interest of members is high enough to justify further investment in the continuation and further development of the platform.

7.2. Recommendations

Hereafter, we formulate a number of recommendations for further development of be-troplive, in line with the major findings of the evaluation.

- (1) Given the fact that for many members –especially those based in the South– be-troplive is seen as a major source of information on issues related to (tropical) animal health and production, it is recommended to **further intensify the activities of information sharing**. More concretely, it is suggested that the website would contain a (much) larger number of links to relevant background documents on several sub-themes (is very limited at present), and that members would be stimulated to systematically send relevant background documents to the be-troplive secretariat for distribution to the platform members and for publication on the website.
- (2) **Use of the website should be further promoted**. This can be done by systematically including hyperlinks to information on the website in mailings sent to the platform members (rather than including documents as an attachment in the mail) and/or by making the website more interactive (e.g. by including a discussion forum on the website²).
- (3) There is a high demand amongst members for **more joint action through the be-troplive platform** (cf. the results of both the workshop with SC members and of the questionnaire). This is however easier said than done, as concrete action –e.g. a joint project or joint research– asks for high degree of voluntary commitment of platform members. 'Joint action' might work best through the creation of one or more be-troplive working groups, bringing together members with specific interest in investing in a particular sub-theme related to animal health and production. It is however recommended not to create working groups just for the sake of it, but to wait until a specific theme, issue or idea comes up which has the potential to mobilise a larger group of members. Such a theme might be proposed during a symposium or during a meeting of the SC. Another possibility is to send a mail to members of the platform, asking them for concrete suggestions for joint action and/or working group creation.
- (4) Advocacy, towards relevant Belgian and international policy-makers, is especially found important by platform members residing in Belgium. If this component of the work is to be further strengthened (cf. results of the workshop with the Steering Committee), it is recommended that the Steering Committee would first **develop an advocacy strategy**, in which the following elements are specified:
 - *Advocacy objective*: what is it that we want to achieve with our advocacy work?
 - *Stakeholders*:
 - o *Internal stakeholders*: which members are willing to invest in advocacy work? What strategy do we follow to inform / involve the broader group of members?
 - o *Targets*: who are our targets? (DGDC? The Belgian government? International organisations?)
 - o *Allies*: who are our allies (organisations or individuals pursuing the same or related objectives)? It might be useful to search for coordination or cooperation with these actors, in order to strengthen
 - o *Adversaries*: who are our potential adversaries (organisations or individuals that can have a negative influence on the success of the advocacy work)? How will we deal with this?
 - *Priorities for the coming 3 to 5 years + strategies to be followed*

Such an advocacy strategy should be concrete enough (i.e. it should be avoided to only include very vague formulations), so that it can be used as a basis for the identification of priorities and for the planning of concrete advocacy activities.

- (5) **To strengthen North-South linkages / to have increased attention for the participation of members based in the South**. There are several possibilities to strengthen North-South linkages, e.g.:
 - *Information exchange*: to stimulate Southern members to share their experiences and/or research results with the platform. This information could be published on the website of be-troplive;

² Such an e-consultation has been organised in preparation of the workshop on livestock production. Three moderators had been appointed. The results of this consultation were called successful.

- Also the creation of an online discussion forum (see recommendation 2) could be useful to stimulate participation of Southern members in the debates;
- For the symposiums and workshops: consider the use of modern communication techniques (e.g. videoconferences) that make it possible let people participate from a distance;
- To invite more speakers "from the field" to the symposiums and workshops.
- Related to the previous point: for each workshop or seminar, a call for proposals can be organised among southern members, inviting them to make propositions for presenting their work during the seminar. Those who are selected can be financially compensated for their travel and stay in Belgium. This would also give more southern members the possibility to participate in the workshops or seminars held in Belgium.
- If working groups would be created (see recommendation 3), it is recommended that non-Belgian members would have the possibility to join these working groups. A condition is that they effectively want to take engagement in the working group, e.g. by providing information, reacting on working group proposals, testing out new approaches in the field, etc.

(6) To strengthen linkages with other sectors (i.e. other than the sector of animal health and production):

- First of all, it is recommended to further stimulate membership of people from other disciplines than 'animal health and production', but with genuine interest in the sector – e.g. because their work involves actions related to animal health and productions (e.g. developments experts, government actors, agricultural experts, ...) or because they work in related areas (e.g. certain medical experts). The graphs presented in Annex 3 show that only 8% of the present members "working in other sectors" learned about be-troplive through a mailings from be-troplive, compared to 26% of the members working in animal health and production. Invitations to become member of be-troplive could be distributed, for instance, through university newsletters, or through the newsletters of the Belgian NGO-federations COPROGRAM and ACODEV.
- In line with recommendation 3, it would be useful to create a mixed veterinarian – medical working group after the seminar that will be jointly organised with the Be-cause health platform at the end of 2010.
- Finally, interest of people from other sectors can be stimulated if they are adequately informed on what is going on in the sector of animal health and production. Informing people from other sectors can be done by inviting them to the symposiums, by sending them a regular newsletter, etc.

(7) To start looking for a diversification of the sources of financing of the platform. Possibilities include: to present projects for external financing, e.g. by the European Commission; or to collect (reasonable) membership fees to 'full members' of the platform.

ANNEX 1. DETAILED EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND JUDGMENT CRITERIA

Table A1: Evaluation criteria and detailed evaluation questions (source: methodological proposal)

Main criteria and evaluation questions	Possible judgment criteria
1. RELEVANCE	
What is the relevance of the platform for member organisations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expectations of (different groups of) members towards the platform. ▪ Degree to which the platform serves an existing need. ▪ The degree to which member' expectations correspond with the objectives and realisations of the platform.
What is the relevance, for member organisations, of the different activities organised by the platform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree to which the website (and other mechanisms of information sharing) serves the information needs of member organisations. ▪ Degree to which the events organised respond to an existing need/demand of member organisations.
What is the relevance and role of the platform within the broader Belgian and international context?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Present role of the network of the network in the sector of Belgian development cooperation (focal point, visibility, ...). Perceptions of different actors of the relevance of this role (serves an existing need?). ▪ Complementarity with similar or related networks/initiatives at Belgian, European and international level
2. EFFECTIVENESS	
To what degree did the activities realised contribute to the realisation of the objectives of the platform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coherence between a) the activities that have been planned and implemented and b) the objectives of the network. ▪ Degree to which the platform has led to increased exchange of information on ongoing research, training and development projects. ▪ Degree to which the platform has improved synergies within the sector. ▪ Degree to which the platform has helped to increase the national, European and international visibility of the Belgian expertise in tropical animal health and production. ▪ Degree to which the platform contributed to improving the coherence of the Belgian Co-operation, in the field of tropical animal health and production. ▪ Degree to which the platform has helped to improve the relations with the agricultural and the medical sector. ▪ Explaining factors for the achievement or non-achievement of expected results and objectives.
3. EFFICIENCY	
To what degree are the realisations, outputs and effects of the network in proportion with resources invested?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realisations, outputs and effects vs. financial investment ▪ Realisations, outputs and effects vs. time investment by secretariat staff and network members.
4. QUALITY OF NETWORKING	
What is the quality of communication and information sharing within the platform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perception of platform members on the quality of communication and information-sharing. ▪ Use of the website (criteria: number of hits).
What is the quality of member participation (in activities and decision-making)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of members that participate in the different types of activities (symposiums, workshops, communication,). ▪ Degree to which all members have the possibility to participate in the network according to their own capacities, possibilities and priorities. ▪ Members feel there is sufficient participation in decision-making. ▪ There a feeling of ownership of the network.

To what degree are the present mechanisms of coordination and leadership (a) the secretariat; b) the steering committee) serving the needs of the network?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appreciation of the role of the secretariat by platform members. ▪ Appreciation of the role of the steering committee by platform members.
Is the composition of Be-troplive (member organisations and the individuals representing them) in function of the purpose and priorities of the platform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of platform members per category. ▪ Degree to which platform members are satisfied with the present membership composition of Be-troplive (not too broad, not too narrow, sufficiently representative, ...)
5. EFFECTS	
Which effects – positive or negative, planned or not planned – have been produced as a result of the work of Be-troplive?	<p>Possible effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved knowledge of members on issues related to animal health and production; ▪ Increased coordination between members or with external actors (also beyond the activities organised by Be-troplive) ▪ Increased visibility and recognition of the sector; ▪ Quality improvement of the work of platform members ▪ Other?

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

1. Some key characteristics of the evaluation approach

- The evaluation will be largely **participatory**. A participatory approach is considered most adequate to create ownership of the evaluation and hence to effectively achieve the learning objective of the evaluation. The central activity in the evaluation process will be a participatory evaluation workshop to which the members of the Steering Committee will be invited. The main role of the evaluator during this workshop will be that of facilitator of the internal reflection process. Participation will however not be limited to data collection: during the preparatory stage of the evaluation, the evaluation approach will be discussed with the secretariat staff; at the end of the process, Steering Committee members will also have the possibility to react on the draft evaluation report.
- **Involvement of the secretariat staff** in the coordination of the evaluation. The time investment proposed for this evaluation is kept reduced. For the successful implementation of the evaluation, within the timeframe foreseen, the evaluator will appeal to the support of the Be-troplive secretariat for the practical coordination of evaluation activities. Tasks of the secretariat would include: the provision of relevant background documents, diffusion and follow-up of the written questionnaire, logistical coordination of workshops en meetings (venue, invitations, ...) and diffusion of the draft evaluation report.
- Combining the **retrospective and prospective character** of the evaluation. It is important that the recommendations for future development of the network, which will be delivered by the evaluation, respond to what the members consider feasible and what their expectations towards the platform are. To achieve this, all data collection instruments (workshops, questionnaire, ..) will have both a retrospective (analysis of past experiences) and a prospective character (reflection on the future development of the platform).
- An **approach adapted to the characteristics of Be-troplive**. A platform or network is different from a 'traditional' organisation in many aspects: structures are more informal, the functioning of the platform depends to a large degree on the voluntary contributions of platform members, a balance has to be found between different interests and expectations, etc. As a consequence, the quality of a platform program should not be evaluated in the same way as if it would be a project planned and implemented by a single organisation. The specific character of the platform will be taken into account when further developing the evaluation instruments and when formulating recommendations (e.g., apart from evaluating the quality of the activities undertaken, attention will be given to expectations of members, the way in which the network is internally functioning, etc.).

2. Steps in the evaluation process

The different steps of the evaluation process are described in Table A2. The table also gives an indication of the time investment needed and of the period in which the different activities would be implemented.

Table A2: Evaluation activities, time investment and calendar

Activity (+ description)	Time investment (days)	Indicative Period
Activity 1. Meeting with the secretariat staff	0,5	Dec. 2009 – Jan. 2010
The evaluation will start with a 0,5-day meeting with the staff of the secretariat of Be-troplive. This meeting has multiple purposes: 1) to get a better understanding of the history, activities, and internal organisation of the platform; 2) to know the point of view of the secretariat staff with regard to the evaluation questions formulated above; 3) to identify relevant documents to be analysed by the evaluator; 4) to finetune the further steps of the evaluation process.		
Activity 2. Study of relevant documents	0,5	Dec. 2009 – Jan. 2010
The document study should provide an initial answer on some of the evaluation questions formulated above. This will also help to identify gaps and to better prepare the next evaluation steps. The following documents will be analysed: planning documents, the website of Be-Troplive, invitations and reports of the events organised, minutes of the Steering Committee meetings and other documents that will be identified during the meeting with the secretariat staff.		
Activity 3. Participatory evaluation workshop with the Steering Committee members	1,5	Jan. 2010
A one-day participatory evaluation workshop will be organised with the members of the Steering Committee. This activity is key in the evaluation process. It is during this workshop that most of the evaluation questions will be analysed. The workshop will be participatory, which means that the evaluator will guide the participants through a number of analysis exercises related to different aspects of the functioning of the platform. The agenda and (participatory) methodology for the workshop will be prepared by the evaluator and discussed in advance with the secretariat staff.	(incl. 0,5 day preparation)	
Activity 4. Written questionnaire to the platform members	2,5	Jan. - Feb. 2010
For some of the evaluation questions (e.g. the relevance of the network for members, satisfaction with the activities organised, etc.), it is important to take into account the opinions of the broader group of network members, not only the members of the Steering Committee. Therefore, it a short questionnaire will be send to the network members, containing two types of questions: - A limited number (6 to 8) key questions, focussing on those evaluation questions for which it is considered really important to get an overview of the different opinions present among the members of the platform. - Some control questions, making it possible to make comparisons between the answers provided by different categories of platform members. Examples of control questions: the nature of the member (individual person or organisation; type of organisation); countru, full member or associated member, etc. In order to facilitate data processing afterwards, the questionnaire will mainly contain 'closed' questions, with some open questions for additional comments or recommendations. The questionnaire will be sent to <u>all</u> members of the platform. The evaluator will take care of preparing the questionnaire and data analysis afterwards; the secretariat of Be-troplive will be responsible for the diffusion of the questionnaire (incl. translation if considered necessary, sending reminders, ...) and for the collection of completed questionnaires.	(preparation: 1 day; processing: 1,5 days)	

Activity 5. Reporting	2	Feb. - Mar. 2010
The findings of the evaluation will be summarised in an evaluation report (max.15 pages, excl. annexes). The consultant will also formulate some conclusions as well as recommendations for the future development of Be-troplive. The draft version of the report will be sent to the members of the Steering Committee for comments and revision. These comments will be integrated in the final version of the report.		
Total time investment	7	

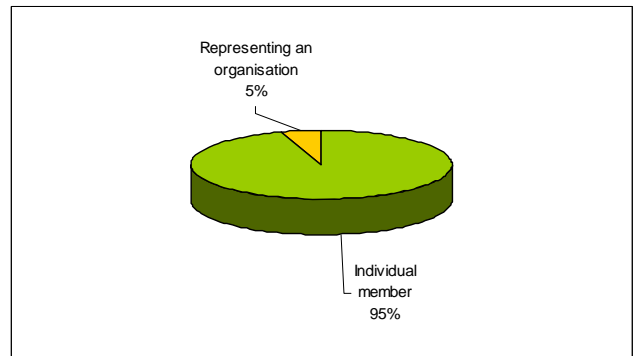
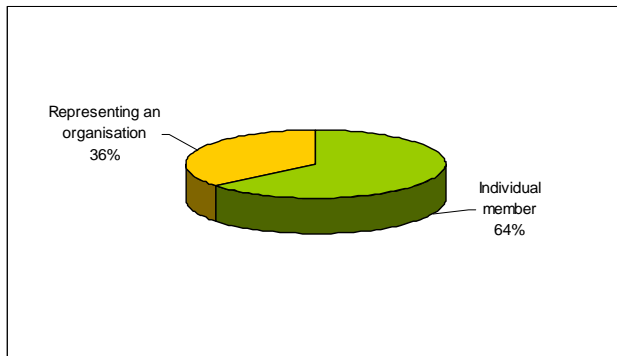
ANNEX 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE: ACCORDING TO SUBGROUPS

1. Members living in Belgium v. members living abroad

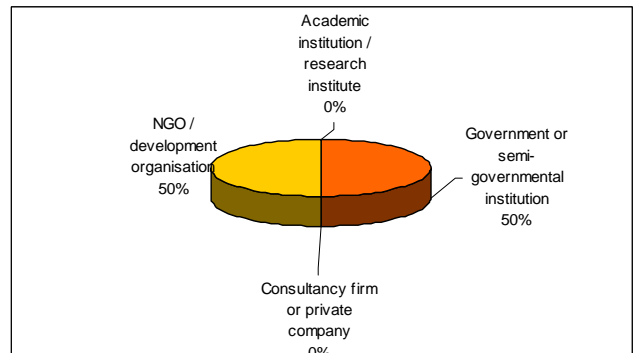
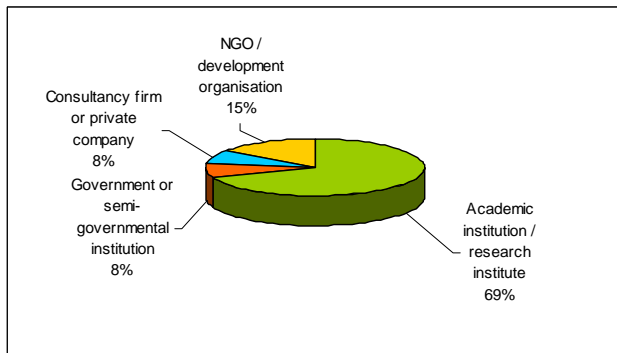
MEMBERS LIVING IN BELGIUM

MEMBERS LIVING ABROAD

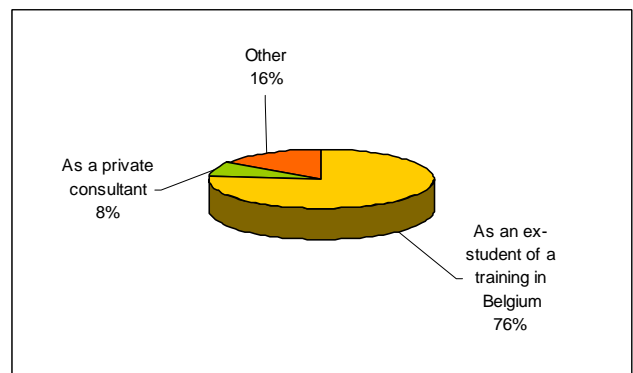
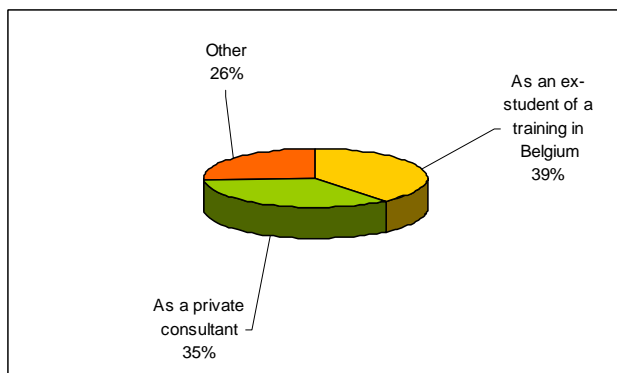
1.1. Please complete: I am a member of be-troplive



1.1.a. Which type of organisation are you working for (if member of be-troplive in name of organisation)



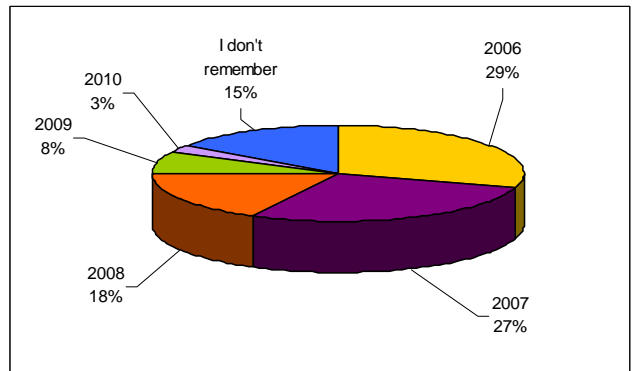
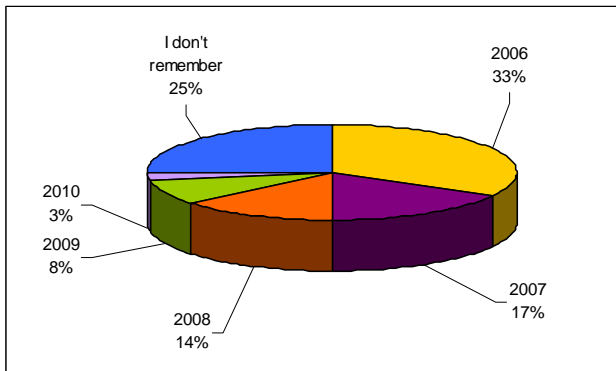
1.1.b. As an individual, in which capacity did you join be-troplive? (if member as an individual)



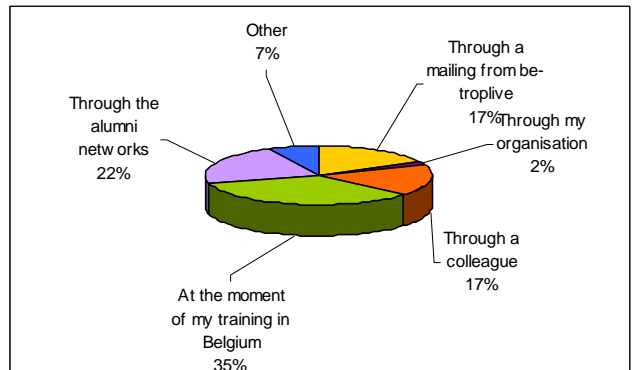
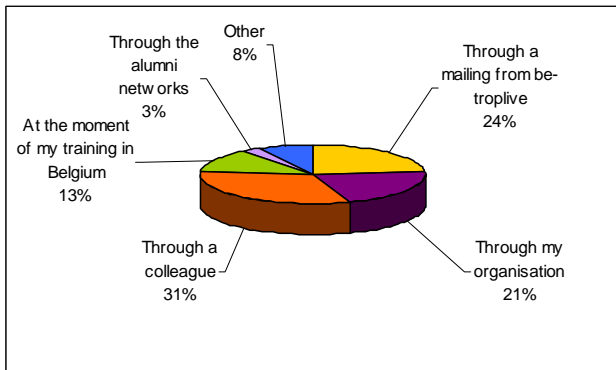
MEMBERS LIVING IN BELGIUM

MEMBERS LIVING ABROAD

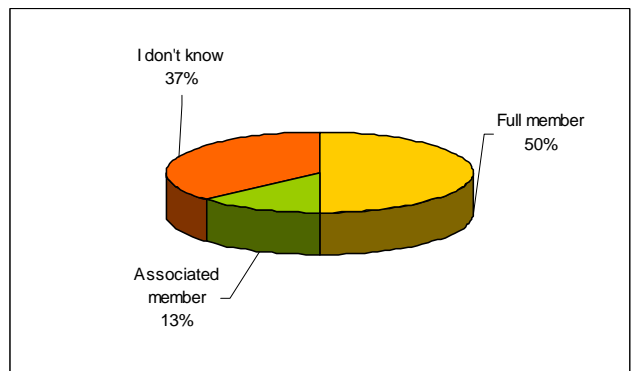
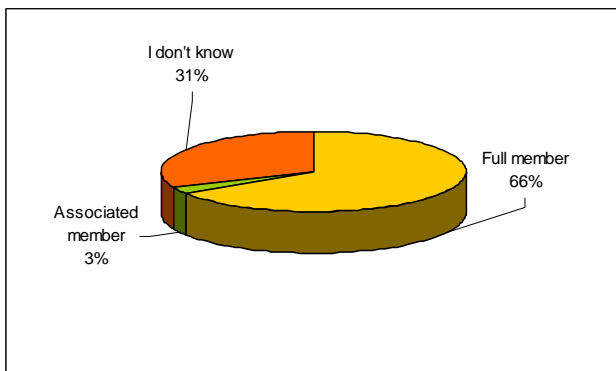
1.2. I have become a member in (choose year):



1.3. How did you learn about be-troplive?



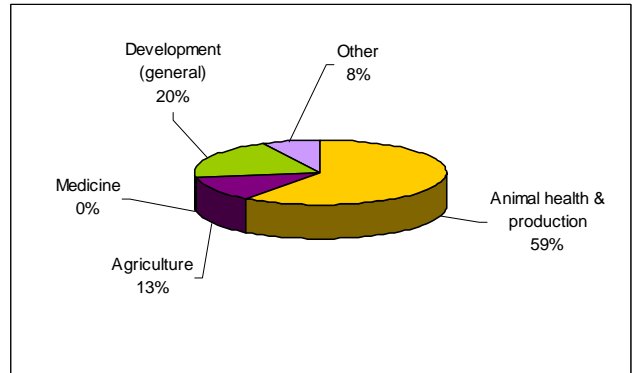
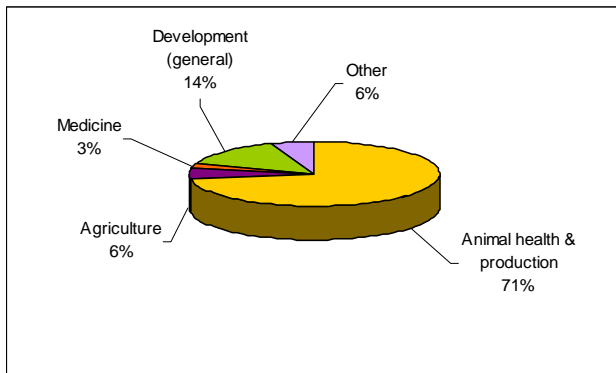
1.4. Which type of membership applies to you?



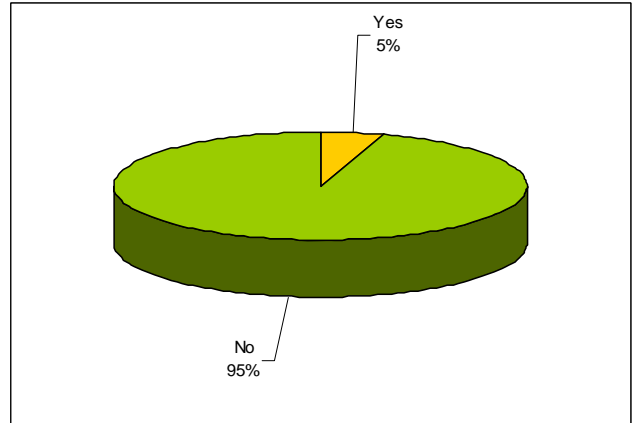
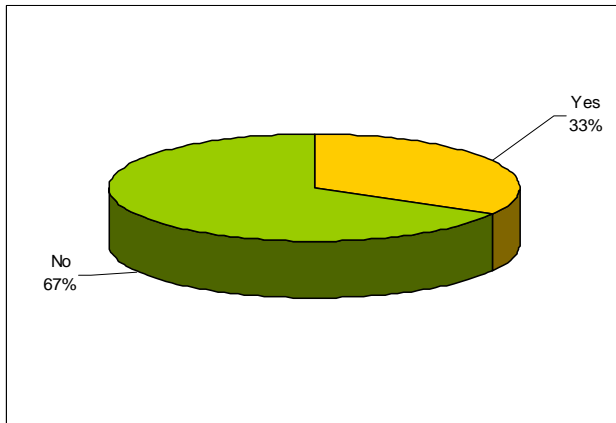
MEMBERS LIVING IN BELGIUM

MEMBERS LIVING ABROAD

1.6. In which sector are you presently working?



1.7. Are you (or have you been) a member of the Steering Committee of be-troplive?

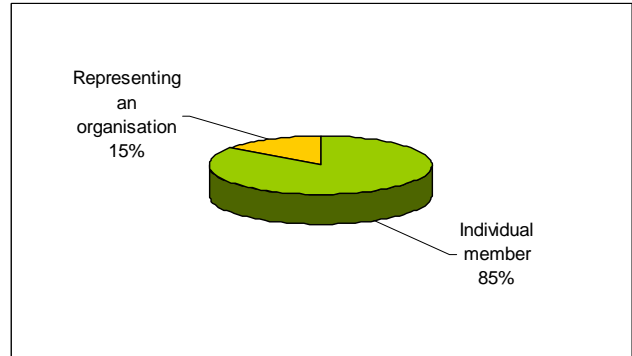
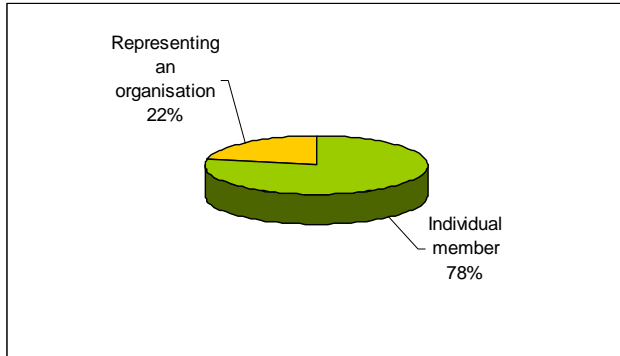


2. Sector of animal health and production v. other sectors

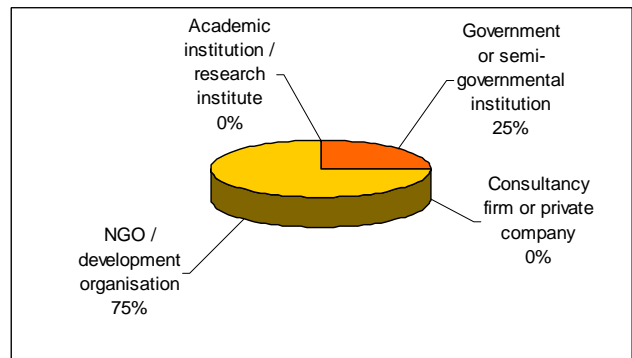
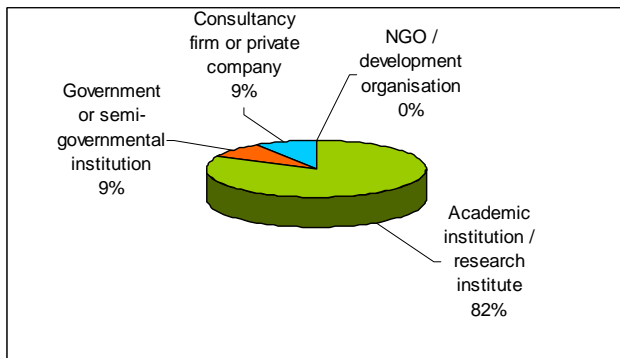
ANIMAL HEALTH & PRODUCTION

OTHER SECTORS

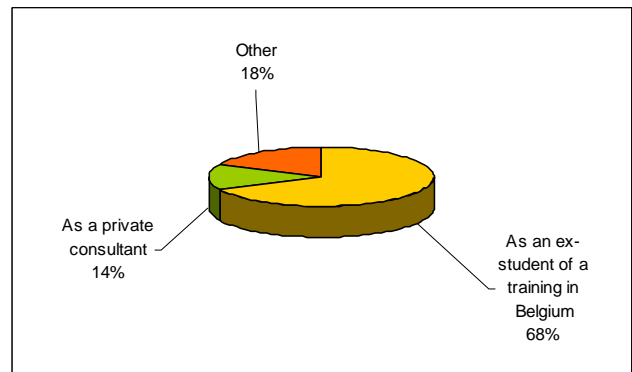
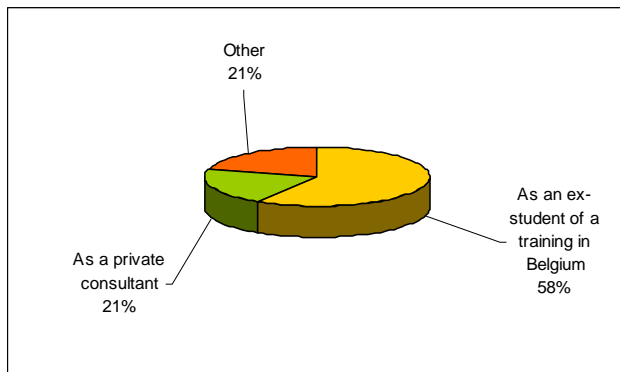
1.1. Please complete: I am a member of be-troplive



1.1.a. Which type of organisation are you working for (if member of be-troplive in name of organisation)



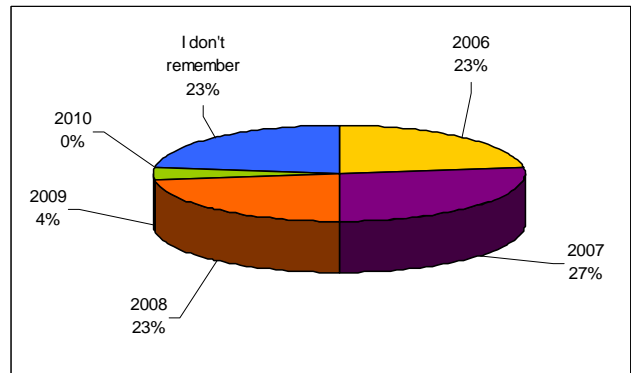
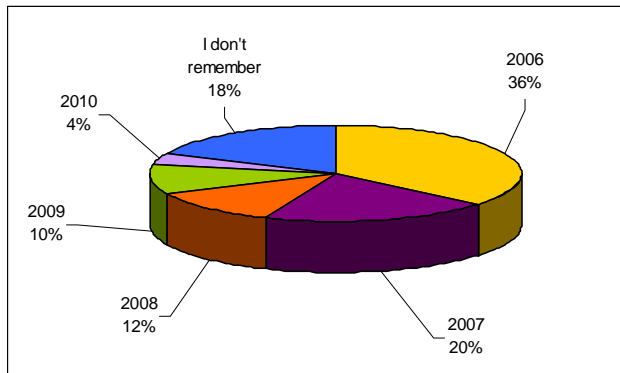
1.1.b. As an individual, in which capacity did you join be-troplive? (if member as an individual)



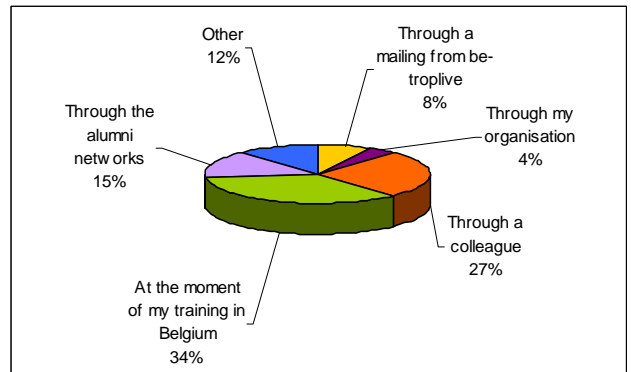
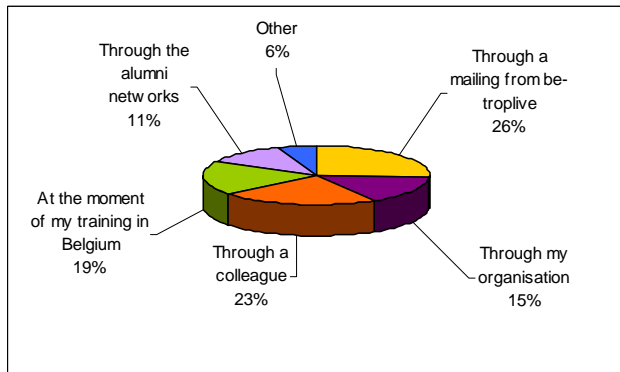
ANIMAL HEALTH & PRODUCTION

OTHER SECTORS

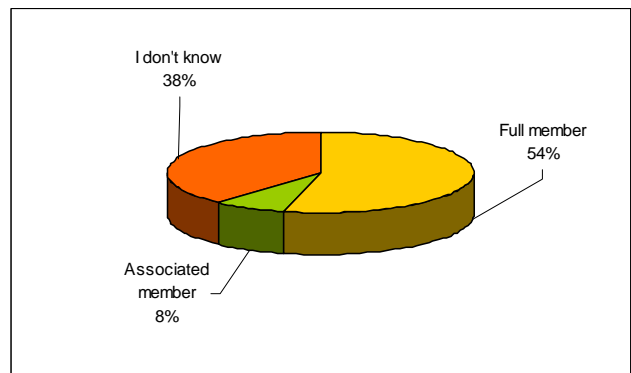
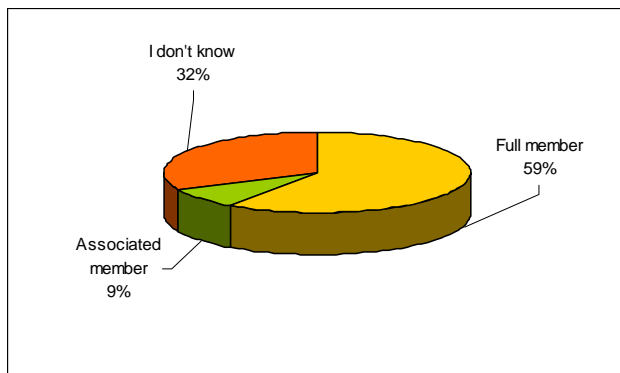
1.2. I have become a member in (choose year):



1.3. How did you learn about be-troplive?



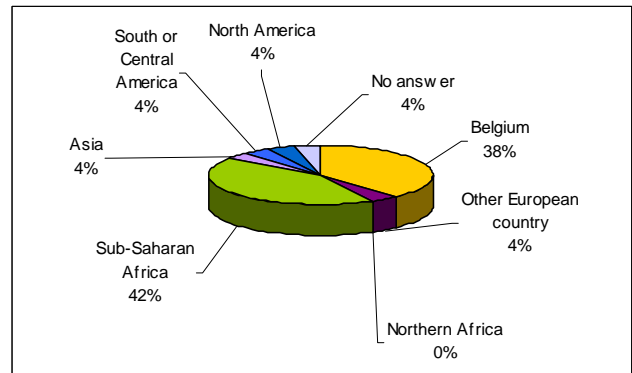
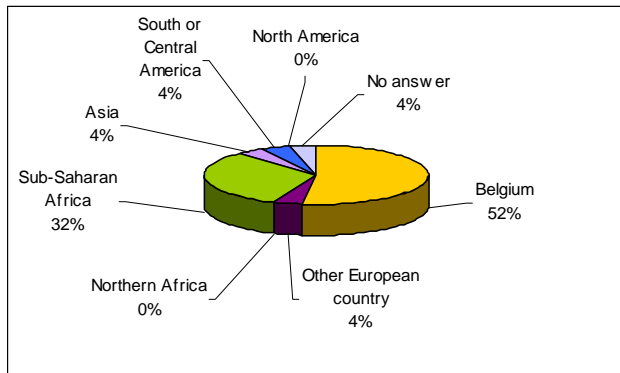
1.4. Which type of membership applies to you?



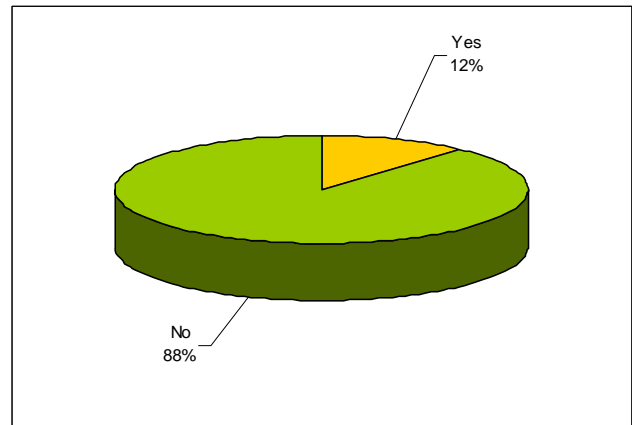
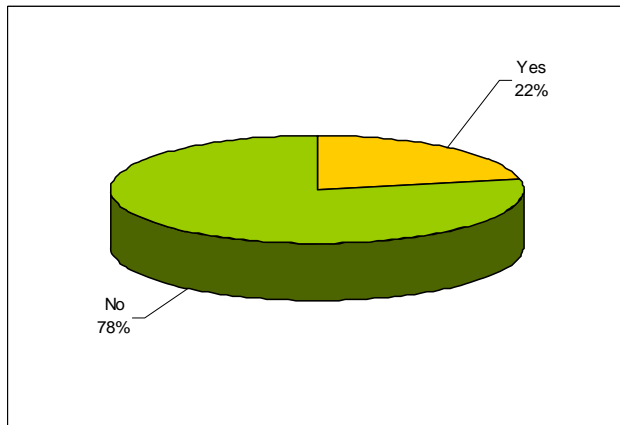
ANIMAL HEALTH & PRODUCTION

OTHER SECTORS

1.5. In which country are you presently based?



1.7. Are you (or have you been) a member of the Steering Committee of be-troplive?



ANNEX 4. EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS BE-TROPLIVE: DETAILED QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

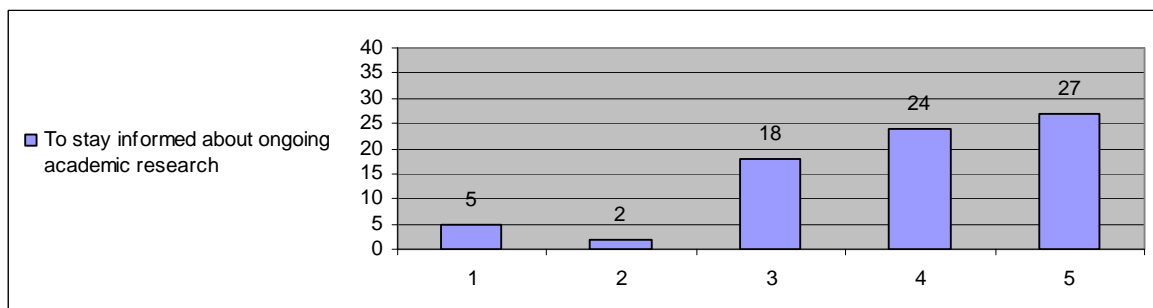
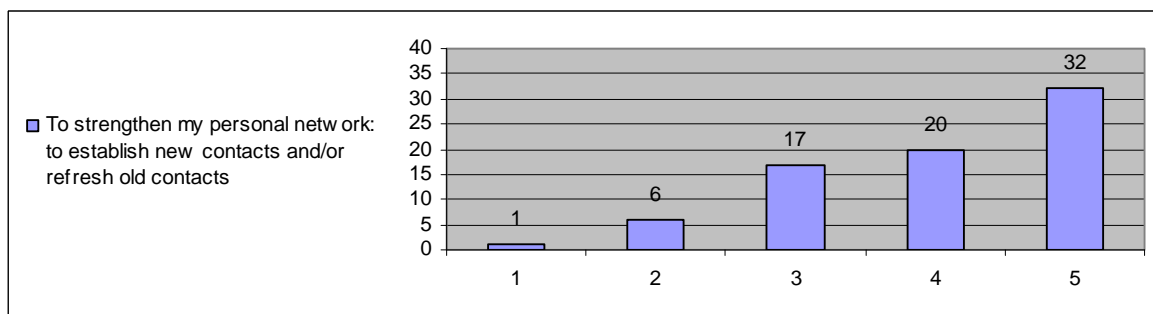
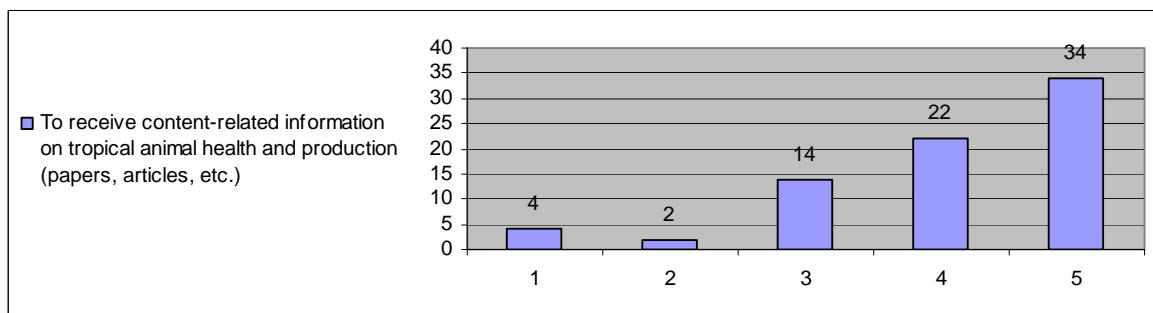
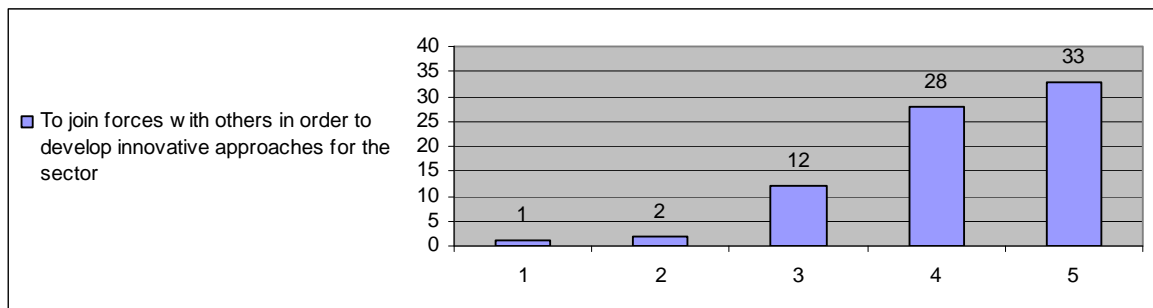
What benefits do you expect to get from your membership of be-troplive?

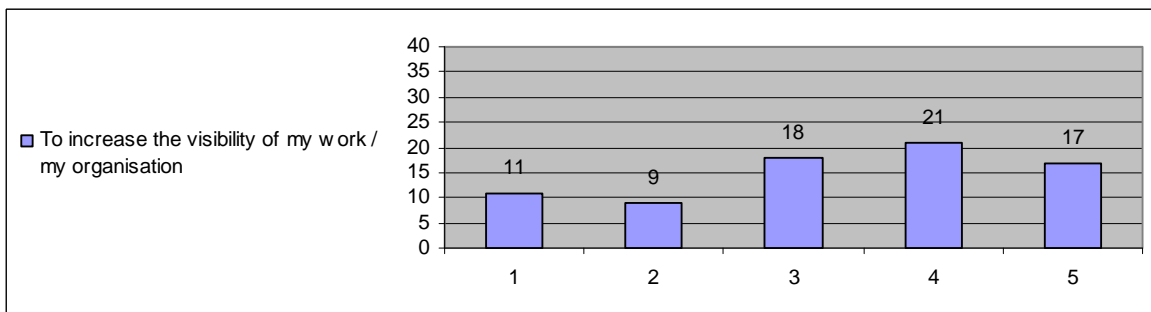
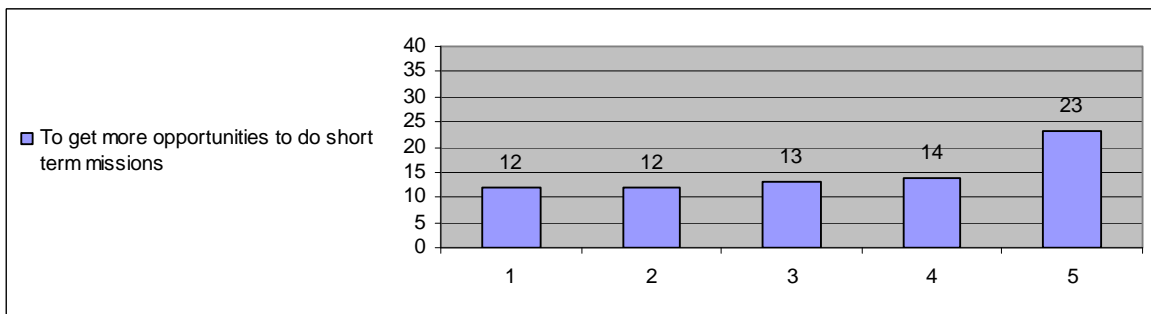
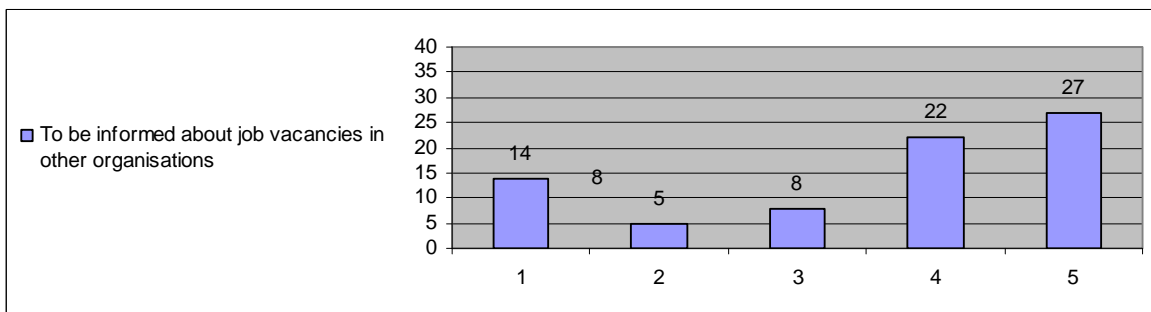
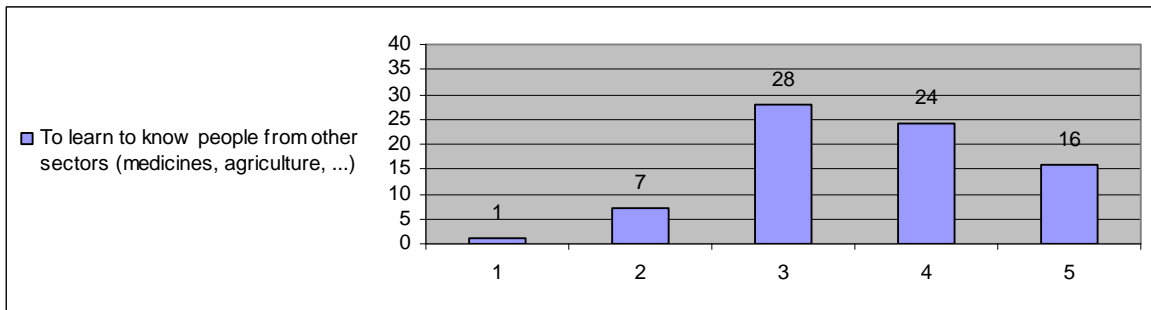
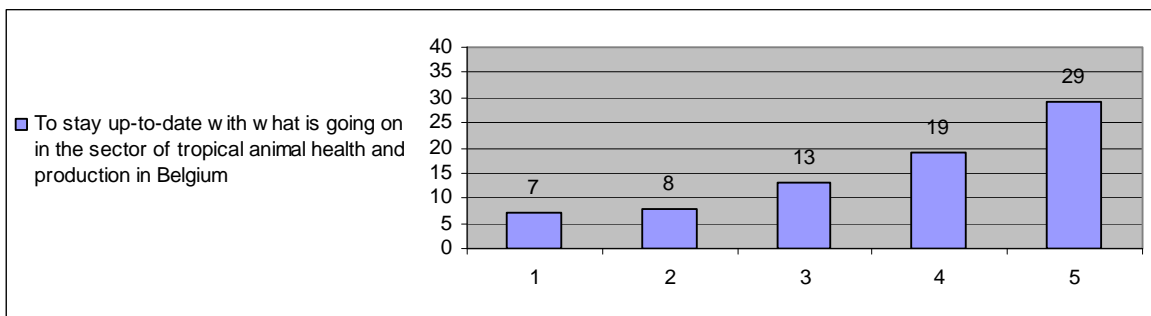
Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 to what degree a number of pre-formulated expectations were important for them.

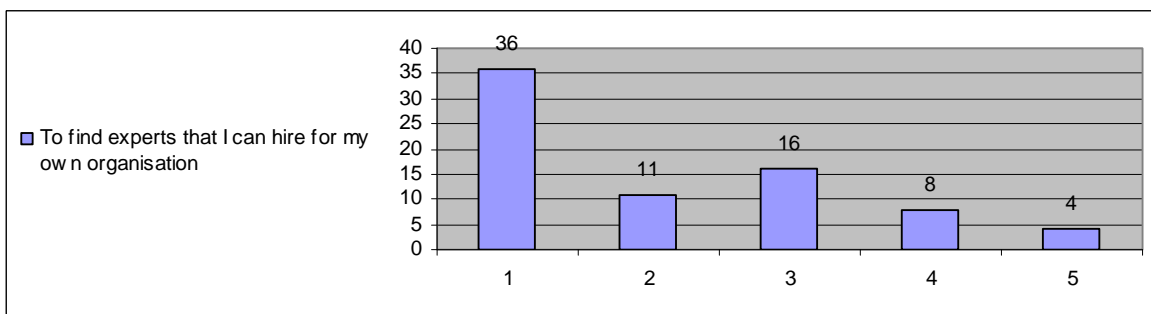
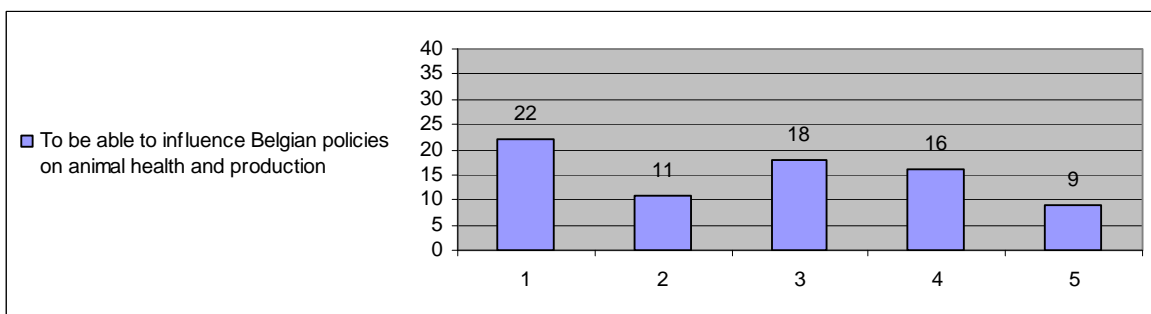
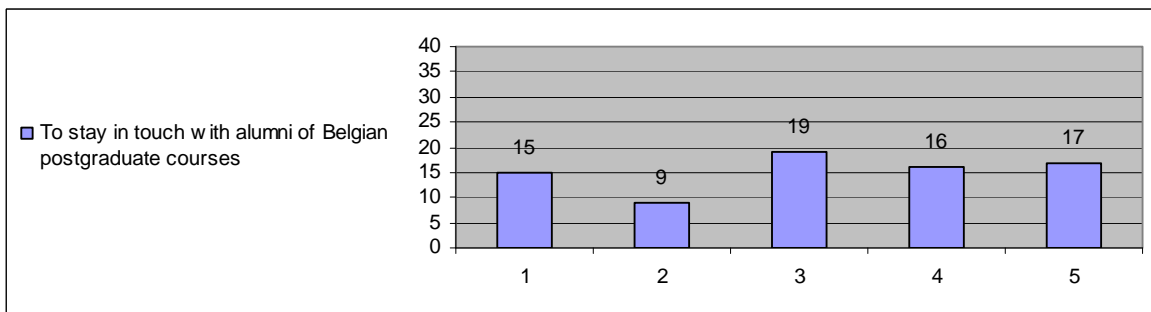
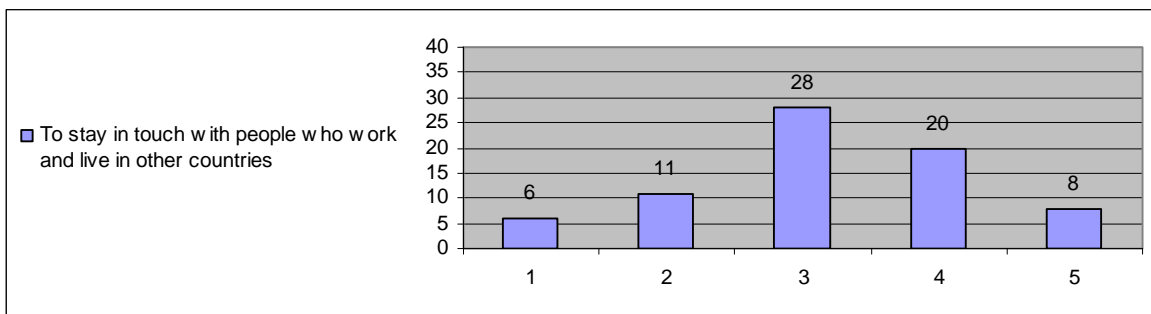
1 means: "is not my expectation at all";

5 means: "is a very strong or important expectation I have".

In the graphs presented below, it is indicated how many respondents gave a score of 1, how many gave a score of 2, etc., for each of the expectations pre-formulated in the questionnaire.







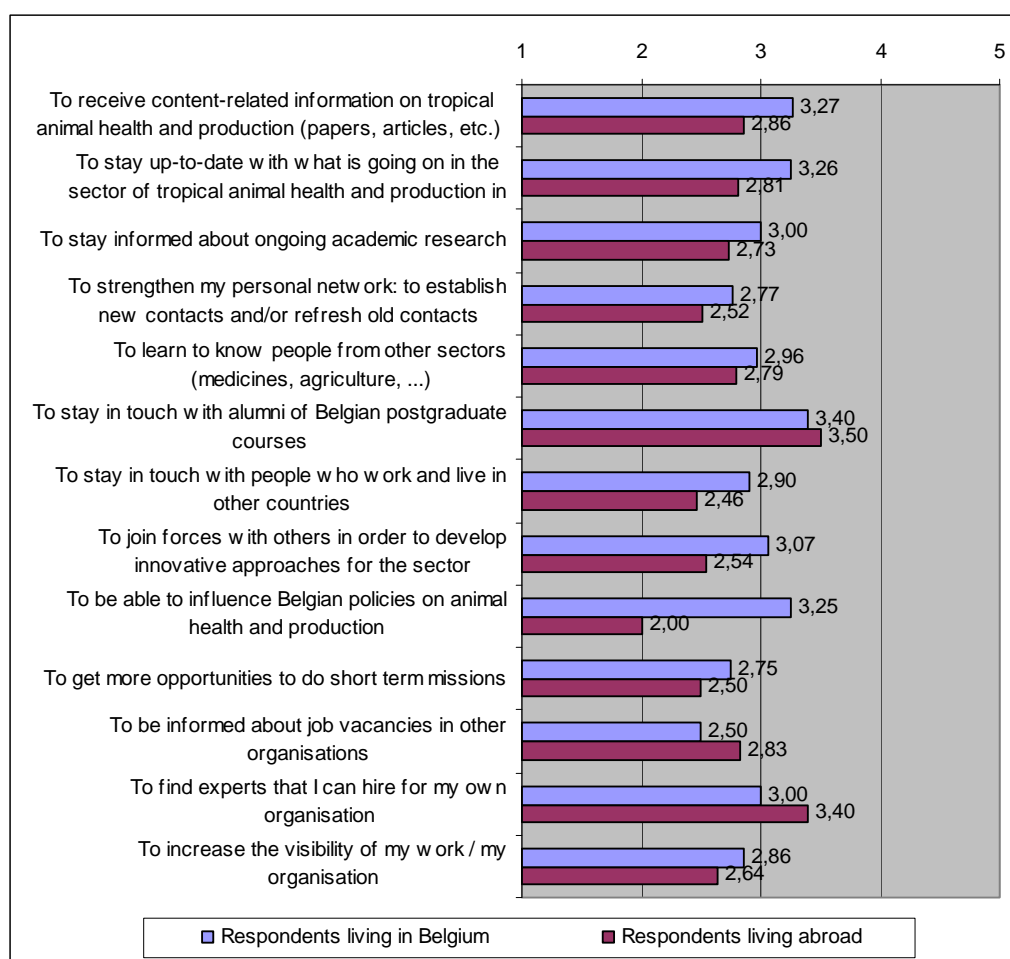
ANNEX 5. MORE DISAGGREGATED QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

This annex contains some detailed disaggregated questionnaire results (according to two criteria: (a) members living in Belgium v. members living abroad; (b) members working in the sector of animal health and production v. members working in other sectors). In the main text, we only refer to the most striking differences between these subgroups.

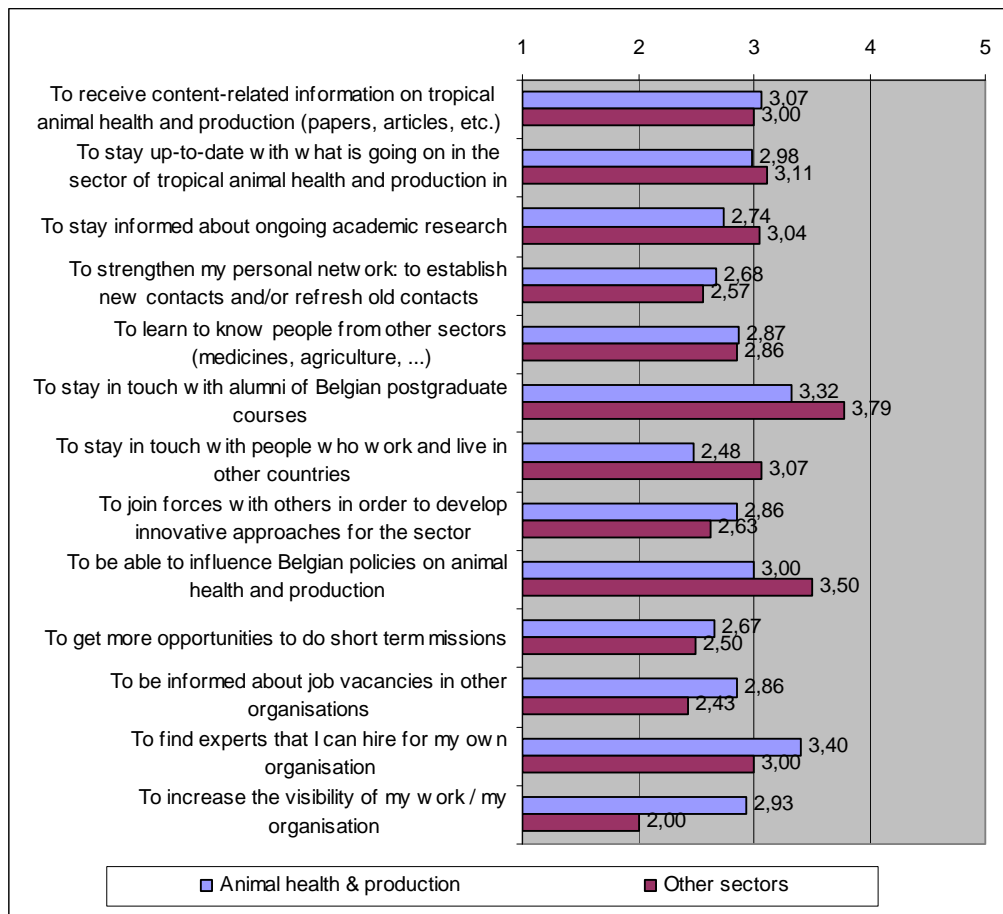
Question 2.1. What benefits do you expect to get from your membership of be-troplive?

Respondents indicated on a scale from 1 to 5 to what degree a number of pre-formulated expectations were important for them. **1 means: "is not my expectation at all"; 5 means: "is a very strong or important expectation I have"**. In the Tables below, we show average scores for each expectation.

GRAPH A5.1. Members living in Belgium v. members living abroad



GRAPH A5.2. Members working in the sector 'animal health & production' v. members working in other sectors



Question 2.2. For the same issues: now indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 to what degree be-troplive has been able to meet your expectations so far

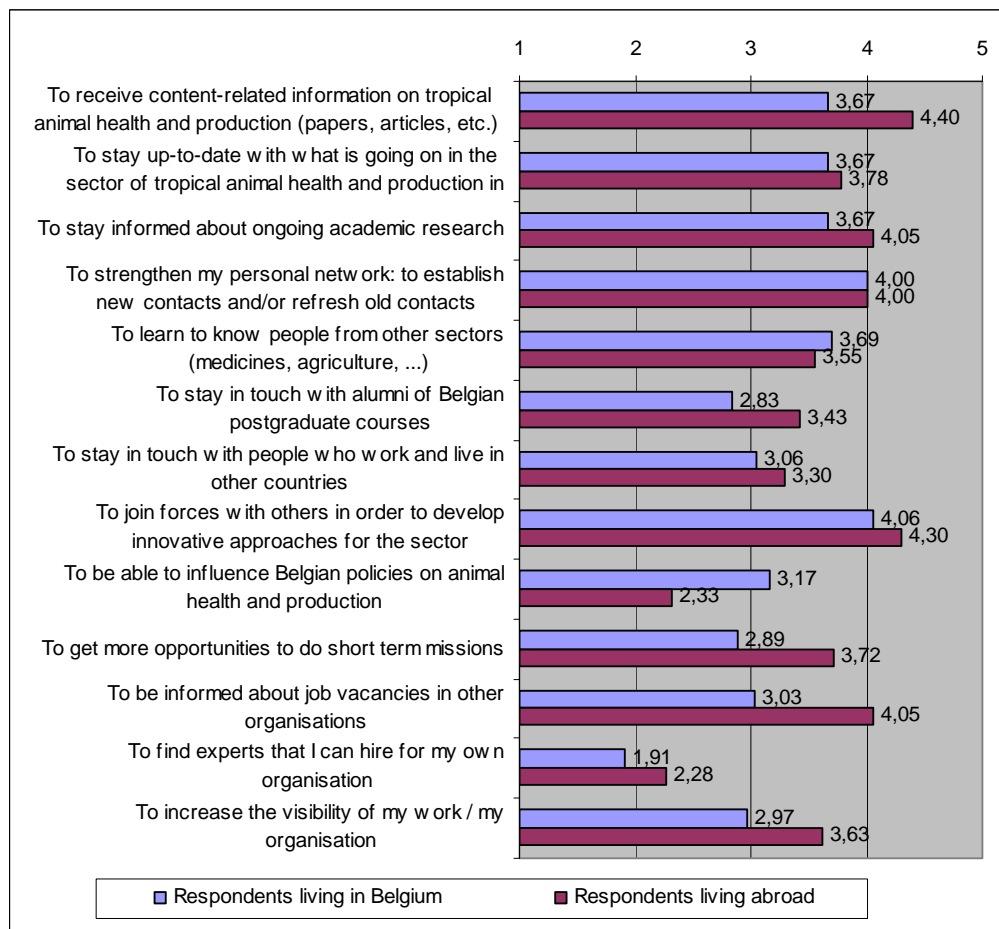
1 = "I'm very disappointed" (means that the respondent's expectations have not been met at all)

5 = "I'm very satisfied" (means that the respondent's expectations have been fully met).

The tables below show average scores per expectation.

RESULTS ARE ONLY SHOWN FOR RESPONDENTS FOR WHOM THE CORRESPONDING EXPECTATION IS RELATIVELY IMPORTANT TO VERY IMPORTANT (I.E. RESPONDENTS WHO GAVE A SCORE BETWEEN 3 AND 5 TO THE EXPECTATION IN QUESTION 2.1)

GRAPH A5.3. Members living in Belgium v. members living abroad



GRAPH A5.4. Members working in the sector 'animal health & production' v. members working in other sectors

