

24 April 2003

**FOR CIRCULATION TO:**

Name	FOR YOUR COMMENTS
MS. ANDREA GROS	
DR. FRANCIS INGANJI	

*Kindly make your comments and return to Dr. Bourzat*

Dr. Kere Isom  
JM 24/04/03



**AFRICAN UNION**  
**INTER AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESSOURCES**  
**AU/IBAR**



**PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS ( PACE )**

**Project N°7-ACP-RPR-744**

**Technical Assistance to the PACE Co-ordination**  
**Communication - Veterinary legislation and privatization**



**Support short term mission for the establishment of the  
PACE Web-site**

***Progress report***

**April 2003**

*Consortium*



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B-1050 BRUSSELS



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**SECTION 1:**  
**SUMMARY - RECOMMENDATIONS**

# SUMMARY - RECOMMENDATIONS

## 1. BACKGROUND - OBJECTIVES

On request of IBAR/PACE, these short term missions aims to support PACE co-ordination in designing and preparing a web-site to put online.

The missions are provided under the ongoing TA contract between AU-IBAR and AGRER Consortium. In order to meet the timing and objectives suggested in the ToR, a six-weeks consultation has been agreed, shared in two inputs as follows:

- a) first input of 21 days as follows :  $\pm$  1 week mission in Nairobi for strategy discussion with the stakeholders and technical assessment; and rest of the time ( $\pm$  2 weeks) in Europe (distance working with PACE-co-ordination/communication) for preparation of a first sketch showing the architecture and navigation features and technical propositions for putting online;
- b) second input of 21 days as follows: integration of comments of the PACE co-ordination, further development, installation, proposition of a maintenance plan/recommendations and hand-over with the local consultant/web-master mentioned in the ToR (expert's time shared between Europe and Nairobi).

This progress report covers the first 21 days input. The consultant's work has been organised in order to provide PACE co-ordination with a first demo/draft version during the seventh Advisory Committee held in Nairobi from 2 to 5 April.

Section 5 presents the ToR and related correspondences.

## 2. TIMETABLE

The first 21 days input was carried out as follows:

dates	Input days	activity
14 March	1	Documentation - preparation
15-21 March	6	Mission in Nairobi (*)
21 March – 4 April	13	Web-site development
5-7 April	1	Reporting

(\*) *Aide-memoire of the mission in Nairobi is presented in section 4.*

The demo/draft site was presented by the Communications TA on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April during the 7<sup>th</sup> Advisory Committee held in Nairobi.

## 3. ADDRESS – DOMAIN NAME

The following provisional address gives access to the demo/draft web-site (for CODE and PASSWORD – please contact PACE co-ordination)

[http://www.rapac.org/PACE/PACE\\_Website4/](http://www.rapac.org/PACE/PACE_Website4/)

Note that the domain name "IBAR.ORG" is already registered by another institution (see section 4 - annex B aide-mémoire).

## 4. STRUCTURE

Compared to the site-structure presented in the aide-memoire of the mission in Nairobi (see [section 4](#)), some changes have occurred in co-ordination with the communications unit. The revised structure is now:

Main Home Page comprising two buttons for the choice of language (currently only the button "English" is working).

English version Home page displaying 3 columns:

- 1 column on the left with main dynamic menu
- 1 column in the centre displaying general information on PACE Program ("overview")
- 1 column on the right presenting the latest actions of the Program ("latest news")

The main menu (in brown) is now composed of the following sections:

- Presentation (based on the existing PACE presentation document)
  - Introduction
  - Organisation chart
  - Co-ordination
  - Common services
- Insights (based on "PARC to PACE " document)
  - Summary
  - Introduction
  - Objectives
  - PARC
  - PACE
  - IBAR
  - Conclusion
- Countries (Only "RDC" factsheet is working)
- Epizootics : List of the epizooties encountered in Member Countries and links towards the OIE's for more information on these diseases
- Themes : with an example of theme's factsheet based on the article "Rumours of rinderpest outbreak in wildlife" (PACE newsletter 11/2002)
- Resources : This section allows to download various information resources (document, pictures, graphics, etc)

A second menu (in green) allows to reach the following sections:

- Contacts (how to contact us)
- FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions on PACE Program
- Sitemap
- Links

Sections 2 and 3 of this report present the provisional homepage / main menu and the provisional contents of the web-site.

## 5. PROGRAMME - RECOMMENDATIONS

Second 21 days input will start after the reception by the consultant of comments and suggestions from IBAR/PACE co-ordination.

In this second phase, the consultant would share his time in:

- some further development of new pages and adaptation/corrections of the existing + development of international visibility and links (home-based work)
- a mission to Nairobi to ensure hand-over with the local web-master designated by IBAR/PACE.

Conditions for this second mission in Nairobi to be successful:

- Local web-master must be contracted and available
- Access to Web provider possible via Internet under FTP protocol
- Connection to PACE intranet available for consultant's PC



**SECTION 2:**


**PACE WEB-SITE PROVISIONAL HOMEPAGE AND MAIN MENU**

Home Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Précédente Suivante Arrêter Actualiser Démarrage Rechercher Favoris Historique Chaînes Plein écran Courrier

Adresse [http://www.rapac.org/PACE/PACE\\_Website4/](http://www.rapac.org/PACE/PACE_Website4/) Liens

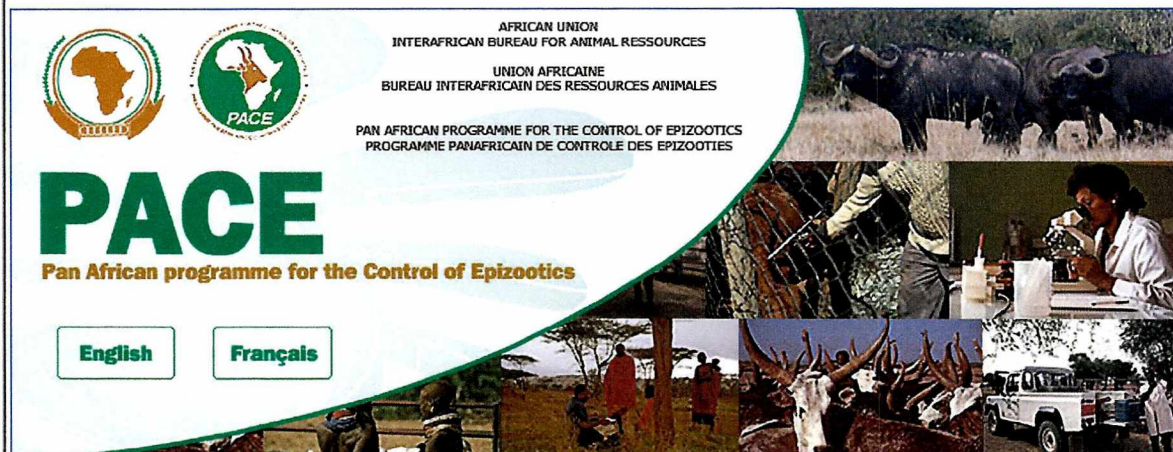



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BUREAU INTERAFRICAIN DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES  
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS  
PROGRAMME PANAFRICAIN DE CONTROLE DES EPIZOOTIES

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[English](#)   [Français](#)



  
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**PACE Overview**

- The European Union supported a continent-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), which ended on the 31 October 1999, after thirteen years of successful implementation. The Commission of the European Communities and the African Union, Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) signed the financing Agreement of the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) on July 1999, and 30 August 1999, respectively.
- The idea behind the PACE programme is to build on the headway made in the PARC project in order to establish lower cost national epidemiological surveillance networks for the main animal diseases, provide the countries with the capacities required to organize economically and technically justified control programmes and to develop effective and sustainable veterinary




**PACE Latest News**

**» PACE: Implementation of a communication plan**

Ideally, before a work plan for a national PACE programme has been finalized, there will have been a communication process for participatory planning with people in the programme area. This should lead to a mutual agreement on the action to be taken, broken down into a series of clearly defined stages. The first step may, with advantage, use workshops with stakeholders from different fields, leading to objective oriented participatory planning.

[»» Learn More](#)

**» Senior vets learn about participatory epidemiology**



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**SECTION 3:**  
**PACE WEB-SITE PROVISIONAL CONTENT**



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## ■ PACE Overview

● The European Union supported a continent-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), which ended on the 31 October 1999, after thirteen years of successful implementation. The Commission of the European Communities and the African Union, Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) signed the financing Agreement of the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) on July 1999, and 30 August 1999, respectively.



● The idea behind the PACE programme is to build on the headway made in the PARC project in order to establish lower cost national epidemiological surveillance networks for the main animal diseases, provide the countries with the capacities required to organize economically and technically justified control programmes and to develop effective and sustainable veterinary products and services.

● The five year programme covers 32 sub-Saharan Africa countries, with coordination provided by the African Union. PACE's vision is improved prevention and progressive control of the major epizootic diseases by providing a sound technical basis and enhanced national decision support and for strategic animal health management, at national and regional levels. The PACE programme will contribute to the goal of reducing poverty among those involved in stock farming by improving productivity, thereby improving their livelihood and enhancing food security. A review of the PACE Programme is about to be concluded.

● The evaluation was supposed to review the whole PACE Programme. The review team was supposed to analyse a sample of country projects, the support given to, and coordination of these country projects, the activities pertaining to OAU/IBAR, and the activities being implemented by other parties. Specifically, the review would address the following issues; The project design phase (in particular the process that led to the PACE programme), the management and impact of the transition phase PARC-PACE.

## ■ PACE Latest News

### >> PACE: Implementation of a communication plan



Ideally, before a work plan for a national PACE programme has been finalized, there will have been a communication process for participatory planning with people in the programme area. This should lead to a mutual agreement on the action to be taken, broken down into a series of clearly defined stages. The first step may, with advantage, use workshops with stakeholders from different fields, leading to objective oriented participatory planning.

[>> Learn more](#)

### >> Senior vets learn about participatory epidemiology

Lessons Learned and Future Directions in Addis Ababa in November 2001, CAPE ran a two week workshop in participatory epidemiology in April 2002 near Arusha Tanzania. The training targeted senior vets with a view to improving understanding of participatory approach at high levels within national epidemiology units and other institutions.



Participants were drawn from several countries and included epidemiologists from PACE, veterinary schools and the International Livestock

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### >> Strategic co-operation between AU/IBAR and IAEA

One of the missions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is to assist its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes and in facilitating the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States.



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## PACE: Implementation of a communication plan

(PACE Newsletter - November 2002)

Ideally, before a work plan for a national PACE programme has been finalized, there will have been a communication process for participatory planning with people in the programme area. This should lead to a mutual agreement on the action to be taken, broken down into a series of clearly defined stages. The first step may, with advantage, use workshops with stakeholders from different fields, leading to objective oriented participatory planning. However, it can also be implemented by people using inter-personal channels only, if they are prepared to spend time listening to livestock owners and trying to understand their perspectives.

Once PACE activities have been decided upon, the various groups within the programme that have a role to play in realizing those activities will be identified. These groups become target audiences; each will have a different role to play and will need to be reached with different messages and through different channels.

**Objectives are set** for the attitude and behaviour necessary from each audience to help the PACE national programme to succeed, (e.g. better understanding of and greater use of trade norms and standards by important livestock producers; or positive and active involvement of school teachers in talking about animal health with their pupils; or better informed and more active promotion of vaccines by community leaders, and so on).

**Audience analysis** is carried out with techniques such as KAP surveys and focus group discussions. The latter are discussions with groups that represent a typical target audience, for example adolescent cattle keepers, or Community Based Animal Health Workers, or male livestock producers in a certain area where the farming conditions are similar. The discussion involving a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 12 people at a time are "focused" on a certain topic by the researchers through a well-prepared guide but are then allowed to run as freely and as widely as possible. The intention is that members of the group spark ideas off each other while the researchers take a back seat and note the main points of view and opinions that emerge. Subsequent analysis of these will lead to a quite distinct picture of how a particular audience views a given issue.

**A communication plan** for each target audience is made, identifying the channels to be used, the materials to be produced, by whom, and when.

**Message design** i.e. deciding, on the basis of the audience research, how a message should be presented to that audience, taking into account the particular concerns and perceptions of that audience. For example, if it has emerged in a particular area that livestock producers are mainly concerned about having a sufficient supply of food for their families, any message on animal health, such as for example the vaccination against CBPP, should stress the fact that extra food will result. In another context, a main concern might be extra cash income, and the message would center on that aspect, and so forth.

**The production of materials and their pre-testing.** Materials should always be produced in "draft" form and tested with small groups of people who are representative of the target audience for which the material is being produced. This pre-testing, and modification of the materials if necessary, is often neglected, in part because it is assumed that it will take a long time- which is not necessarily the case- and in part because producers of information sometimes lack the humility to subject their work to possible criticism from their audience, and the flexibility to modify it or re-do it if the audience does not understand or appreciate it.

**Training of field agents** to use the materials and to back them up properly with good interpersonal communication

**Ongoing monitoring and evaluation** in conjunction with the implementation. Even when pre testing has been routinely carried out, continuous monitoring and evaluation may reveal that the communication activities are not having the desired effect, and that misunderstandings exist.

**The information resulting from the monitoring** is fed back into the implementation. In other words, message design and materials are revised, repeatedly if necessary, to reflect the need being revealed by the ongoing monitoring and evaluation and until such time as the communication work is being generally appreciated and understood. (The communicators' jargon for this process is "formative evaluation").

**A final, or "summative", evaluation of the impact achieved**, problems encountered, etc. is carried out at the end of each communication activity so that the lessons learned can be incorporated into the next activity, into the next communication plan.

**A development communication plan**, finally, is nothing that lasts forever, but needs to be constantly adapted to a changing reality.



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## Strategic co-operation between AU/IBAR and IAEA

(PACE Newsletter - November 2002)

The Interafrican Bureau of Animal Resources (IBAR) of the African Union (AU) has the following mandates:

- > Co-ordination of the control and eventual eradication of epizootics
- > Promotion of livestock development
- > Co-ordination and harmonization of national livestock policies.

One of the missions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is to assist its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes and in facilitating the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States.

Recognizing the successful co-operation between AU/IBAR and IAEA over the last ten years, the two institutions agreed on a strategy for an active partnership in the field of animal production and health in the following key areas:

Technology Transfer through the:

Establishment of a network of laboratories for the diagnosis and surveillance of rinderpest using the nuclear and related techniques such as ELISA and PCR

Establishment of a regional capability for the supply of reagents and materials for animal disease diagnosis.

Capacity Building, leading towards sustainability, through the organization of fellowships, workshops and training courses which are in line with national and regional programmes.

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A critical component of PACE is the ability to correctly diagnose and monitor the major epizootics, in particular rinderpest, PPR, CBPP and FMD and to carry out differential diagnosis of rinderpest.

In recognition of IAEA's expertise in the diagnosis and monitoring of major epizootics, it is proposed to extend the partnership in animal disease diagnosis and to provide the necessary technical assistance to the PACE programme with particular reference to:

Establishing and consolidating the diagnostic capacity for the major epizootics (RP, PPR, CB and FMD) based on nuclear and related techniques,

Assisting with the monitoring of the national and regional control programmes for these epizootics,

Establishing a diagnostic capability for the differential diagnosis of rinderpest,  
Providing assistance to regional reference laboratories for the confirmatory and differential diagnosis of rinderpest,

Strengthening the cooperation between national and regional reference/service laboratories,

Establishing a regional capability for the supply of reagents and disease diagnostic kits,  
Strengthening the cooperation and information exchange between OAU/IBAR, IAEA and the

Critical to the success of FITCA will be efficient and reliable diagnosis of trypanosomosis and the capability to undertake large-scale surveys to determine the prevalence and distribution of the disease and to assess the impact of the programme. IAEA inputs will complement the programme in the following activities:

Improve and consolidate the established techniques for the diagnosis of trypanosomosis at the national level;

Introduce improved diagnostic tests such as ELISA at the national level and PCR ELISA at the regional level;

Use these tests for the management of tsetse control programmes to classify areas and the livestock kept therein into high, medium and low tsetse challenge;

Assist in regional training activities for the capacity building for area-wide tsetse and trypanosomosis control.

#### Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign

The specific IAEA contributions to tsetse and trypanosomiasis control efforts include normative work and applied research under the FAO/IAEA Programme and IAEA's Department of Technical Co-operation. The Agency is active in the field of improved diagnosis and surveillance of the disease and the SIT component.

#### AU/IBAR/IGAD Initiative

The main issue of the IGAD initiative is to formulate and establish a regional programme for livestock development in Eastern Africa. The main areas to be considered for IAEA AU/IBAR cooperation are in human capacity building and animal health.

#### Animal Production

In this area efforts will be made by the IAEA to link its technical co-operation activities with the AU/IBAR's programme that aims at the characterization, conservation and sustainable use of indigenous breeds through the establishment of a breeds inventory on farm phenotypic characterization based on reproductive performance, genetic diversity at the molecular level within and among breeds and integration of these activities into ongoing livestock programmes.

In 1999, the International Atomic Energy Agency and AU/IBAR/PACE signed a collaborative agreement that pledged IAEA support to PACE. In this line the International Atomic Energy Agency launched the Regional Model Project RAF/5/053 Assistance to AU/IBAR/PACE Programme for the Control and Eradication of Major Diseases affecting Livestock.

#### Objectives of the Project RAF/5/053

The overall objective of the project is to support national and regional animal disease diagnosis and surveillance needs within the framework of the Organization of African Unity/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) for establishing sustainable food security and the development of rural agriculture-based economies.

The specific objectives are to:

Provide support to the AU/IBAR/Pan-African Programme for Control of Epizootics (PACE) Co-ordination Unit to improve national capabilities for detecting and controlling the economically devastating livestock diseases and verify the eradication of rinderpest from Africa,

Provide support to AU/IBAR to assist Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to implement a programme of quality assurance in national veterinary laboratories

Assist AU/IBAR to create a sustainable regional supply of critical diagnostic reagents and kits.

#### Activities of the Project RAF/5/053

The specific activities in support to PACE included the following:

Organisation of a regional workshop in Dakar, Senegal in November 2002 for laboratory personnel;

Technical backstopping (primarily through provision of expert services) for the use of



Logistical and technical support to the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU), Nairobi, Kenya; and,

Support to the development of a regional epidemio-surveillance exercise to demonstrate regional freedom from rinderpest.

The support to SADC countries included the organization of workshops on diagnostic kits production and related quality assurance issues in Zimbabwe along with support for a CBPP diagnostic laboratory in the Western Province of Zambia (laboratory equipment and reagents)



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## INTRODUCTION

The Pan African-Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) is a programme funded mainly by the European Commission (EC), that aims at strengthening and establishing sustainable animal disease surveillance in sub-Saharan Africa. The programme, covering 32 sub-Saharan countries, is co-ordinated through the African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR). The European Commission (EC) has been supporting the African-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC). This project has had considerable success and the disease now appears to be restricted to two main regions, namely, southern Sudan and the southern Somali ecosystems, two areas affected by chronic conflict. The PARC project ended on 31 October 1999, after thirteen years of successful implementation. EC and AU have developed a new programme PACE, to build on the achievements of PARC.

## THE GOAL

To achieve enhanced food security and significant reduction of poverty among rural communities

## THE OBJECTIVES

**To enhance national capacities for disease surveillance**

**To improve veterinary/animal health services**

**To consolidate the fight against rinderpest and enhance the control of other epizootics**

## EXPECTED PROJECT RESULTS

- reinforced animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up)
- control of major animal disease in the participating countries
- achievement of privatization of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in the field
- total rinderpest eradication from Africa and greater control of other epizootic diseases especially contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- sustainable co-ordination of national animal health systems and arrangements for tackling epizootic diseases set up at the Pan African level



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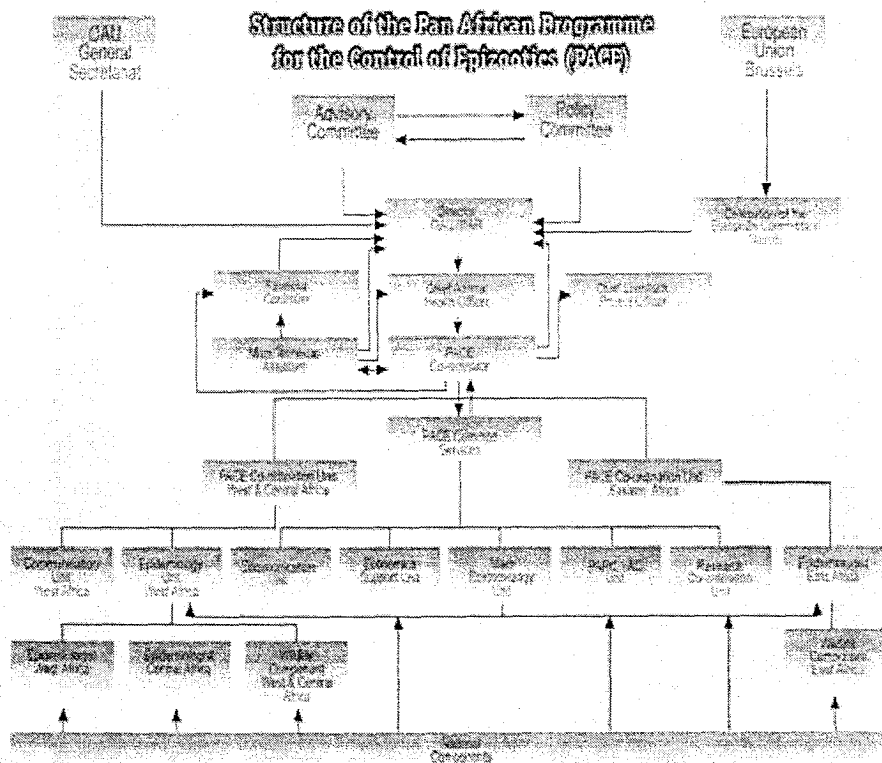
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## REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION

- The Programme Co-ordination Unit is at AU/IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya
- The Regional Co-ordination Unit for Eastern Africa is at AU/IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya
- The Regional Co-ordination Unit for Western/Central Africa is in Bamako, Mali
- The Pan-African Veterinary Vaccines Centre is in Dakar, Senegal

## COMPLEMENTARY STRUCTURES

### The Policy Committee

Devises animal health policies and strategies in Africa. Members include:

- European Commission (EC);
- UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- Department of International Development (DFID);
- French Co-operation;
- German Technical Co-operation (GTZ);
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID);
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- World Bank; Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- InterGovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD);
- Economic Organization of West African States (ECOWAS).

### The Advisory committee

Ensures that activities, at all levels, are in line with the programme's objectives and approach and with policy guidelines adopted. Members include:

- Office International des Epizooties (OIE);
- European Commission (EC);
- Organization of African Unity/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR);
- UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



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The **Epidemiology Unit** assists the national components to set up national systems of epidemiological surveillance; assists governments to monitor, control and eradicate rinderpest co-ordinates and networks to create a dynamic Pan-African epidemiology database, ensuring compatibility between various networks within PACE and other international organizations

Wildlife epidemiology supports, through expert advice, training and coordination, the PACE countries in epidemiosurveillance of wildlife disease, to supplement activities in the livestock sector

National epidemio-surveillance networks encourage and enable PACE member states to carry out active surveillance for significant diseases in their countries. The role of the national surveillance networks is to:- concentrate on major transboundary diseases such as contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants (PPR), among others; provide valuable data for use national and regional levels for identification of regional livestock disease control programmes

The **Legislation & Privatisation Unit** offers PACE countries technical support to strengthen their veterinary services, by introducing the private sector in animal health delivery; helps to improve the delivery of services to the livestock owners and safeguards national livestock; helps to harmonise policies on animal health as well as standardising sanitary certifications, promoting their recognition; provides countries with technical support, expertise

The **Communications Unit** helps to create and train national core communication teams in the PACE national programmes; helps to develop a flexible and workable communication strategy that will assist OAU/IBAR in co-ordinating national programmes; assists in creating awareness of PACE strategies for policy reforms, rinderpest eradication and environmental safeguards to improve participation and make results of PACE programmes more sustainable; develops tool and mechanisms of disseminating information to potential users

**PANVAC** (Pan-African Veterinary Vaccines Center) acts as a quality control institution by providing quality certification of vaccines that are used; undertakes joint research activities with other institutions; provides training and support to laboratories producing vaccines

The **Economics Unit** trains national staff on economic evaluation techniques; is establishing a database suitable for socio-economic analysis; develops additional models for assessment of economic and social impact of livestock

The **Data Management Unit** co-ordinates the collection and analysis of data; disseminates information related to the occurrence of animal diseases

**CAPE (Community-based Animal Health & Participatory Epidemiology)** develops primary level veterinary services in pastoral ecosystem; promotes policy changes and legislation to create an enabling environment for community-based animal health services; supports new learning for policy change; disseminates information on community-based delivery systems. To learn more see the [CAPE](#) website

The **Financial Control Unit** monitors and reports on the use of project funds; helps national components implement the administrative and financial matters of the project; assists in financial organisation as well as carrying out audit services and the tendering process



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## 1986-2006 : from PARC to PACE 20 YEARS of CONTINUITY in ACTION and CONCEPTUAL (R)EVOLUTION

### Summary

The AU/IBAR, a technical bureau of the African Union, is the executive agency for large-scale Panafrikan epizootic control programmes financed essentially by the European Union. Over the past twenty years, these long-running programmes have enabled the last rinderpest eradication activities to be confined to the Somali ecosystem.

Over time, these programmes have evolved in design to become structuring tools both for the Veterinary Services and public hygiene services of African States as well as for the AU/IBAR, which is currently being reorganised.

The stakes are high for Europe and for Sub-Saharan countries and involve a strategy to find a balance between sanitary protection of European livestock populations on one hand and access to regional and international markets for the beneficiary countries on the other hand. To consolidate the achievements of these actions, existing programmes must be extended and a continental programme set up, coordinated by IBAR and comprising regional programmes in line with the orientations defined by NEPAD.



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## 1986-2006 : from PARC to PACE 20 YEARS of CONTINUITY in ACTION and CONCEPTUAL (R)EVOLUTION

### Introduction

Animal resources play a primary role in the economic development of African countries. Africa possesses highly diversified animal resources with a livestock population of 224 million bovine 447 million small ruminants and approximately 34 million equids and dromedaries to which must be added a considerable avian population. With an annual revenue of 13.3 billion &euro; for meat, 5.3 billion &euro; for milk, animal production accounts for around 36% of Africa's agricultural GDP. Of all the regions of the world, Africa is also the continent with the greatest potential for growth in the development of livestock products. It is also the continent where consumption is growing the fastest, under the impetus of a very high demographic rate, rising incomes and a decline in the market prices of livestock products.

In recent times, domestic production of livestock products has experienced less rapid growth, leading to a widening of the gap between supply and demand. According to estimates, in Sahelian Africa, the production of red meat currently represents 56 per cent of total consumption, and will meet only 36 per cent of needs by 2020. To make up for this deficit, it would be necessary, if productivity is not increased, to import annually around 1.5 billion &euro; for meat and milk alone. The human population in Sub-Saharan Africa will reach 1.3 billion by 2025. To feed this population it will be necessary to produce annually 19 million tons of meat and 43 million tons of milk.

Through the 'New Partnership for Africa's Development' (NEPAD) initiative, African leaders have acknowledged the importance of animal resources for the economic development of African countries and have undertaken to achieve sustainable development in this sector. To support the NEPAD initiative, the Heads of State and Heads of Government, meeting in Durban (South Africa), in July 2002, reaffirmed by means of the Constitutive Act of the African Union the importance, among other aspects, of rural economy and agriculture. During the past 50 years, the actions of the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) has contributed to the improvement and growth of animal resources in Africa, which place it in the front line of NEPAD in particular as the executive agency for large-scale eradication and control programmes for the major epizootics of 1986 to 1999 PARC (Pan African Rinderpest Campaign) and then PACE (Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics) as well as for vector-transmitted diseases (control of animal trypanosomoses under the FITCA programme -Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas).

These two major programmes benefit principally from financial and technical support from the European Union ( 180 million &euro; ) and numerous other donors ( 40 million &euro; ) The PACE programme currently under way is defined as both an innovative and structuring project for the beneficiary countries but also for the executive agency, UA/IBAR, the regional bureau of the African Union, which is currently undergoing reorganisation.



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### Principal objectives of these programmes

The principal objectives of the PARC programme were:

- To eradicate rinderpest from the continent.
- To ensure the permanence of the national services.
- To promote the emergence of the private sector.
- To fight against the desertification of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Those of the PACE programme are concerned with:

- Reducing poverty by improving the income of livestock farmers.
- Food security for the most disadvantaged populations through the addition of animal protein.

These general objectives can be broken down into specific objectives with concrete results:

- Capacity building for animal disease control.
- Setting up of national and Panafrican animal health information systems.
- Integration of the different information networks (AU/IBAR, FAO, OIE)

An analysis of the structure of the two programmes clearly shows their differences in conception.

- The PARC programme follows in the footsteps of the major regional development projects, with a heavy contribution from donor bodies directly to the budgets of the national services. The project therefore operates in a classic manner.
- The PACE programme is built around the innovative concept of "structuring programme" in other words the programme simply acts as a catalyser of energy and funding (an increasing share of which, defined at the start of the project, is provided by the national budget)





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### PARC = Action project

The results of the PARC programme have been acknowledged by all the partners and have had a favourable influence on African animal production. This programme, which from the very outset had as its long-term technical objective the eradication of rinderpest, has achieved its objective.

To this end, the project benefited from adequate funding, the presence of solid technical assistance in almost all the countries, a coordination team based at the OAU-IBAR working in synergy with the technical services of DG VIII of the European Commission.

In each country, the appropriate logistical and human resources were deployed according to the size of the livestock population and the geographical and physical characteristics of the country. This veterinary strike force enabled the optimal vaccinal cover rates to be approximated so as to block the circulation of the virus throughout the Continent, except for a pocket formed by the Somali ecosystem.

For a number of years, this classic execution project practically replaced the operating and investment budget of the national Veterinary Services. The end of the project inopportunistically coincided with the introduction of restructuring and privatisation programmes of these Services at the instigation of the World Bank. The State budgetary withdrawal coupled with these radical institutional changes had a detrimental effect on most of the national Veterinary Services.

### PARC to PACE: (R)evolution

In the circumstances, it was very tempting for the national Authorities to see in the PACE programme merely a comfortable and reassuring extension of the PARC programme. This vision of the programme was encouraged:

- by an inadequate perception, by the design team, of the (r)evolution in mentality needed for PACE to be correctly implemented and therefore of the need to plan, right from the design stage, for the various steps in the decisional and institutional processes that would allow the redistribution of roles between the different actors.
- by a lack of external communication, on the part of PACE, regarding its conceptual evolution;
- by the lack of internal appropriation of this new concept, on the part of both OAU-IBAR, the executive agency of the programme, and the technicians of the common services heavily influenced by their experience of the PARC project;
- by the apprehension of technical delegations from the European Commission in managing an unconventional Panafrican model project.



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### PACE = Structuring project

The spirit of this new programme totally espouses the orientations of the new cooperation agreements between Europe and the ACP Countries (Cotonou Agreements). The programme is finely balanced between the animal health and economic interests of the European Union (which provides the African States concerned a subsidy of nearly 80 million &euro;) and the Countries of the South (for which the programme provides for the development of their Veterinary Services and public hygiene services, to bring them into line with international standards as defined by the OIE [Office International des Epizooties]).

Assuming the programme achieves its objectives, this approach guarantees Europe the protection of its livestock populations from emerging or re-emerging diseases, whether linked to climate change, the increase in movement of goods and people or any other contributory factors. The Veterinary Services and public hygiene services of the countries of the South will thus provide an 'epidemiological shield' to the south of Europe.

At the same time, the accession of African countries to OIE standards will de facto open up regional and international markets to their animals and animal products in accordance with the agreements of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

The stakes are very high and every effort must be concentrated on achieving these objectives:

- To eradicate the rinderpest virus from the Somali ecosystem and thereby from the Continent.
- To strengthen the Veterinary Services and public hygiene services by refocusing the role of the State on its functions of strategic planning of veterinary and public health and the contractualising field actions of epidemiological surveillance, prevention, services (including the distribution of veterinary medicines) and control to the private sector by means of the sanitary mandate.
- To organise the control of other epizootics, notably contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and African swine fever (ASF)
- To develop a private sector sanitary and zootechnical supervision network accessible to livestock farmers available for the implementation of public sanitary actions.
- To set up a centre for the exchange of epidemiological and economic data on animal health.

The project has common regional services to assist the national services in designing and implementing activities within the programme. In addition to missions by individual experts to different countries, the plan provides for a number of annual meetings between the executive agency, the common services and the national coordination units. In addition to this, there is an extensive programme of Pan African or regional seminars and symposia. The common services are organised around five technical units and a management unit:

- The **Epidemiological Unit**, at the heart of the programme, comprising several sections specialising in wildlife, laboratory management, and the coordination of rinderpest control activities in East Africa. There are experts based in Nairobi and Bamako, and the wildlife expert for Central and West Africa is based in N'Diamena.

information and promote the PACE concept.

- The **Economic Unit**, which develops or adapts existing models to evaluate income and expenses generated by the activities of the Veterinary Services and public hygiene services, and in particular the epidemiological surveillance networks.
- The **Unit for development of services to livestock farmers**, comprising two sub-units:
  - The **sub-unit for privatisation and veterinary legislation**: this unit plays a key role in raising the awareness of African governments of the development of the private veterinary sector, supported and guided by the appropriate legislation.
  - The **Community-Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology sub-unit (CAPE)** is financed by the DFID and concentrates its coordination activities on the training of animal production auxiliaries in the countries of the Horn of Africa arid areas or conflict zones.
- The **Data Management Unit** has developed an integrated software package for data management and processing - PACE Integrated Database (PID). This software package will gradually be installed free of charge for the services of Member Countries. It provides for the storage, exchange and processing of data on animal health data and on the production and marketing of livestock. The software is fully compatible with existing software, notably TADINFO developed by the FAO, the files of which can be integrated into the PID. Graphic and spatial representation of the data can easily be achieved with commercially available GIS programs. The unit is currently developing a module that will enable authorised users to consult the database on-line.
- The **Management and Control Unit** should provide in real time the financial management information needed for the effective management of the programme and determine the costs and recurrent expenses relating to disease control and public hygiene activities.

The programme receives support from its two committees:

- The **Advisory Committee**, a body that meets twice a year and acts as a steering committee,
- The **Policy Committee** meets only once every two years and serves as a forum for the management of the programme and the donor bodies.

The programme works in close partnership with the leading world reference laboratories for O list A diseases. The specialist agencies of the United Nations are also associated with the programme. (FAO, UNEP, etc.)

Responsibility for carrying out the programme's activities in Somalia and southern Sudan is entrusted to NGOs (non-governmental organisations).



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### The PACE programme and reorganisation of IBAR

Based on an analysis of the preliminary results of the programme, the recent mid-term review (MTR) of PACE recommended extending the programme until December 2006 so as to allow each country to benefit from at least 4 years' operation of the programme. To this preliminary report one might add the need to utilise the facilities of PACE's common technical services so as to ensure the transition from the present structure to the new organisation of IBAR in line with internally drafted proposals.

The UA/IBAR team aims to make IBAR a centre of excellence for the development of animal resources in Africa. IBAR must remain a technical organ of the African Union (AU) and effectively carry out its programmes under the supervision of the Rural Economy and Agriculture Division.

For the IBAR to accomplish its mission effectively, its budget from the AU will have to enable its managers and their staff to perform the general and normative duties of the Union, independent of external funding. The flexible structure proposed for this centre of excellence must allow it to adapt to socio-economic changes and to the needs expressed by all the national, regional and international players.

#### ***IBAR's mission***

IBAR's mission is to become a centre of excellence that will enable AU Member States to increase their animal resources and thereby improve the level of nutrition and income of their populations, notably the poorest rural populations.

#### ***IBAR's objectives***

To fulfil its new mission, IBAR will have the following objectives:

- To improve animal health through the control and eradication of transborder epizootics in Africa.
- To increase animal productivity so as to strengthen food security while respecting the environment and addressing social issues.
- To improve public health through the control of zoonoses and the development of food safety.
- To improve the marketing and trade of livestock and animal products.
- To harmonise policies for the development of animal resources in Africa.
- To collect and disseminate relevant information so as to improve the use of African animal resources.

#### **Organisation and structuring programmes**

The objectives of IBAR are divided between the six divisions being set up and their operational units:

- Science and Technology Division

- Regulations and International Standards Division
- Economy, Trade and Markets Division
- Administrative and Financial Division

AU/IBAR currently has 4 managers and 12 other staff. This team will have to be redeployed within the new structure. For IBAR to become a centre of excellence, 6 senior managers and a sufficient number of staff members will be needed to manage the various divisions. The Africar managers of PACE should be integrated into this framework as a priority, under the special conditions laid down in the financing agreement. The flexibility of the system will be maintained through the use of contract staff to implement the projects.



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### Conclusion

So as to take over more effectively the activities of NEPAD in this field, it is patently obvious that the supervisory body of these programmes, the African Union, must do all in its power to strengthen its executive agency, the IBAR. This regional technical bureau must meet the challenge of fulfilling its mission in an increasingly complex environment. At the start of the 21st century, changes tend to be governed by three main currents:

#### **1. Globalisation of trade and the introduction of international standards**

Globalisation and the establishment of international standards for trade under the authority of the WTO is making competition and access to world markets more difficult for developing countries.

#### **2. Technological progress**

Technology has transformed the way in which animal products are produced, processed and distributed. Advances in information technology have considerably accelerated this change.

#### **3. Awareness of the civil society**

The decisional power of the various players is increasing. A large section of the civil society has become more proactive and influential. These players in the field of development are seeking greater involvement in decision-making, management, financing, evaluation and the choice of development activities. Faced with globalisation, the whole of civil society must adapt to the emergence of new global paradigms.

IBAR is convinced that by remaining a flexible and innovative organisation within the African Union, it will be able to meet the new technical and scientific challenges in the same way as those it has been facing for the past 50 years.

The need for the actions of these Panafrican programmes to be conducted in the long-term is hardly contested today. These programmes are perfectly in line with the orientations of the NEPAD programme. At this point, we should underline the significant long-term support of the European Union for these programmes despite the complexity of their administrative and financial management.

It is up to UA/IBAR to encourage both the donor bodies that are favourable to a regional approach and all the major regional organisations of the Continent to federate around this concept of structuring programme, so as to build programmes that are adapted to the needs and the levels of development of these important subcontinental bodies.



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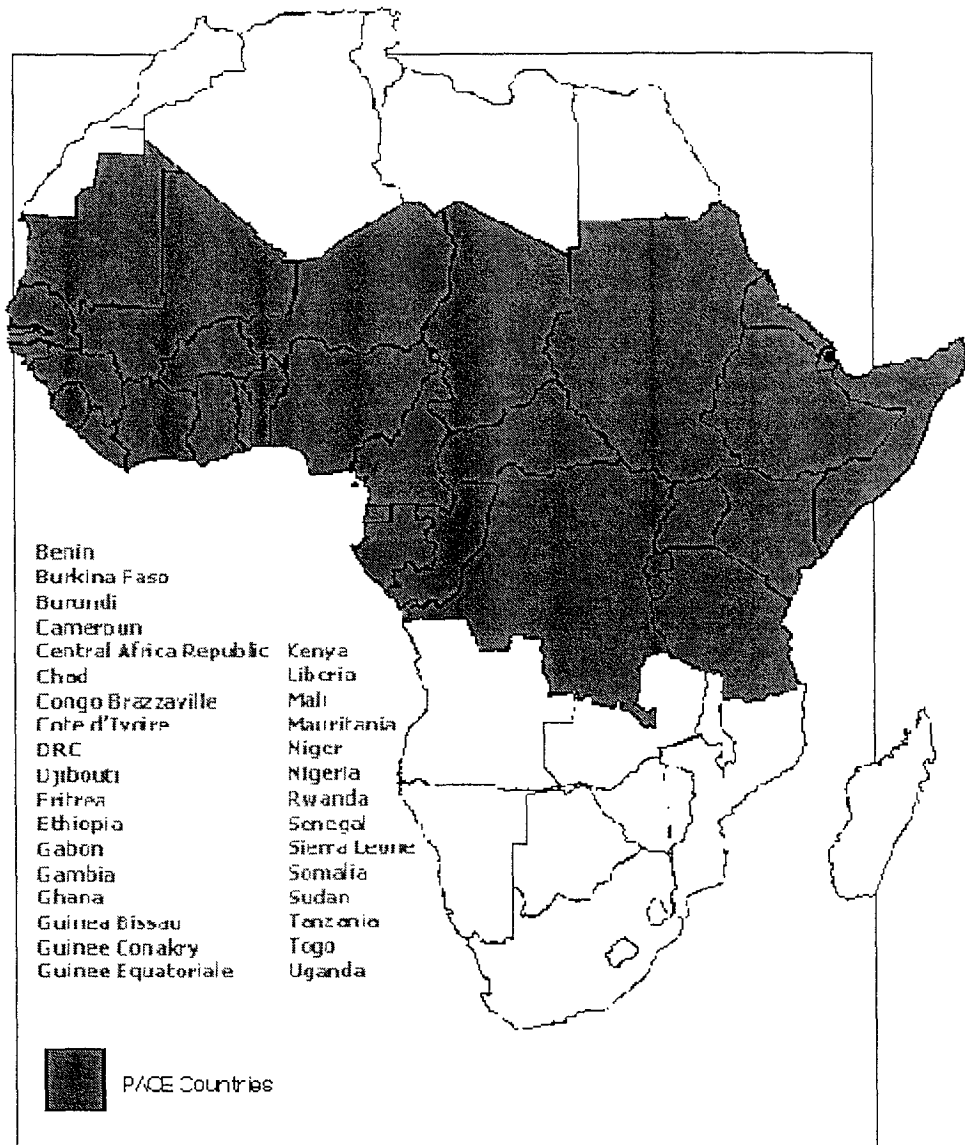
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## PACE Member Countries





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## PACE Integrated Database (PID)

Frequently asked questions

Information is crucial in developing the livestock thus generating revenue and subsequently alleviating poverty both at household and national level. Transparent information for early-warning and immediate action by governments to address a problem is an indicator for evaluating the capacity of veterinary services. A problem created in this regard by the lack of information management tool in PACE member countries will now be ameliorated by the design and development of PACE Integrated Database (PID). The implementation of PID in PACE member countries has already started. The following 10 questions and answers describe this new animal health, production and marketing information management tool.

### What is PID?

PID is an information system for the storage, transfer and analysis of livestock data. It contains primarily data on animal diseases but also caters for information on livestock production and marketing. It was designed by PACE (Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics) a Programme of the African Union/InterAfrican Bureau for Animal resources (AU-IBAR) to facilitate the management of information on rinderpest eradication, the control of major epizootics and improved veterinary service delivery.

### What type of data can be stored in PID?

The current version of PID has four modules. These are Passive Disease Surveillance with routine monthly disease reporting and meat inspection components, Active Disease Surveillance for disease specific data particularly rinderpest and CBPP, Veterinary Services dealing with Human Resources, Infrastructure, Budget, Laboratory Capacity, etc. issues, and finally the Animal Resources Module for livestock numbers, livestock economics, etc. PID allows the analysis of these data and provides information such as the temporal and spatial distribution of diseases, ranking of disease by different parameters, automatically generated SR-3 Reports on OIE (using the OIE standard format), monitor Reporting Units failing to file reports and generate automated letters, losses incurred due to condemnation of carcass parts or organs, Performance Indicators of passive and active surveillance, among others. Reports produced in this way can be printed directly, saved as different formats including as pdf or directly sent by e-mail.

### Who should use PID?

PID is used on two levels, the continental application (database) for PACE Headquarters at AU-IBAR for consolidating data from member countries and the country application to be used at any administrative level in a country. Although PID is primarily targeting PACE continental and national programmes, any country can use PID. The application can be installed at any administrative level within a country (district, region, etc.) with automated data transfer between the lower and immediate higher levels. Data consolidated in this manner at national level can be sent as e-mail attachment or on disk and uploaded (automatically integrated) to the continental database in Nairobi. Similar logic works for in-country data transfer.

### What are the requirements for getting & running PID?

PID runs on Oracle, one of the very few powerful relational databases. This makes PID to run on any Operating System (Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.) Basic requirements to run PID includes the purchase of Oracle 8i or above and computer (stand-alone) Pentium II, 400 Mhz processor speed, 64 MB memory and 1 GB Free space. Slightly higher specification is required for multi-user version on LAN. PACE member countries do not need to purchase Oracle licenses as this has been done already through the Co-ordination Office in Nairobi. Request for installation or information on PID can be forwarded to PACE Data Management Unit in Nairobi (see address at the end).



French. Soon Portuguese will be included in to PID language repertoire. An advanced translation method is followed in PID, which allows users to switch between languages in a single database (installed on one computer or LAN) or work, for example, in English but print reports in French.

### **How user friendly & flexible is PID?**

Selecting values for data entry from predefined list and stopping erroneous (illogical) data entry are facilities missing or partially addressed in most animal health information management too. On the contrary, PID has several look-up tables from where one can select possible values for data entry. Its flexible architecture allows users to create their own categories and values in these or build up values for look-up from entered ones. Thanks to the validation rules created for intelligent data entry, PID doesn't only stop users from making mistakes by entering erroneous (illogical) data but also advise alternative solutions to correct them. Few and consistent buttons, easy navigation, and help tips, make PID user-friendly.

### **Can I import data I already have in another system or spreadsheet and integrated it in PID?**

Yes, PID has an import facility whereby existing or historic data is prepared in a simple format and integrated into the application. Note that some of the data required by PID might not be captured by your previous system or vice versa, leaving some fields (columns) blank. Similarly PID allows users to export data to several formats (MS Excel, MS Access, dBase, etc.) through Comma Separated Value (CSV) for further analysis or presentation. It is possible to generate several graphs directly from PID.

### **Can my colleagues & I use PID simultaneously?**

Yes, PID is designed in such a way that it can be used by a single user on one computer (stand alone) or for multiple users over a Local Area Network (LAN). Several users can concurrently access PID, entering data, browsing or analysing. PID is designed with vision to use it in the near future over the Internet (Internet Based), from where users can browse selected information. Users with User Account and Password can enter their own data. It is important for countries/users interested in PID to specify the type of application (stand-alone or multi-user), which suits best their requirements. Shifting from stand-alone to multi-user or vice versa is always possible.

### **Does PID support disease mapping & other GIS operations?**

Yes, PID supports disease mapping and GIS operations. Furthermore, PID enables users to select GIS software of their choice for mapping or analytical purpose. Automated mapping by rigidly joining a database to specific GIS software compromises users option of using their own GIS software and this is avoided in PID. The built-in export facility of PID enables mapping, presentation or further analysis using any GIS or other software.

### **Does PID have provision to protect data from unauthorised users?**

In multi-user environment data safety is an issue. This is one of the most prominent features where Oracle outshines enormously its closest competitors. This has enabled PID to have several levels of security features ranging from no access to the entire application or selected components, to full access to all components. The access levels again are subdivided from the lowest level of access for only browsing (viewing), browsing and creating records, to the high privilege of browsing, creating, updating and deleting records and granting or revoking access rights. In such way PID locks out unauthorised users and limit those with malicious intent of deleting or corrupting the entire or part of the database.



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- 1.1 Foot and Mouth Disease
- 1.2 Vesicular stomatitis
- 1.3 Swine vesicular
- 1.4 Rinderpest
- 1.5 Peste des petits ruminants
- 1.6 Contagious bovine pleuropneumo.
- 1.7 Lumpy skin
- 1.8 Rift Valley fever
- 1.9 Bluetongue
- 1.10 Sheep pox and goat pox
- 1.11 African horse sickness
- 1.12 African swine fever
- 1.13 Classical swine fever
- 1.14 Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- 1.15 Newcastle

## 02 - List B

- 2.0 General
- 2.1 Multiple Species Diseases
- 2.3 Cattle Diseases
- 2.4 Sheep and Goat Diseases
- 2.5 Equine Diseases
- 2.6 Swine Diseases
- 2.7 Avian Diseases
- 2.8 Lagomorph Diseases
- 2.9 Bee Diseases

To learn more about these diseases, see the OIE website :

[OIE home page](#)

[Data on animal diseases home page](#)

[Compilation of data by disease page](#)



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## Summary

 [Rumours of rinderpest outbreak in wildlife](#)



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## Rumours of rinderpest outbreak in wildlife

A brief report on an investigation into buffalo deaths in Maswa Game Reserve, Shinyanga region - Tanzania

### I. Disease surveillance in wildlife

An alarm on unusual buffalo deaths in Maswa Game Reserve (MGR) was initially raised by the Project Manager, Mr. W. Ngowo on 6th September 2002 and later emphasized by Dr H. Wiik, TAWIRI Veterinary Section Project Advisor by suspecting rinderpest in his 15th September report

A rapid response team composed of veterinarians from Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI), Dar Es Salaam, Veterinary Investigation Centre (VIC), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) Veterinary Unit and Meatu District Veterinary Office, and game officers from MGR and Serengeti National Park (SNP) assembled for four days from 18th to 21st September 2002 to investigate the problem.

The area covered in the investigation was along the Semu and Mukuyu Rivers on the southern part of the reserve, Mbono, Sakasaka Plains and Kuna in MGR, Nyaruboro, Itonjo, Duma, Simiyu and Kusini Camp in SNP. The investigation entailed general examination of buffalo herds, greater kudu, elands and giraffes from a distance of 10 100m, physical examination of a euthanised animal and postmortem examination of the carcasses. Samples were collected for further laboratory analysis. Searching of animals was done along the water courses and grazing areas. Consistency of buffalo dung was also assessed for the possibility of a wide spread diarrhea.

### Observations

Over 900 heads of buffalo in MGR and over 500 in southern SNP were observed. In addition 3 giraffe, 5 greater kudu and 24 elands were assessed in MGR. Generally, all the animals appeared to be in good body condition. Only one old buffalo in Southern Serengeti looked emaciated with rough hair coat. Despite combing of the areas for animals along watercourses and grazing areas no carcasses were encountered except for one lion kill. Neither skeleton of dead animals was observed nor indication of diarrhea was observed after examining the buffalo faeces.

Post-mortem observations of the two autopsied carcasses were not related. One of the animal (US 1), which was euthanised looked normal with only circumscribed foci of pneumonic lesion on the right lobe. The second animal (US 2), which was a lion kill, had mainly chronic lung problem small multiple abscesses of both lung lobes. The animal was in poor body condition with marked fatty degeneration. Tentative diagnosis of the condition was tuberculosis (Refer Appendix 2).

### II. Disease surveillance in livestock-meatu district

In response to a unusual buffalo deaths in MGR a team from ADRI Temeke, VIC Mwanza and Meatu district veterinary office (refer appendix 1) on 22/9/2002 conducted active disease search

random) were separately interviewed, however no significant report on morbidity and mortality livestock were recorded. Two farmers reported to the team clinical signs leading to Blackquarter/Anthrax. These signs were observed in three cattle late last year. In addition to that, the farmers reported that few animals grazing closer to the GMR showed signs indicative trypanosomiasis. About 400 herds of cattle were physically examined but no significant clinical findings were observed leading to the suspicion of an outbreak of a disease in livestock.

## **Conclusion**

In view of the good body condition of the buffaloes and other ungulate species in the reserve and the absence of either carcasses or recent skeletons in the areas searched, it is the opinion of the team that the cases that had been reported were just incidental and not from an epidemic disease condition. The post-mortem picture of the cases, which had abscesses of the back region, supports this assessment. Similarly, rinderpest disease is very much unlikely due to absence of salient features for the disease such as diarrhea, lacrimation, and nasal discharges; swollen superficial lymph nodes and possible deaths. Recovery in rinderpest stricken herds is normally slow and it could be expected to see many animals with poor body condition or emaciated. None of these syndromes were seen in the buffalo herds observed.

The game rangers and hunting company staff have been sensitized and are keeping an intensive surveillance in the area. Laboratory analyses are expected to confirmatory rule out the possibility of rinderpest and provide guidance of the condition being dealt with.

Active disease surveillance conducted in villages bordering MGR did not reveal any significant findings leading to suspicion of an outbreak of a disease in livestock. However, Meatu district Veterinary Office staffs have been urged to undertake regular surveillance on animals bordering the MGR.

All laboratory analysis is negative for rinderpest virus infection.



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## Structural Documents

WORK PROGRAMME AND COST ESTIMATE  
FOR PACE COORDINATION UNITS AND COMMON SERVICES  
YEAR 3 OF THE PROGRAMME  
1ST JUNE 2002 TO 31st MAY 2003

EN 414 KB [download](#)

IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT  
for the Third Annual Work Programme of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit  
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for the Third Annual Work Programme of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit  
NAIROBI, 2002 - 2003

EN 19 KB [download](#)

Division of Responsibilities for Work Programme 3

EN 12 KB [download](#)

## Report & Studies

**Les auxiliaires d'élevage au Sénégal : Problématique et perspectives d'actions**

Coly Raphaël (Coordination du Projet PACE Sénégal)

Youm Babacar G. (Service d'Economie rurale et Gestion, Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Daka EISMV)

Ly, Cheikh (Service d'Economie rurale et Gestion, Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar, EISMV)

FR 236 KB [download](#)

**Les agents communautaires de santé animale  
et la profession vétérinaire dans le contexte de la privatisation en Afrique**

D. K. Leonard, Ph D. (Université de Californie à Berkeley)

C. Ly, DMV (Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar)

P.S.A. Woods, BVSc, Ph.D. (Université du Zimbabwe à Harare)

FR 234 KB [download](#)

**Les obligations des Pays Membres de l'OIE (2) : les problèmes spécifiques rencontrés par les pays en développement**

Dr Yvon Lebrun (Responsable de l'unité "privatisation et législation vétérinaires" au Bureau interafricain des ressources animales de l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine, Nairobi)

FR 177 KB [download](#)

**Etat d'avancement des composantes nationales du programme PACE ( 09/2002)**

FR 177 KB [download](#)

**Résumé de l'offre de formation PACE proposée par la Coordination Régionale PACE**

FR 213 KB [download](#)

## International Meetings Issues

**Atelier régional sur la Peste Porcine Africaine**

Lomé (Togo) du 29 au 31 octobre 2001

FR 56 KB [download](#)

Florence N. M. Kasirye

FR  158 KB [download](#)

## Resources

Résumé du Contenu du Module de formation "Pratiques Vétérinaires et Communication" pour les étudiants de l'Ecole Inter Etats de Sciences et de Médecine Vétérinaire EISMV - Dakar (Années académiques 2001-2002 et 2002-2003)


FR  152 KB [download](#)

## Media Box

Manual on African swine fever for pig producers

EN  664 KB [download](#)


Manuel sur la peste porcine africaine pour les éleveurs de cochons

FR  674 KB [download](#)

See our [Pictures Gallery](#)

## Methodological toolbox

Gestion du Cycle de Projet - Guide Récapitulatif des Formations

FR  484 KB [download](#)



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## FAQ

Soon available



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## Sitemap

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European Commission (EC)  
<http://europa.eu.int/>

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation (FAO)  
<http://www.fao.org/>

Department of International Development (DFID)  
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>

French Co-operation  
<http://www.diplomatie.fr/cooperation/dgcid/> (in french)

German technical Co-operation (GTZ)  
<http://www.gtz.de/english/>

United States Agency for International Development  
<http://www.usaid.gov/>

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
<http://www.ifad.org/>

World Bank  
<http://www.worldbank.org/>

Southern African Development Community (SADC)  
<http://www.sadc.int/>

InterGovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)  
<http://www.igad.org/>

Economic Organization of West African States (ECOWAS)  
<http://www.ecowas.int/>

Office International des Epizooties (OIE)  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/en\\_index.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/en_index.htm)

CIRAD  
<http://www.cirad.fr/>

CAPE  
<http://www.eldis.org/pastoralism/cape/index.htm>

**SECTION 4:**

**AIDE-MÉMOIRE OF THE MISSION IN NAIROBI 15-21 MARCH 2003**

# Support mission for the establishment of the PACE web-site

Aide-memoire mission 1 à Nairobi 15-21 Mars 2003

Christophe PETITPIERRE

## A. Personnes rencontrées et calendrier

- Dr J.T. MUSIIME : AU-IBAR Director
- Dr René BESSIN : PACE Coordinator
- Daniel BOURZAT : Main Advisor
- Dr BERNANU : Head of Data Management Unit
- Daniel GREGOIRE : Head of PACE Communication Unit Western & Central Africa
- Yvon Le BRUN : Privatisation & Legislation Technical Assistant
- Dr Emmanuel TAMBI : Senior Economist
- Dr Richard KOCK : Wildlife Veterinary Expert - East Africa
- Francis INGANGI : Communication Expert
- Andrea GROS : Communication Technical Advisor
- Charles MWANGI : LAN Administrator
- Sammy MWIRIGI : Desktop Publishing Officer
- James MWANIKI : web developer

### Calendrier :

15 mars : départ de Paris – arrivée 16 mars en matinée à Nairobi via Londres (flight BA 65)

16 mars : prise de contact avec AT communication – préparation entretiens

17-20 mars : travail à l'IBAR – rencontre et entretiens cadres et techniciens coordination PACE

20-21 mars : retour sur Paris via Londres (flight BA 64)

## B. Nom de domaine

Le nom de domaine retenu est "**pace-ibar.org**".

Après vérification ce nom est libre. Il serait avisé de le retenir rapidement.

Nb : Le nom de domaine ibar.org a déjà été réservé (cf. annexe).





## C. Langage

A terme, il est prévu que ce site soit entièrement bilingue mais que durant sa phase de mise au point (maquette, pré-version) il ne soit développé qu'en anglais (dans la mesure où les documents remis au consultant ont tous une version en anglais, ce qui n'est pas le cas par exemple des fiches "Tchad" et "Bénin").

## D. Architecture du site

L'architecture proposée pour ce site est la suivante :

- Présentation du PACE
- Philosophie/Esprit
  - o De PARC à PACE (cf. doc de PARC à PACE)
  - o Où on va ?
  - o Comment on y va ?
  - o Mode d'emploi (avec lien vers une boîte à outil méthodologique)
  - o Convention de financement (éventuellement sous forme de document proposé en téléchargement comme complément d'information dans l'une des précédentes rubriques)
  - o Guide de procédure (même remarque que pour la convention de financement)
- Structure du Programme (cf. organigramme) liée à un carnet d'adresse
  - o Présentation de l'organigramme
  - o Présentation de la Coordination régionale, du comité politique, du comité consultatif des services communs de CAPE et de PANVAC sur la base, dans un premier temps, de la brochure de présentation existante. En ce qui concerne CAPE un lien pourra être proposé vers le site [cape-ibar.org](http://cape-ibar.org) et la fiche "factsheet on livestock production in Africa" pourrait être proposée en téléchargement à ce niveau. Par ailleurs une page spécifique pourrait envisagée pour présenter le PID (également sur la base de la brochure existante et éventuellement de la brochure FAQ sur le PID)
- Fiches pays (cf. fiches DG -cf. exemples en annexe) avec liste et coordonnées des contacts PACE locaux et, ultérieurement, accès pour consultation PID, pays par pays;
- Bibliographie : prévoir 2 ou 3 niveaux d'accès (1 : ouvert - 2 : réservé à une population spécifique de personnes collaborant avec le PACE ou concernée par ses actions - 3 : accessible uniquement au personnel PACE)
- Dossier thématiques; par ex :

- "Rumours of rinderpest outbreak in wildlife" : page basée sur l'article de la newsletter de novembre 2002 et dans laquelle on pourrait proposer en téléchargement, à titre de complément d'information, un certain nombre de documents issus du CD-Rom "Report of the meeting milds rinderpest".
- Politique du PACE (épidémio, privatisation, auxiliaires)
- Liste de liens
  - Bailleurs de fonds
  - Institutions internationales (FAO, OIE, etc)
  - Partenaires ...
- Plan du site
- FAQ (option)
- Inscription newsletter (option)
- Recherche (dépend des fonctionnalités proposées par l'hébergeur du site)

## E. Hébergement du site

Compte-tenu du fait que le site web aura une vocation internationale, il est fortement recommandé que celui-ci soit hébergé sur un serveur disposant d'une bonne connectivité internet, non seulement avec les 32 pays membres, mais aussi avec le reste du monde. Ceci milite a priori pour un hébergement sur un serveur américain ou européen. Le consultant se propose de prendre les renseignements nécessaires et fera ultérieurement une recommandation à ce sujet.

Si pour des raisons techniques il s'avérait nécessaire que le serveur principal soit situé à Nairobi, il importera cependant de prévoir un serveur "miroir" situé sur un de ces noeuds de communication.

## F. Webmaster

A l'issue de la mission du consultant le site web PACE devra être complété et mis à jour sur une base régulière. Pour ce faire il existe deux possibilités :

- la première consiste à embaucher un webmaster;
- la deuxième passerait par les services d'une société extérieure.

Le consultant recommande très fortement la première solution, et ce pour les raisons suivantes :

- Situé dans les bureaux du Programme, le webmaster aura une connaissance intime de sa problématique et de ses actions, Il sera ainsi bien plus à même de faire des suggestions et d'être plus efficace dans la collecte des documents ainsi que dans la motivation des personnes concernées;

- L'administrateur réseau de PACE est actuellement surchargé et seul responsable du bon fonctionnement d'un outil stratégique. Il importe qu'il puisse être relayé. A condition qu'il possède le bagage technique nécessaire, le webmaster pourra, le cas échéant, s'avérer un soutien utile à l'administrateur réseau et rendre ce service plus efficient.

## G. Visibilité du site

Le site web PACE doit acquérir très rapidement une bonne "visibilité". Pour ce faire le consultant propose de consacrer une partie de sa mission à :

- faire en sorte que les pages du site soient optimisées pour leur référencement auprès des principaux moteurs de recherche;
- référencer ces pages dans ces moteurs;
- faire le nécessaire pour que les partenaires de PACE disposant de site Web, proposent des liens vers le site du Programme.

## H. Documents collectés :

- Tous les fichiers textes et photos correspondants aux 4 éditions de la newsletter;
- CD-Roms versions 1 et 2 du site web PACE;
- CD-Rom "Proceedings of PACE Wildlife Training Workshop"
- Présentation de la base de données intégrée de IBAR/PACE (PID);
- Etat d'avancement des composantes nationales du programme PACE;
- Fiches "pays" Tchad, RDC, Nigeria, Bénin;
- "Guide de procédures" (Division of Responsibilities for WP3 - annex. 4.4) ;
- IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT  
for the Third Annual Work Programme  
of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit  
BAMAKO, 2002 - 2003
- IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT  
for the Third Annual Work Programme  
of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit  
NAIROBI, 2002 - 2003
- WORK PROGRAMME AND COST ESTIMATE  
FOR PACE COORDINATION UNITS AND COMMON SERVICES  
YEAR 3 OF THE PROGRAMME  
1ST JUNE 2002 TO 31st MAY 2003

Nb : Liste non exhaustive

# I. Planification de la suite de la mission

Dès son retour le consultant s'attachera à la réalisation d'une maquette (en anglais) avec pour objectif de pouvoir la présenter à l'occasion de l'Advisory Comitee qui se tiendra du 3 au 5 Avril.

Cette présentation permettra de recueillir les avis, suggestions et commentaires de toutes les personnes concernées. Ces informations seront transmises au consultant qui en tiendra compte pour la réalisation d'une pré-version du site. Après validation de cette pré-version par les responsables concernés de PACE, le site pourra être progressivement complété.

Pour ce faire le consultant reviendra à Nairobi pour une seconde mission afin de travailler en collaboration avec le webmaster de PACE, pour lui expliquer la structure du site et la "philosophie" générale de développement qui a été adoptée pour le développement des pages.

Le déclenchement de cette mission implique 3 pré-requis :

1/ Que le consultant ait un interlocuteur à qui il pourra « passer le relais », c'est à dire, très concrètement, que PACE est embauché un webmaster ou contracté avec une société extérieure.

2/ Qu'il soit possible d'accéder au serveur Web via internet sous protocole FTP afin de pouvoir y "déposer" les pages que l'on souhaite mettre en ligne. Or ceci n'est pas possible actuellement.

3/ Que le consultant puisse connecter son propre ordinateur au réseau interne de PACE.

# J. Problèmes rencontrés durant cette mission

A l'occasion de cette première mission le consultant a rencontré un certain nombre de difficultés qui ont été la source d'importantes pertes de temps et d'efficience. Parmi les principales on citera :

- Impossibilité de connecter l'ordinateur du consultant au réseau PACE ;
- Impossibilité de transférer des fichiers via FTP  
nb : ce problème devra impérativement être réglé si le PACE veut pouvoir continuer à développer, puis mettre à jour son site en interne ;
- Impossibilité d'imprimer des documents par le biais de l'ordinateur finalement mis à la disposition du consultant.

# Annexe A : Structure fiche "Pays"

Il existe a ce niveau au moins 2 possibilités. La première est basée sur la structure des documents de type fiche Nigéria, RCA ou Tchad. La deuxième est basée sur la structure des fiches "Bénin" et "Tchad"

## **Structure type "fiche Nigeria"**

1.1 The livestock sub-sector in Nigeria

1.1.1 Contribution of Livestock to Economy

1.1.2 Main Diseases

1.1.3 The main transboundary diseases

1.2 The Government policy

1.2.1 Policy on public and private sector

1.2.2 Decentralisation of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

1.2.3 Sustainability and achievements of national policy

1.3. Pan African Rinderpest Campaign

1.3.1 Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) achievements

1.3.1.1. Rinderpest Control/Eradication

1.3.2 Milestones of the OIE pathway for the final eradication of rinderpest at national Level

1.3.3 Privatization

1.3.4 The implementation of cost recovery system

1.3.5 Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia Control

1.4 Beneficiaries and main actors

1.5 Other Interventions in Livestock Sub-Sector

1.6 Diagram of problems

1.7 The transition between the PARC and PACE programme

1.8 Available documentation

## Structure type "fiche Bénin"

- 1.1. Politique du Gouvernement/Politique Sectorielle
- 1.2. Caractéristiques du secteur
  - 1.2.1. Importance du secteur
  - 1.2.2. Principales Epizooties Transfrontalières
  - 1.2.3. Politique sectorielle et Services Publics
  - 1.2.4. Privatisation des services vétérinaires
  - 1.2.5. Situation de la lutte contre la Peste Bovine
- 1.3. Bénéficiaires et acteurs principaux
- 1.4. Problèmes à résoudre
- 1.5 Autres interventions

Comme on peut le constater, sans être radicalement différentes dans leur structure et leur volume, ces deux types de « fiches » ne sont pas totalement structurées de la même manière. Dans un premier temps, compte tenu des délais extrêmement courts dont nous disposons, nous proposons cependant de nous appuyer sur ces fiches « en l'état ». Mais il est clair, qu'à terme, pour une meilleure ergonomie du site, ces fiches devront être standardisées, et éventuellement traduites soit en français, soit en anglais selon les cas..

# Annexe B : Réserveation du nom de domaine IBAR

Nom de domaine : ibar.org

Début requête : 09:36:56

Fin requête : 09:36:56

CONNECTE A : whois.networksolutions.com

CE NOM DE DOMAINE EST DEJA DEPOSE. Affichage des informations publiquement disponibles :

Registrant:

Publinord S.R.L. (QUIQODODDD)  
vicolo Ghirlanda, 2  
Bologna, VA 40121  
IT

Domain Name: IBAR.ORG

Administrative Contact, Technical Contact:

Publinord S.R.L. (XRGVIWDXVO) domain@publinord.com  
Publinord S.R.L.  
vicolo Ghirlanda, 2  
Bologna, VA 40121  
IT  
+39051273090

Record expires on 13-Apr-2003.

Record created on 14-Jan-2002.

Database last updated on 20-Mar-2003 03:36:58 EST.

Domain servers in listed order:

NS.TUTTOINTERNET.ORG	213.255.50.92
NS2.DOMAINSYSTEMS.COM	64.49.213.231

**SECTION 5:**  
**TERMS OF REFERENCE AND CORRESPONDENCES**





Avenue Louise, 251, bte 23 - 1050 Brussels - Belgium  
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ager@ager.com  
francois.dugauquier@ager.com

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To : **Regional Authorising Officer of the EDF  
– AU/IBAR Director  
Pace Co-ordinator**

Fax N° : **+254.2.22.05.46 / 33 20 46**

Tel N° : **+254.2.33.85.70**

From : **François DUGAUQUIER**

Our Reference : **1231**

Date : **14/03/03**

Number of pages including this page : **1**

CC : **Delegation of the European  
Commission in Nairobi**

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**Subject: Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) - Project N° 7-ACP-RPR-744  
Technical Assistance to the Communication, Veterinary Legislation and Privatization  
components (AGRER-RWA consortium)  
Support mission for the establishment of the PACE web-site**

Dear Sir,

Following your correspondence dated 14/03/03 (ref 311 F2.2.3), we are pleased to inform you that we mobilise Mr Christophe PETITPIERRE for the support mission for the establishment of the PACE web-site, according to the terms of reference and our correspondence dated 26/02/03.

Mr. PETITPIERRE will arrive for his first mission in Nairobi, on Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> March (flight BA 65 arriving at 09.45) and will travel back to Europe on Friday 21<sup>st</sup> March (flight BA 64 departing at 23.00).

Yours Sincerely,

**François DUGAUQUIER**  
Project Director



N/Ref: 311 F2.2.3

Nairobi, le 14 Mars 2002

Dr. René Bessin  
Coordonnateur - PACE  
AU-IBAR  
B.P. 30786  
NAIROBI

à

M. le Directeur  
AGRER S.A.N.V.  
Avenue Louise 251  
bte 23 - 1050 Brussels  
BELGIUM  
Fax: 32 2 648 7538  
Email: [agrere@agrere.com](mailto:agrere@agrere.com)

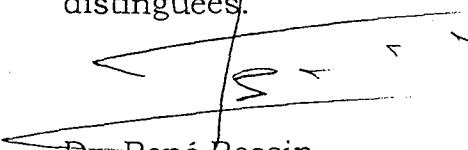
**Objet : Mission de M. PETITPIERRE Christophe pour le  
Développement de notre SITE Internet**

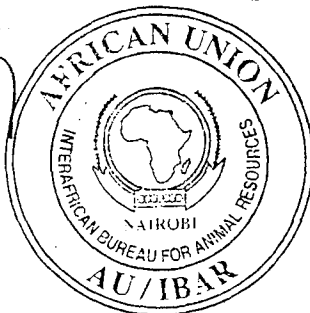
Monsieur,

Par la présente, je vous confirme notre accord pour la mission du consultant Monsieur PETITPIERRE Christophe selon les termes de référence acceptés par la Délégation de la Commission à Nairobi (cf: lettre d'accord jointe).

Je vous saurai gré de diligenter cette mission dans les plus brefs délais.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de mes salutations distinguées.

  
Dr. René Bessin  
Coordonnateur PACE



P.J: Lettre d'accord



EUROPEAN UNION  
 DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN  
 TO THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Postel N° 1015 787	A	Dr. Bourzat, CTA PACE
	A →	from O. Piller 15/3/03

Our Ref: RDA/TOM/3817

Date: 13 MAR 2003

Dr. J.T.Musiime  
 Regional Authorising Officer for the EDF  
 OAU/IBAR  
 Maendeleo House  
 Nairobi

Dear Sir,

Project: PACE – 7 ACP RPR 744

Subject: SUPPORT MISSION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT  
 OF THE PACE WEBSITE

We refer to your letter of 5<sup>th</sup> March 2003 Ref: 310 F2.1.1 & Y4.4 enclosing three CV's from AGRER as well as an assessment of the candidates proposed to establish the PACE/IBAR website in conformity with the terms of reference.

The Delegation has no objection to the recruitment of *Mr. Petitpeirre Christophe*, as Consultant to carry out the above assignment within the terms provided for under the short term technical assistance input foreseen under the current Service Contract with AGRER (7 ACP RPR 744/8).

Yours faithfully,

*G. Quince*  
 G. Quince  
 Head of Delegation

pp.

Cc: Dr. Bessin – PACE Co-ordinator  
 Dr. Bourzat – CTA, PACE

P.S May I again remind you office to include the project and commitment number where applicable in all future correspondence, as this will greatly facilitate registration, administration and follow up of project correspondence.



African Union  
Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources  
**Regional Authorising Officer of the EDF  
PACE Co-ordination**

Ref. : 1231

P.O. Box 30786 Nairobi  
KENYA  
Fax: +254 2 22 05 46/33 20 46

Brussels, February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2001

**Objet: Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) - Project N° 7-ACP-RPR-744  
Technical Assistance to the Communication, Veterinary Legislation and Privatization  
components (AGRER-RWA consortium)  
Support short term mission for establishment of the PACE Web-site**

Dear Sir,

Further to the request in your correspondence ref. F2-3 dated 25 February, please find attached three CVs of experts we propose to your selection: Christophe Petitpierre (option 1), Darren Smith (option 2) and Patrice Croix (option 3).

In order to meet the timing and objectives suggested in the ToR, we propose to organise a six-weeks input as follows:

- a) first input of 21 days as follows : ± 1 week to 10 days in Nairobi for strategy discussion with the stakeholders and technical assessment; and rest of the time (max 2 weeks) in Europe (distance working with PACE-co-ordination/communication) for preparation of a first sketch showing the architecture and navigation features and technical propositions for putting online;
- b) second input of 21 days as follows: integration of comments of the PACE co-ordination, further development, installation, proposition of a maintenance plan/recommendations and hand-over with the local consultant mentioned in the ToR (expert's time shared between Europe and Nairobi)

Please note that for an optimal use of time input of the expert, we assume that PACE co-ordination will:

- Assure the collaboration of the concerned stakeholders of PACE (namely the different components and PACE common services)
- Provide the expert with logistical support during his presence in PACE-IBAR headquarters in Nairobi: office desk, internet connection and PC, phone line
- Mobilise the local consultant

This short term expertise will be charged to corresponding budget line of our TA contract, i.e. *A.4 Fees of TA short Term, B.2. Per diem short term consultant and C.1.2. short term TA air ticket.*

Yours faithfully,

  
François DUGAUQUIER,  
Project Director

CC: *Head of Delegation in Kenya  
Regional Co-ordinator of PACE in Bamako*

Attached: *3 CVs : Christophe Petitpierre(5p), Darren Smith(2p), Patrice Croix (2p).*



Ref.: F2-3

Nairobi 25 February, 2003

Mr. François DUGAUQUIER  
Manager  
Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRER)  
Avenue Louise 251/23  
B-1050 Brussels  
BELGIUM  
francois.dugauquier@agrер.com

26/02/03

Dear Mr. Dugauquier,

**Support mission for the establishment of the PACE Web site.**

As you are well aware, the PACE Communication Work Plan was tailored after the 5th PACE Advisory Committee Meeting to fit the needs of PACE programme. Consequently, the proposal for the communication unit was to the concrete plan, focusing six major results during the period of the third work plan which covers the period of 1<sup>st</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2003.

In order to ensure that the PACE programme and the AU-IBAR's technical capacity within its long term perspective of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented, the communication unit was assigned the task to implement following specific activities:

- To integrate the PACE/IBAR website needs into a broader corporate sites;
- To establish the necessary in-house human resources to use the software acquired.

In order to achieve these results, the PACE Coordination Unit requests AGRER to urgently provide under the current contract agreed upon by the two parties (AU-IBAR and AGRER), a website designer to establish the PACE-IBAR website in conformity with the terms of reference proposed to this regard, by the PACE Communication Unit.

I would, therefore, be grateful if you could provide the PACE Coordination Unit with three CVs of experts to enable the recruitment process of one at your earlier convenience.

Yours faithfully,

  
Dr. J. T. Musiime  
Ag. Director AU-IBAR



- CC.: - Dr René Bessin, PACE Coordinator  
- Dr D. Bourzat PACE Manager  
- Dr A. B. Diop PACE Coordinator for West and Central Africa  
- Mr. P. Mertens PACE Financial Controller  
- Mr. D. Gregoire PACE Communication Unit Head  
- Head of the Delegation of the European Commission, Nairobi

Attached: TOR

# PROPOSAL

## Terms of Reference for the recruitment of an international web-master Consultant

### Introduction

The Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizooties (PACE), funded by the European Union aims to establish and strengthen sustainable surveillance for animal diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa. This Programme which covers 32 Sub-Saharan African countries, is coordinated by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) based in Nairobi. A PACE outpost, based in Bamako, handles the coordination activities for West and Central African countries.

In order to achieve its objectives, PACE now needs to adopt a large institutional approach, particularly with regard to member states (and non-member states) and partner organizations and institutions). Based on its nature, the Programme equally needs presentation, exchange and storage means for zoo-sanitary information in order to meet the countries' needs as well as for all animal health and livestock socio-professional players.

**Theme of the consultation:** design, prepare and put online the PACE bilingual website (English/French).

### **Specifically, the Consultant should:**

- Discuss with PACE Coordination and Communication Units, the overall objectives of this site.
- Discuss with PACE Communication Unit, site "communication" characteristics (accessibility, level of interactivity, writing/readability/aesthetic and global design, navigation structural links, associative links, links leading towards additional references, etc).
- Meeting (or distance consultation) with different technical components and PACE Common services to determine the contents and information to be put online and modes of access based on countries and technical and institutional partners' needs.
- Propose suitable technical options and discuss with Database Management Unit to ensure the compatibility with PACE database systems and others if necessary; the same with PACE intranet in Nairobi and PACE Bamako regional office.
- Submit a detailed maintenance plan for the site, methodology and eventual costs of updating over the next eighteen months.

The Consultant will work in close collaboration with PACE Communication team and the local consultant as well. The latter will be responsible for the maintenance and updating the site later.

At the end of the first XX working days, the Consultant will submit a sketch showing the architecture of the site, links/navigation characteristics and a technical proposal for putting online.

With the assistance of the Communication team in Nairobi, the Consultant will take the necessary administrative and technical measures for the connection of the site and proceed

At the end of the work, the Consultant will submit the PACE website and specifications for maintenance, technical development and updating.

**Notes:**

1. The PACE website will be designed in such a way that it will be fully accessible by other Internet access systems which are less efficient and using an outdated technology.
2. The website should be easy to integrate in a large set of system (eventual site of IBAR).
3. The PACE website should be equipped with a system that facilitates number of visitors-users/audience capacity.

**Minimum qualifications required:**

- Degree certificate in computer science or equivalent experience;
- Five years of proven experience in the area of website design and ITC;
- Be bilingual French/English;
- Proven experience in communication and institutional development;
- Efficiency to work in multi-disciplinary teams.

**Duration of the consultation:**

1 man/month to 6 weeks during which one or two missions may be undertaken, with distance working if necessary.

## Proposition

### Termes de Référence pour le recrutement d'un consultant international Web Master

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#### **Introduction**

Le PACE, PanAfrican Control of Epizootics, est un programme financé par l'Union Européenne dont le but est de mettre en place et de renforcer la surveillance durable des maladies animales en Afrique subsaharienne. Ce programme qui couvre 32 pays d'Afrique subsaharienne est coordonné par le Bureau Interafricain des Ressources Animales (IBAR/BIRA), basé à Nairobi. Une antenne PACE, basée à Bamako, assure la Coordination pour les pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre.

Afin d'atteindre ses objectifs le PACE a aujourd'hui besoin d'une large visibilité institutionnelle, notamment auprès des pays membres (et non-membres) et des organisations et institutions partenaires. Le Programme, de part sa nature, a également besoin de moyens de présentation, d'échanges et de stockage des informations zoosanitaires afin de répondre aux besoins des pays et de tous les acteurs socioprofessionnels de la santé animale et de l'élevage.

**Objet de la consultation :** Concevoir, préparer et mettre en ligne le site Web (bilingue français/anglais) du PACE

Spécifiquement la/le consultant devra :

- Discuter avec la Coordination et l'Unité de Communication PACE les objectifs généraux de ce site
- Discuter avec l'Unité de Communication PACE les caractéristiques 'Communication' du site (accessibilité, degré d'interactivité, écriture/lisibilité/esthétique et design global, liens structuraux de navigation, liens associatifs, liens menant vers des références supplémentaires, etc.)
- Rencontrer (ou consulter à distance) les différentes composantes techniques et services communs PACE pour déterminer les contenus et informations à mettre en ligne et les modes d'accès en fonction des besoins des pays et des partenaires techniques et institutionnels
- Proposer des choix techniques adaptés et discuter avec l'Unité Data base Management pour s'assurer de la compatibilité avec les systèmes de base de données PACE et autres si nécessaire ; de même avec l'intranet du PACE à Nairobi et l'antenne PACE à Bamako.
- Présenter un plan détaillé de maintenance du site, une méthodologie et les coûts éventuels d'actualisation pour les dix huit mois à venir.

La/le consultant travaillera avec l'équipe Communication PACE et avec un consultant local. Celui-ci sera chargé ultérieurement de la maintenance et de l'actualisation du site.

A l'issue des premiers 21 jours de travail la/le consultant présentera une maquette visualisant l'architecture du site, les caractéristiques de navigation/liens et une proposition technique pour la mise en ligne.

Avec l'aide de l'équipe Communication à Nairobi la/le consultant prendra les contacts techniques et administratifs nécessaires pour la mise en ligne du site et effectuera tous les tests nécessaires.

A l'issue du travail la/le consultant présentera le site WEB PACE et un cahier des charges pour la maintenance, le développement technique et l'actualisation.



## Notes :

1. le site Web PACE sera conçu de manière à être pleinement accessible par des systèmes d'accès Internet peu performants et utilisant une technologie plus ancienne
2. le site Web devra à terme pouvoir s'intégrer dans un ensemble plus large (éventuel site IBAR)
3. le site Web PACE devra être doté d'un système permettant la mesure d'audience/nbre de visiteurs-utilisateurs

## **Qualifications minimales nécessaires :**

- Diplôme en informatique ou expérience équivalente
- Cinq années d'expérience confirmée dans le domaine de la construction de sites et des TIC
- Bilingue français/anglais
- Expérience confirmée en Communication pour le développement et de développement institutionnel
- Capacités à travailler en équipes pluridisciplinaires

**Durée de la consultation :** de 1 mois à 6 semaines/h, en une ou deux missions, avec travail à distance si possible ou nécessaire.