

42

**ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
INTER AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
(OAU/IBAR)
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
(PACE)**

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**HALF YEARLY REPORT
JANUARY TO JUNE 2001**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF THE COORDINATION UNIT	4
SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF THE COMMON SERVICES UNITS	
Epidemiology	16
Economics	24
Communication	28
Community Based Animal Health and Participatory	34
Veterinary Legislation and Privatisation	37
Data Management	48
Financial Control	57
CONCLUSION	82
ANNEX - List of Equipment	84

SUMMARY

The six-month under saw the completion of the first annual work programme and cost estimate for the PACE Coordination Unit. It was extended three times, each time for one month at no additional cost to enable the coordination units in Bamako and Nairobi to finalise the work programme for the second year.

The PACE Advisory Committee held its third meeting in January 2001, during which the PACE strategy was broadly approved. The first PACE Regional Coordination Meeting for the West and central African countries was held from 29 to 31 June 2001 in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). The consolidated work programmes of another 18 countries were approved as two batches (Batch II parts 1 and 2), with effect from 1 January 2001 (10 countries) and 17 May 2001 (8 countries).

A restricted tender dossier was prepared by the PCU to recruit up to 15 technical assistants mainly at regional level. The pre qualification applications from consortia interested were received by the PCU for evaluation purposes. By end of June 2001, the PCU had consolidated the work plan and cost estimates of 23 countries.

An Ad hoc steering committee was established in May 2001 in order to better monitor and manage the programme jointly with the PCU, the RAO and the EC Delegation in Nairobi. It met twice- once in May and again in June.

During this period, the full complement of the PEU was in place. However the Communication TA for West and Central Africa resigned with effect from 31 March 2001. The international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) seconded a veterinary laboratory specialist who arrived in January 2001 for an interim period of six months.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit focused on implementing its strategy, which will concentrate initially on rinderpest eradication, development of epidemio-surveillance networks within PACE countries and identifying was to control other major epizootic diseases, principally contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Rift Valley Fever and African swine fever.

A difficulty was identified for countries in Eastern and Central, as well as some in Western Africa, in moving successfully down the OIE Pathway for recognition of freedom from rinderpest. It is necessary for a regional approach for eradication to be provided. A process was initiated to overcome the problem in consultation with the OIE, the GREP programme of the FAO and assistance from the IAEA. This will be presented to the 4th Advisory Committee Meeting.

Progress was achieved in addressing the rinderpest situation in the rinderpest lineage 1 eco-zone (the area around southern Sudan) in that a commonly agreed strategy was formulated for Sudan and implementation initiated. Progress in the lineage 2 eco-zones (Somali/Kenya border area) was less satisfactory due to the delay in the PACE Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya projects becoming operational.

The unit to improve delivery of veterinary services according to the financial agreement was restructured and is composed of two sub-units namely, the Community Based Participatory Epidemiology Unit and the Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit.

The economics unit made available information for informed decision-making at national and regional levels through an assessment of the ability of governments to contribute towards animal disease control in a sample of six countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda). A framework was developed to guide national governments on appropriate levels of funding required to sustain an effective epidemio-surveillance system. Studies were initiated on the costs and potential benefits of a sustainable epidemio-surveillance system and the status of CBPP in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and short-term contracts were prepared for consultants to carry out the studies.

The Communication operations in West and Central Africa by the PACE Bamako office were curtailed during four of the six months under review by delays in filling the vacant post of Communications TA. Activities at country level involved six PACE countries. In-country communications capacity and infrastructure vary greatly, hence moves towards lateral sharing of experiences and lessons are strongly recommended.

The Data Management Unit is in charge of establishing standardised information system for PACE national and continental programmes and lay foundation for IBAR's future information system. Most of the activities related organising and equipping the Unit have been done during the previous six months. Major activities conducted during the six months period include steps taken towards identifying an information management system for PACE national and continental programmes and data safety and security measures taken at PACE headquarters. The Unit has also contributed in improving computing facilities at PACE headquarters, compiled information from different sources to create an interim information resource and provided some technical support to countries and PACE Units.

*SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF THE COORDINATION
UNIT*

COORDINATION UNIT REPORT

SUMMARY REPORTS OF THE COORDINATION UNIT

During the reporting period, the Work Programme and Cost Estimates of all Common Services and Coordination Units for the Programme Year 2 were approved by February 2001. Due to cumulative delays, in over the year, the WP and CE was extended for the Coordination and Common services up to 31 March 2001.

Within the framework of the established agreement between IAEA and OAU-IBAR, a laboratory expert was seconded to the PCU. He will work closely with the epidemiology unit. His work plan was developed with the assistance of the PCU.

The PACE strategy was drafted, developed, presented and approved during the Third meeting of the Advisory Committee in January 2001. The PCU has developed a standard matrix to evaluate the progress of each of the PACE countries.

A restricted tender dossier was prepared by the PCU to recruit a maximum of 15 technical Assistants mainly at regional level. The pre-qualification applications from consortia interested were received by the PCU for evaluation purposes.

By end of June 2001, the PCU had consolidated the work plan and cost estimates of 23 countries. An ad hoc steering committee was established in May 2001 in order to better monitor and manage the programme jointly with the PCU, the RAO and the EC Delegation in Nairobi.

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
<p>Co-ordination of PACE and the Common Services</p>	<p><i>"The PCU will conduct joint monitoring with all PACE Common Services Units to review implementation, in August 2001, January and April 2002."</i></p> <p>In March & August 2001, the Co-ordination staff held joint meetings to review progress and met with all PACE Common Services Units to monitor implementation.</p> <p>As planned, two regional co-ordination meetings were successfully convened, one for countries of Central and West Africa, in Ouagadougou in June, the other for Eastern African countries, in Entebbe in August. The report of the Ouagadougou meeting has been completed; the report of the Entebbe meeting is in preparation. Representatives of 19 and 8 countries attended the meetings, respectively. Tchad was represented at both meetings.</p> <p>An action plan was devised at the end of each meeting. Some of the more salient actions were:</p> <p>West/Central Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene regional workshop on OIE pathway • Convene regional workshop on strategy for control of African swine fever • Convene tripartite meeting to review cordon sanitaire • Data management system to be finalized by December 2001 • Complete training needs assessment by December 2001 <p>Eastern Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize national/regional approaches to eradication of rinderpest • Develop strategy for rinderpest eradication in Somalia • Develop regional approach for rinderpest eradication from Eastern Africa • Organize workshop on emergency preparedness plans • Complete training needs assessment at national & regional levels • Organize a regional workshop on CBPP strategies in Ethiopia • Provide a standard reporting format 	<p>Neither meeting was sufficiently long to enable the full co-ordination of activities. However, a start was made in the process.</p> <p>The Regional Co-ordination meetings could not be convened earlier because the national PACE budgets was not available to pay for the attendance of national co-ordinators.</p> <p>The Central African Republic did not attend either meeting, although it was invited to both.</p> <p>Burundi, Eritrea and Rwanda did not attend the eastern Africa meeting.</p> <p>A prominent theme at these meetings was the delays that have arisen from procedures related to project approval, the release of funds and procurement contracts.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
<p>Consolidated national PACE work programmes</p>	<p><i>"The PCU and Regional Co-ordination Unit in Bamako will have consolidated the national PACE work programmes for at least 28 countries, in three batches, by end December 2001".</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PCU and Regional Co-ordination Unit in Bamako undertook support missions to assist the completion of global plans and the work programmes of Cameroon, Sudan and Tanzania. • The proposed work programmes and cost estimates of eight countries (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Guinée Bissau, Nigeria, Somalia, The Gambia and Uganda) were consolidated by 16 March. The EC finally endorsed revised proposals on 17 May 2001. • Preparations for the second year's work programme for the first five countries started in May. By 5 September, the PCU had received proposals Ethiopia and Guinea, and the proposals of three of the remaining five countries (Congo Brazzaville, Sudan and Tanzania). The period of the first consolidated work programme was extended by three months to the end of October 2001, to enable the PCU to consolidate the proposals of ten countries (the first five and the remaining five). • The proposals for Tanzania and Sudan were finalized and MOUs signed between the NAO and RAO. 	<p>Despite significant support from PCU/RCU and Common Services, the proposals of the remaining countries were not all finalized during this reporting period.</p> <p>In Cameroon, the EC Delegation did not endorse the first year's work programme.</p> <p>PACE staff were unable to travel to Guinée Equatoriale because of visa difficulties with visas.</p> <p>The PCU and RCU will continue to assist the preparation of national work programmes and prepare the second year's consolidated work programme for Batch I countries.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
<p>Technical assistance to national projects</p>	<p><i>"By end October 2001, a contract will be awarded for the provision of technical assistance to PACE national components, and by end January 2002, all long-term TAs will be in post".</i></p> <p>The proposal for national level TA that IBAR had sent to the EC was revised in early February. A prequalification notice appeared on the EuropeAid website on 18 May and proposals from consortia interested in providing TA services were received by the deadline of 18 July. The expressions of interest were evaluated by the end of July. The terms of reference were discussed with individual countries during missions made in May and June and the subject was discussed at the first Regional Co-ordination meeting for West and central Africa at the end of June. In the light of these discussions, final modifications were made to the terms of reference. A draft contract for national TA was sent to the EC on 27 July for comment and approval before restricted invitations to tender can be issued to the two recommended consortia. The countries that should receive TA are: Ethiopia; Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda. The intended deadline of end October 2001, for the award of a contract now seems unrealistic. TAs may not be in place before end January 2002.</p>	<p>The procedural delays that occurred in posting the prequalification notice will result in the delay in the arrival of TAs in post.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
<p>E training programme</p>	<p><i>"By end October 2001, the PCU will have completed a co-ordinated review of proposed PACE training activities and will have proposed a training programme for national components."</i></p> <p>The subject of training featured prominently at the two regional co-ordination meetings. There was a consensus that, where possible, PACE should support the veterinary training establishments in the regions to deliver the type of training required by PACE personnel.</p>	<p>The PCU has persistently lacked the capacity to devote sufficient time to co-ordinate a review of training needs. Each Common Services Unit will conduct its own assessment; these will then be collated and a short-term consultant will be engaged to synthesize the requirements and propose a training programme.</p> <p>The weakness of this approach is its lack of objectivity, since it will be based primarily on the "felt needs" of countries.</p> <p>The deadline for completing a proposal for a training programme may not be achieved.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
3 Policy Committee	<p><i>"The first meeting of the PACE Policy Committee will have been held by end September 2001. By end December 2001, PACE will have convened a consultative workshop on livestock: environment interactions".</i></p> <p>The meeting of the PACE Policy Committee is linked to the meeting of OAU member states ministers for animal resources, which has been postponed to November 2001. The Policy Committee cannot meet at such short notice and its first meeting has been postponed.</p>	<p>The main difficulty experienced was the uncertainty about the venue of the ministerial meeting. This is a decision that lies outside the control of the PACE PCU.</p> <p>The Government of Sudan had offered to host the meeting but the EC indicated that it would endorse the use of EDF funds for a meeting got to be held in Khartoum, in view of the UN sanctions on Sudan that are still in force. The OAU has selected Addis Ababa as an alternative venue.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
/AC	<p><i>"PACE will have: established the capacity to resume PANVAC-certified quality control activities, and completed testing the backlog of vaccines by the end of July and December 2001, respectively".</i></p> <p>It was expected that PACE will have: established the capacity to resume PANVAC-certified quality control activities, and completed testing the backlog of vaccines by the end of July and December 2001, respectively.</p> <p>Testing has not yet started. The OAU and the Government of Ethiopia have not signed a site agreement, which is necessary for PANVAC to formalize its institutional status. OAU/IBAR has obtained the approval of the Government of Senegal to resume PANVAC's activities at the Dakar laboratory. An MOU between OAU/IBAR and the ministry of Agriculture is being finalized. The consultant who has been contracted to provide the veterinary vaccines expert awaits the signature of the MOU and will immediately mobilize the expert to take up duties. To facilitate a rapid start up, the PACE Regional Co-ordinator and the IAEA's veterinary diagnostics expert have assisted in drafting an inception work programme.</p>	<p>The problems that have arisen with PANVAC's institutional status lie beyond the control of the PACE PCU.</p> <p>IBAR is still engaged in discussion with the OAU headquarters to facilitate the completion of a site agreement.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
Emergency fund associated rinderpest vaccine bank	<p data-bbox="274 153 1555 236"><i>"By the end of September 2001, the PACE Emergency fund and associated rinderpest vaccine bank will be in place."</i></p> <p data-bbox="274 288 1528 366">It was intended that, by the end of September 2001, the PACE Emergency fund and associated rinderpest vaccine bank would be in place.</p> <p data-bbox="274 418 1492 497">The PACE PCU was notified on 27 July that the contract between the EC and the OIE for the management of the Emergency Fund had been signed.</p> <p data-bbox="274 549 1537 671">It is proposed that the OIE and the OAU/IBAR should sign an MOU describing their roles and responsibilities in the delivery of emergency assistance, should the need arise. This could be concluded by the end of September.</p> <p data-bbox="274 723 1537 932">The PCU obtained quotations for the supply of thermo-stable rinderpest vaccines from the major suppliers. One laboratory has been selected to supply and store 500 000 doses of vaccine; in case of an emergency, the supplier would organize the immediate despatch of vaccine to the appropriate destination. A supply contract has been drafted.</p>	

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
arch	<p><i>"By the end of August 2001, the PCU will conclude, and subsequently supervise, subvention contracts for research on rinderpest and CBPP with the world reference laboratories".</i></p> <p>By the end of July, the RAO had forwarded a draft contract for CBPP research to the EC in order to obtain approval and commitment of funds. The EC's comments are awaited.</p> <p>The topics of research on CBPP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of existing vaccines: Evaluation of T 1/44 and T1 sr strains, through studies of the dose:effect response (LANAVET/CIRAD), and boosting effect (KARI/ILRI/CIRAD). [€195 500] • Development of novel vaccines (ILRI/CIRAD/KARI): immune mechanisms and antigen identification; identification of genomics to enhance the development of CBPP vaccines. [€233 340] • Development of improved diagnostic assays (CIRAD-EMVT/Moredun): Validation of a penside test; DNA-based studies [€48 000] <p>A provision of €56 360 has been made for co-ordination of the programme.</p> <p>There has been no progress on the rinderpest research programme. The World Reference Centre (Pirbright) did not submit the revised proposal to the PCU, despite several reminders (the last one being as recently as August).</p> <p><i>"By end December 2001, PACE will have convened a consultative workshop on livestock: environment interactions".</i> The workshop that was to have been convened in June was postponed indefinitely because of the uncertainty of the PCU's funding status with regard to the Year 2 work programme (see below).</p>	<p>The main constraint has been the lack of progress with regard to the rinderpest research programme, for reasons beyond the control of the PCU.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
Management	<p>Management support In May, an <i>Ad hoc</i> Steering Committee was constituted. It comprises the RAO, the EC's Lead Delegation and the PACE Programme Co-ordinator and the Main TA. It met three times in May, June and July. It facilitated decisions being made on a range of issues that affect implementation of the Programme. The terms of reference of this committee have not been formalized but, in principle, it corresponds to the function of the Implementation Committee proposed by the PACE PCU in December 1999.</p> <p>The management consultancy that was intended to assist the PCU in improving the implementation of PACE did not take place. At the time that it was under discussion (January/February) the EC proposed that there should be a backstopping mission. In March, the Acting Director informed the EC that such a mission was not necessary since the cause of the slow implementation of PACE was known: it was due to the poor performance of the Main TA. After subsequent discussion, the EC provided draft terms of reference for a backstopping mission, which had not taken place before the fourth meeting of the PACE Advisory Committee (13-14 September).</p> <p>Discussions on the terms of reference for the mid-term evaluation started in July.</p> <p>Preparation of Year 2 work programme The preparation of the second year's work programme started on 16 February with a team meeting. The comments of the Lead Delegation were addressed in the final draft document that was forwarded to the EC on 16 March. The PCU received verbally the comments of the EC's services in Brussels in early May and revised the document again. This process and the accompanying delays necessitated three extensions of the first year's work programme and considerably disrupted implementation.</p> <p>Commissioned services and short-term consultancies Between 1 June and 31 August, the PCU and RCU Bamako had issued X service contracts for a range of services and studies. These included:</p> <p>Personnel changes These are summarized in the attached table. The topic is for discussion by the Committee.</p>	<p>The support that the PCU has expected and has been offered, namely a management consultancy and a backstopping mission did not materialize before 10 September 2001. Many of the problems that have impeded the Programme's implementation have not been resolved, with adverse consequences for PACE as a whole.</p> <p>The start of the second year's work programme was delayed by two months because of the need to accommodate comments from Brussels. This proved to be disruptive and the fragmented approach to planning has resulted in weaker coherence between the logical framework and the "indicators". It is proposed that a short-term consultant should be engaged to assist the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units to develop an appropriate M&E system. This is likely to entail intermittent support to ensure the correct adoption of the system.</p>

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
Monitoring and reporting	<p><i>"By end December 2001, the monitoring and reporting system developed for the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units will be adapted and transferred to the national components."</i></p> <p>Work on the development of a coherent monitoring and reporting system started in February when the work programme for the Common Services and PCU was being prepared. This was continued in March in Bamako with the development of milestones for each main activity. In May, in response to the comments of the EC, the system was revised.</p> <p>An outline of the PACE reporting requirements was presented to the two regional co-ordination meetings, and further detailed discussions took place at a meeting of the PCU and heads of units, immediately before the Eastern Africa Regional Co-ordination Meeting.</p> <p><u>The PACE Advisory Committee will discuss this subject at its fourth meeting.</u></p> <p>Annual report for 2000 A first draft of the report was completed by the end of March. The final draft was completed by the end of August.</p> <p>Half yearly report - Jan to June 2001 By mid-August, each unit of the Common Services had completed its half year report for this period. Copies were despatched by email to members of the PACE Advisory Committee before the end of August.</p>	

MAIN ACTIVITIES	REPORT ON ACTIVITIES	CONSTRAINTS & PROPOSED ACTIONS
<p>ing rights</p>	<p><i>"By end September 2001, the PACE PCU will have developed a technical and financial basis for reviewing the indicative allocations and applying the drawing rights."</i></p> <p>The PCU developed a draft proposal for the application of the "drawing rights" clause in the PACE programme. The proposal links the special conditions of the PACE programme's financing agreement, the M&E indicators and performance criteria.</p> <p>The subject will be discussed at the fourth meeting of the PACE Advisory Committee.</p>	

EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

The approach to the epidemiology component of the PACE programme has been to rely on each specialist to identify the needs within his area of responsibility and subsequent implementation of the activities necessitated by the needs identified. It must be admitted, however, that this has led to a somewhat fragmented approach and a lack of a common strategy. To overcome this a meeting of the PEU was held in Ouagadougou at the end of June 2001, to establish a commonality of approach and purpose. To that extent the meeting was useful but it also demonstrated that further consultation within the group is necessary to develop an integrated approach and common understanding of the problems we confront.

Pan-African Network for Epidemio-surveillance

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
1.1 Development of a strategy for the PEU	A strategy for the PEU was presented at the 3 rd Advisory Committee Meeting held in Addis Ababa. No objection to the strategy has been lodged.		
1.2 Establishment of a full personnel component for the PEU	The laboratory specialist seconded by IAEA took up his position on 4/06/01. With this appointment the PEU is fully staffed.	Frequent and effective communication between the three centres (Nairobi, Bamako & N'Djamena) is difficult and inefficient.	The PEU team has the potential to be a highly effective unit and therefore efforts towards team-building need to be intensified and supported.
1.3 First PEU Co-ordination Meeting held in Ougadougou	A two-day meeting in June enabled exchange of ideas between members of the PEU on principles and approaches. The results of the meeting were minuted	Not all members of the PEU attended. Unanimity on all issues was not achieved. Translation of documents from the harmonisation meeting delayed – translation services inefficient.	Further follow-up meetings of the PEU need to be arranged.
1.4 Development of a data-base of epidemio-surveillance capacities of PACE countries	Preparatory work on developing the format and content of the data-base was undertaken. This included appraisals undertaken in a number of countries including: Chad, Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Kenya, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo & Gabon.	Late access of countries to PACE funds limited activities.	Work to continue
1.5 Identification of an information management system for PACE and OAU-IBAR	Together with the Data Management Unit an outside consultant was identified to advise on the selection of an appropriate information management system (including epidemiological data) for the PACE programme, OAU-IBAR and PACE countries where appropriate.	It has proved difficult due to other commitments of the consultant and the appointment procedure required to have the consultant in place timeously.	

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>1.6 Promotion of the establishment of epidemio-surveillance networks for PACE</p>	<p>PEU staff spent time making contact with counterparts in various countries and discussed the development of PACE and achievement of the country objectives and overall goals. Visits to the following countries were made: Chad, CAR, igeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Burkina Faso, Togo and Guinee Conakry.</p> <p>Data on wildlife-associated issues (protected areas, census results, external funding) have been regularly updated through the members of the PACE wildlife network in West and Central Africa in 18 countries.</p>	<p>Many countries have specific problems: e.g. in Gabon and Togo there is poor linkage between National PACE coordination and field staff. Nigeria, has complex administrative arrangements involving many players and complex transboundary issues. In Ethiopia reporting channels between the Federal Government and Regional States responsible for border areas do not function well.</p> <p>Many countries lack objectives with respect to specific transboundary diseases (CBPP is a prime example) and therefore have no idea what surveillance data is required.</p>	<p>Addressing country-specific problems needs to continue with an emphasis on priority countries with multiple problems.</p> <p>For specific diseases such as CBPP, RVF and ASF more assistance needs to be provided in developing country-specific strategies so that surveillance activities can be designed to complement those strategies in order to ensure that PACE activities are sustainable in the longer term.</p>
	<p>Tanzanian PACE proposal was modified and updated to reflect the new situation after the incorporation of livestock into the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development. A planning workshop was held in which a new approach was developed within the PACE framework.</p> <p>Assistance was given to the compilation of PACE Sudan proposals. The document has two parts with very different administrative approaches for Khartoum and for the south.</p>	<p>A number of countries lack basic documentation.</p> <p>Country personnel involved are new to project management and require detailed assistance. Unfortunately, very little of the know-how and structures build up during PARC have been transferred to PACE.</p>	
<p>1.7 Training of national staff in the techniques of wildlife epidemio-surveillance</p>	<p>A training workshop was held in Niokolo Koba NP (Senegal) for the officers of the network: 19 vets and wildlife officers from 5 countries attended (Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea)</p>	<p>Four participants from Mali did not arrive at the workshop.</p>	

2. Eradication of Rinderpest

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>2.1 OIE Pathway: Strategies for PACE countries to progress</p>	<p>Consultation with various international organizations (OIE, GREP, IAEA) were undertaken in an effort to overcome erroneous assumptions with respect to the OIE Pathway for rinderpest in the planning of the PACE Programme. The matter was discussed with the PCU and management of OAU-IBAR. A discussion document has been drafted for the PACE Advisory Committee and solutions will be proposed at that meeting.</p>	<p>The problem was identified that many countries in Eastern and Central as well as some in West Africa will not be eligible to progress successfully down the OIE Pathway mainly as a result of open borders with countries presumed still to be infected with rinderpest.</p>	<p>The strategy for approaching rinderpest eradication in the PACE region will have to be re-evaluated. This needs to be done in co-operation with the OIE and GREP (FAO). Accommodation of a regional approach is essential.</p>
<p>2.2 Investigation of rinderpest reports and development of a strategy for the lineage 1 eco-zone</p>	<p>Several visits were made to Sudan and the bordering areas of Ethiopia to obtain base-line information in order to develop a strategy for rinderpest eradication for Sudan and to investigate reports of the disease in the Pibor area in cattle and wildlife dating from November 2000. This included sampling of wildlife from a key zone close to Pibor along the Ethiopian border. Rinderpest could not be confirmed but nevertheless</p>	<p>Difficulties in obtaining visas for entry into Sudan as well as permits to move around the country have caused frustrating delays and resulted in investigations that were far less effective than they could have been.</p> <p>A second difficulty is having specimens for rinderpest quickly and efficiently examined and the results made available. This is a major</p>	<p>It is recommended that efforts by OAU-IBAR to facilitate the acquisition of visas and permits for PACE personnel be redoubled.</p> <p>The problem of laboratory support for rinderpest in the PACE Programme is untenable at present and threatens the success of the Programme. A plan to counter this problem needs to be developed urgently and the problem also needs to be brought to the attention of the Advisory Committee.</p>
	<p>widespread vaccination was undertaken in Eastern Equatoria. A strategy for rinderpest was developed for southern Sudan by a consultative process and is now generally accepted by all role players. According to this plan routine vaccination against rinderpest in Sudan will cease by end June 2002.</p>	<p>constraint to both routine surveillance and outbreak investigation. It is a problem throughout the Eastern African region.</p>	

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>2.3 Surveillance in the lineage 2 eco-zone (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia)</p>	<p>In general progress in this region has been poor due to the fact that the PACE Somalia project is not yet functional. Further analysis of wildlife data has enabled –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disease prevalence statistics to be estimated in various non domestic species; hence improved definition of sampling protocols; • wildlife data and information from non-PACE sources has improved understanding of cattle movements originating in Somalia. This data is useful for predicting likely routes for the spread of infection; • a survey of the Oroma pastoralist zone in West Tana district to gather PRA style information in relation to mainly RP outbreaks was initiated between OAU-IBAR/KWS and the Vet Department. 	<p>The delay in the EU Somalia Unit and affiliated NGOs being able to become operational on the ground has resulted in the lack of progress.</p> <p>Kenya's strategy for eradicating rinderpest in the eastern part of the country is incompatible with the OIE Pathway.</p>	<p>Development of improved strategies for countries in this eco-zone are necessary and this task needs to be tackled urgently. However, effective progress will depend on a regional approach to rinderpest eradication being agreed at the international level.</p>
<p>2.4 Evaluation of wildlife involvement in the cordon sanitaire</p>	<p>A capture operation involving wildlife was undertaken in the Cordon Sanitaire (Tchad and CAR) - 70 animals (22 buffalo) were sampled. Ten sera were obtained from legally hunted animals in Tchad. Analyses are pending from these samples at CIRAD Montpellier. The results will contribute to the development of the strategy in the cordon.</p>	<p>No results have been received to date</p> <p>Lack of motivation of national laboratory staff to obtain results from stocks of sera.</p> <p>The limited availability of drugs for immobilisation limits the number of interventions</p>	<p>Wait for the results from the work in the cordon sanitaire before finalising the strategy.</p>

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
2.5 Emergency vaccine stocks	The PEU obtained quotes from 5 vaccine producers for the supply of 500 000 doses of heat stable rinderpest vaccine and proposed a storage and distribution strategy to the PCU that was accepted. The contract was awarded to the Botswana Vaccine Institute.		As soon as the emergency stock of vaccine is officially in place the fact should be publicized because this will provide assurance to countries that are in the process of discontinuing rinderpest vaccination
2.6 Fund for rinderpest emergencies	The PEU made presentations to the PCU on ways of rendering the agreement between the OIE and EC for the management of the fund more practical. These were accepted by the PCU and further negotiations with the OIE will be conducted in Nairobi in September.	The provisions of the agreement between the EC and the OIE for the management of the emergency fund excludes access to some of the countries most likely to encounter a rinderpest emergency	Negotiations with the OIE to be held in September need to be carefully planned.
2.7 Evaluation of the rinderpest status in Western and Central African countries (Chad, CAR, Cameroon and Nigeria)	In each country visited the OIE procedures for rinderpest were discussed.	Operations in Cameroon and Nigeria are pending finance from Nairobi under workplan 2 The 2 nd year work programme has not been put in place according to planned dates and this will delay operations for a year.	Improve the efficiency and timeliness of administration and finance for PACE
2.8 Emergency preparedness plans for rinderpest	Discussions on the requirements for emergency plans were held with the PACE teams of Chad, CAR, Cameroon and Nigeria. Emergency plans of Uganda and Ethiopia were reviewed and improvements suggested to Ethiopia. Follow up of the Ugandan plan will be done during the next country visit.	The FAO/EMPRES guidelines for emergency preparedness planning are difficult for developing countries to follow and there is a need for more practical guidelines for PACE to be devised.	A workshop (perhaps 2 – one in French and the other English) need to be arranged by the PEU to provide practical guidance and enable discussion on the development of emergency plans.

3. Strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
3.1 CBPP	<p>Consultations on various aspects of the disease were held with PACE and outside experts and a plan devised to appoint a consultant to help develop a modelling approach to devise basic epidemiological parameters so that scientifically-based strategies for CBPP control can be developed.</p>	<p>There is considerable confusion in almost all countries over what the strategy towards CBPP should be. Because there is no strategy the surveillance that needs to be carried out is unclear.</p>	<p>A workshop for the countries in Eastern Africa has been proposed for mid November to be held in Addis Ababa. This should be supported. If successful, a similar workshop should be held in West & Central Africa.</p>
3.2 RVF	<p>A seminar on RVF was held in Dakar.</p> <p>Warthog sera obtained in West African endemic zones for RVF were tested and some positive results obtained.</p>	<p>All results are not as yet available.</p>	
3.3 ASF	<p>ASF was discussed in Ougadougou with representatives of concerned countries and the need for a regional workshop agreed.</p> <p>Sera from warthog were obtained from endemic zones for ASF. Results indicate negative populations so far.</p>	<p>All results are not as yet available.</p>	
3.4 other diseases	<p>PEU had input into disease problems affecting wildlife in Ngorongoro, Tanzania. The syndrome was associated with extreme climatic conditions causing mortalities in at least 3 species from 3 animal orders. The aetiology is enigmatic but may involve piroplasms and a morbillivirus.</p> <p>Wildlife sera collected from West and Central Africa were tested for antibodies against PPR and trypanosomosis. The results are not yet available.</p>		

2.4.1 Conclusions Rrelating to Technical Activities

The important aspects that will determine the success or otherwise of the epidemiological component of the PACE Programme have been addressed. Despite some fundamental difficulties satisfactory progress was made bearing in mind the limitations posed by the fact that most PACE countries still did not have access to PACE funding in the period under review.

ECONOMICS UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

ECONOMICS UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

Economic analysis of animal diseases and their control helps policy and decision-makers to set priorities, design more effective control programs, allocate resources more efficiently and distribute benefits equitably among potential beneficiaries. The mission of the Economics Unit is to develop and provide information on animal health economics that can be used to improve decision-making in animal disease control at the individual, national and regional levels. The unit's strategy consists of conducting socio-economic studies; helping to build national capacity to undertake economic studies; and helping to influence decision-making at national and regional levels.

As modified during the PACE Strategy Development Workshop held in Machakos in October 2000, the Economics Unit had the responsibility during the first year of the program to: (i) carry out socio-economic studies of priority animal diseases; (ii) support the development of expertise in the economics of animal health; (iii) assess the ability of national governments to make financial contributions to PACE; (iv) commission complementary socio-economic studies of importance; and (v) assist countries to get their PACE programs started.

2. TECHNICAL REPORT

Assessment of national government funding levels: To assess the ability of governments to contribute toward animal disease control and inform decision-making at national and regional levels, the Economics Unit made visits to a sample of six countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda) during the later part of 2000. Information was gathered on government budgetary allocations to livestock and animal health. The information was analyzed to provide a valuable insight into the magnitude of the budgetary provisions availed by governments and a background report was prepared. The results revealed that inadequate government financing and/or poor resource allocation to livestock and animal health services were directly linked to non-sustainability and therefore the poor performance of livestock in those countries.

The report recommended that to sustain the activities of PACE after donor funds cease, it is essential that pressure be put on governments for them to show greater commitment to disease control through a gradual increase in their financial resources to the program.

By providing the essential estimates required to judge the capability and willingness of governments to finance animal health services, the information contained in the background paper was used to develop a framework on how governments could contribute toward a sustainable epidemio-surveillance system.

Cost analysis of disease surveillance: Safeguarding the achievements of PARC through the establishment of a sustainable epidemio-surveillance system is a fundamental part of PACE. Maintaining such a system will require regular provision of adequate financial and human resources by national governments. Most governments unfortunately, do not

know how much it would cost them to sustain the system, let alone what benefits to expect from their investments. To guide the decisions of national governments on their resource commitments to epizootic disease control, a study of the economics of epidemio-surveillance was initiated in June 2001. The economic study required the skills of an epidemiological modeller to simulate epidemiological parameter values for use in the economic model. A detailed outline of the study was prepared and a consultant was identified to model the epidemiology of rinderpest in Ethiopia as an entry point into the determination of the costs and benefits of a surveillance system. The terms of reference and a short-term contract for the consultancy were prepared. At the end of the period under review, negotiations were still on-going with the consultant. The study will continue during the second half of the year.

Socio-economic studies of priority animal diseases: Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is one of the priority diseases identified in the PACE program and therefore a major focus of activity for the program. However, the program and its donors do not know what the impact of the disease is, particularly in endemic situations. The benefits that could be derived if alternative control strategies were to be put in place are equally unknown.

In March 2001, literature on the economics of CBPP was reviewed by the Economics Unit. The exercise revealed that there is still inadequate data on certain epidemiological parameters required for economic analysis. Based on this void, a series of in-depth background studies in selected countries considered to be endemic to CBPP was planned. Visits were made to Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to identify national consultants to whom the in-country studies could be commissioned. Terms of Reference and short-term contracts for the studies were developed and communicated to the consultants. The studies did not begin owing to delays experienced in the approval of the PACE Second Year Work Plan and Cost Estimates.

Transfer of rinderpest economic impact assessment model: Building national and regional capacities for economic impact assessment of animal diseases is a major activity of the Economics Unit. Capacity is to be enhanced through training of national staff and transferring existing methods of economic impact assessment to them. During PARC an economic model for rinderpest was developed together with its accompanying user manual. During the period under review, field visits were made to Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to assess the training needs of these countries in economic impact assessment. The training requirements and modalities were discussed with national PACE Coordinators. However, delays were experienced in the training because some of the countries had not yet received funding for PACE.

Participation in meetings and Conferences: A total of four international and local meetings were attended during the first half of 2001. These were:

- Third PACE Advisory Committee Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. January 17 - 19, 2001. Strategy of the Economics Unit presented.

- PACE harmonization meeting between the headquarters and the co-ordination office for West and Central Africa in Bamako, Mali. March 19 - 21, 2001. Economics Unit's plans for year 2 of PACE implementation presented.
- Pastoral Livelihood Program meeting on cross-border trade research and implications on food security in the Greater Horn of Africa held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Resource person.
- First PACE co-ordination meeting for West and Central Africa in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. June 26 - 29, 2001. Presented paper on national government contribution.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDA-TIONS
eds assessment in a number of	More focussed PACE national project proposals incorporating the training needs in economics	PACE National projects not yet received financial resources	Training needs assessment should be finalized for all PACE member countries.
id preparation of CBPP r background studies in CBPP ormation generation for the onomic assessment of CBPP.	Contacts established and initial contracts prepared	Contracts delayed because they had to await the approval of the second workplan and cost estimate	The contracts should be commissioned as soon as funds are available in order to allow the assessment of the economic impact of CBPP
contacts, preparation of d notes for the national kshops on the transfer of the conomic model to PACE jects.	Contacts made and materials prepared	This activity had to wait the approval of the PACE Common Services second year WPCE	Countries should be facilitated to allow timely flow of funds so as not to affect implementation of planned activities.
1 of the previous work of ne implications of new rules ons introduced under the estock trade in Africa.	Literature review on-going and a draft preliminary report already prepared	Data on the status of livestock trade and marketing in Africa is scanty	Establish links with the Global trade analysis group and keep abreast with developments in latest rounds of negotiations under WTO.
of PACE National projects econd year workplans and es.	Global and national project plans evaluated as they were received from PACE member countries.	First year and second year workplans and cost estimates continue to be received at PCU on different times	Countries should be assisted to finalize their global and annual workplans within the minimum time possible.

COMMUNICATION UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

COMMUNICATION UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

OVERALL APPROACH

During the six months under review, the Bamako-based Communications Technical Assistant left PACE and no replacement had been appointed by the end of the reporting period. The end-of-term report filed on the TA's departure in March covers the work done in the first half of the review period in the West and Central Africa Regional Coordination Office and is therefore confined in scope to work done in and from the Nairobi centre during the period January through June 2001. A first newformat edition of a relaunched PACE Bulletin, a stock brochure and poster handout providing generic information about PACE and the initial commissioning of a 10-12 minute promotional video on PACE in both programme languages.

At country level, travelling assignments to Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda were undertaken as part of the process of assessing and advising on communications needs at country and local levels. A number of meetings and workshops were also attended, including a communications workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, organised by the counterpart PACE Communications Expert, and a CAPE networking workshop in Shaba Reserve, Kenya, which resulted in agreement on an online forum for animal health NGOs around East Africa. A pair of communications strategy workshops for communications officers in National Units of PACE was set up for both major PACE subregions and will be operationalised in late 2001.

1.1. THRUSTS ADDRESSED

The second work plan includes the following mandate, which also broadly reflects the strategic balance of work undertaken in the review period:

- Build the profile and 'brand image' of PACE and its concerns in the eyes of external stakeholders, including the donor and policymaker communities and the international media (this strand of work is expected to absorb up to 15% of overall Unit effort)
- Aggregate and share the experiences of PACE national projects to ensure that lessons are learned and collective knowledge and expertise made available throughout the PACE network (some 25% of effort to be expended on such knowledge management)
- Directly counsel, monitor and encourage the communications initiatives of all PACE national units (these activities expected to comprise at least 45% of the Unit's effort)
- Build an appropriate infrastructure and necessary capacity in the PACE regional Centres and – for the longer term – at IBAR (around 15% of the Unit's work effort).

The relaunch of the newsletter (formerly PACE NEWSLETTER) as PACE BULLETIN to enable bilingual issue without a name change, was set in motion and the first issue is due out in August 2001.

At national level, visits were paid by Communications Unit professionals to assist national unit communications specialists in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda in their efforts to plan and deliver appropriate and effective communications campaigns in pursuit of public awareness of disease control, privatisation and other key concerns of PACE. Later in the review period a special mission went to Addis Ababa to help the PACE national unit's Communications and Privatisation Officers revise and upgrade their draft workplans.

In pursuit of the logframe objective of catalysing the establishment and development of new partnerships between OAU-IBAR and other parties for technical and other purposes, the Unit was instrumental in setting up links between OAU-IBAR, FITCA and the UNEP Regional Office for Africa which resulted in agreement to work towards a joint UNEP-OAU-WHO position on linkages between human and health and a joint ROA-IBAR position on environment, poverty and animal health linkages, to be incorporated into preparatory texts for the Johannesburg ten-year follow up session to the Rio Earth Summit, which is due to take place in September 2002.

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

At the regional coordination level, progress was made towards upgrading the physical plant and facilities of the PACE Nairobi Communications Unit workplace, in preparation for a further phase of work to provide (within that space) the basis for an Animal Health Reference Centre for Africa. A custom-designed space layout was planned and operationalised during the period under review and cost quotations were obtained for digitising and cataloguing the archive of videotapes and slide transparencies inherited from the PARC programme. Only the repeated delays in endorsement of the Year Two workplan and cost estimate stalled action on this front.

Similar difficulties surrounded steps to develop a web presence and ITC platform for PACE on the regional and international communications horizons. Partly to resolve varying views on this score, approval was granted to RWA/Aggrer to appoint a short-term ITC and knowledge management expert consultant to visit both regional units and recommend a way forward.

In terms of human resource capacity, the PACE Communications Unit team was strengthened by the recruitment of an Information Assistant with a strong track record in writing and editing, using funds provided for this new post by the UK Department for International Development.

A major effort was made to bring the Unit's own communications infrastructure and equipment up to scratch.

ANALYSYS OF COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Appoint and deploy term advisors and consultants (STCs) to the capacity of OAU-IBAR to fulfil its mandate</p> <p>Establish and rationalise a bilingual reference resource base in key aspects of PACE</p>	<p>Negotiated terms with ILRI to supply two experienced library managers to evaluate OAU-IBAR library and documentation facilities and to recommend ways and means to combine improved facilities with a planned PACE Animal Health Reference Centre (real and online)</p> <p>Submitted 18 recommendations to PACE on bilingual communications</p>	<p>Funding from PACE imprest account under the line allocated for developing an Animal Health Reference Centre for Africa may not be forthcoming. Tender may be required to satisfy fiscal rules, causing further delay to this project</p> <p>Recommendations not circulated or tabled at Coordination Meetings</p>	<p>Clearly link development of Animal Health Reference Centre with improvement of IBAR library/documentation facilities. Split ToRs into two sub-contracts worth under Euros2500 each to forego tender rules.</p> <p>Circulate and table recommendations at upcoming Advisory Committee and Coordination sessions</p>
<p>Appropriate communication works and data management systems for PACE OAU-IBAR defined.</p> <p>Workplan Result 8.1 also Results 8.2-8.8 PACE logframe 1f)</p>	<p>Terms of reference established and agreed for STC to be mobilised to advise on web presence and related online services for PACE, in harness with technical IM consultancy raised by DMU/FAO for September 2001</p>	<p>RWA/Agrer await formal request from PACE/IBAR to recruit STC.</p> <p>HR to develop, register, maintain an online presence is weak, and awareness of input involved low.</p> <p>Serious connectivity and bandwidth problems in many sectors of PACE regional and national IT networks.</p> <p>Lack of understanding of the links and differences between data and knowledge management activities</p>	<p>IBAR should formally request RWA/Agrer to mobilise STC on basis of agreed ToRs</p> <p>Joint consultants' report should be used as basis for major fundraising effort to create sufficient infrastructure and HR capacity to fulfil recommendations regarding ICT need</p> <p>Potential uses of fax modem and HF radio links to bridge connectivity gaps should be explored in the joint STC report in depth</p> <p>Commission study into need for a bank of decision support and problem solving information for vet and non-vet stakeholders</p>

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Assist member states compile proposals for funding and participate in proposal approval processes</p>	<p>Assisted Communications Officer of PACE Ghana to secure additional funding from EU delegation/NAO to cover costs unprovided for in budget</p> <p>Assisted PACE Ethiopia CO to revise communications workplan in line with actual human and financial resources</p>	<p>Lack of cross-referencing between items listed as activities or outputs in national plans, and CE budget provision for printing costs and other actual capital expenditures.</p> <p>Notional postings pledged by host ministry to assist communications teamwork not in fact expected to materialise, yet tasks, budget and equipment are allocated to them.</p>	<p>Realistic cost calculations of information output (including comparative quotes from commercial printers and other suppliers) should be insisted on from the earliest stages of marshalling national communications workplans and cost estimates.</p> <p>At the initial stage of workplan and budget efforts curbs should be set on any unsecured pledges of manpower or other resources from host ministries or agencies. HR assumptions must be limited to actual resource in hand plus outsourced facilities</p>
<p>Regularly produce and circulate/distribute a newsletter on PACE related activities</p>	<p>First issue in new series of a PACE Bulletin made ready for re-launch in August 2001. Mailing list expanded from 200 to over 2000 addresses</p>	<p>Resistance to raising frequency of issue (to monthly, as requested by most unit heads) and ensuring safe production pipeline by outsourcing</p>	<p>Commission short term consultancy to review cost effectiveness of in-house vs outsourced packages and to recommend mailing-list development steps and online and language versioning opportunities</p>
<p>Advise and catalyse partnerships with other entities for technical, PR and financial purposes</p>	<p>Contact with DFID led to allocation of GBP50,000 to fund new Information Assistant post in Unit for five years.</p> <p>Contact with UNEP led to moves to establish joint IBAR-WHO position on linkages between human and animal health and UNEP-IBAR-FITCA joint position on environment, poverty and health (including animal health) for upcoming WSSD summit in 2002</p> <p>Contact with BBC East and Central Africa correspondent led to major radio coverage of CAPE events</p>		

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Advise OAU-IBAR future direction for CE</p>	<p>Steered communication component of 2001-2002 workplan and cost estimate to completion and approval</p>	<p>Long delay caused by lack of a 'one-stop' approval process for forward planning (five months)</p>	<p>Streamline consultation and approval processes and enable real and transparent delegation of communication decision making to communicators</p>
<p>Assess activities, resources and financial resources necessary for other countries to participate in PACE etc.</p>	<p>Missions to Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda undertaken by Communications Unit for this purpose (full reports on file)</p> <p>Communications Training Workshop for 29 trainees conducted in Ethiopia</p> <p>Sub-regional Communications Strategy Workshops organised for East and West/Central Africa during 2001</p>	<p>Travel and transport difficulties (notably in West Africa) curtailed wider coverage of PACE countries</p> <p>Lack of monitoring and evaluation follow-up to assess impact of this activity and improve future impact</p> <p>Charging of participation and travel costs difficult in case of countries whose budgets are not approved</p>	<p>Review travel and transport arrangements and procedures, including OAU <i>laissez passer</i> and regional travel facilitation from Bamako office</p> <p>Institute regular monitoring and evaluation follow up meetings for a selection of trainees a year after training events (this was arranged for Ethiopia)</p> <p>Seek ways to spread these costs between the PACE imprest budget and national budgets on the grounds that the purpose is strategic and central</p>
<p>Facilitate intensified public awareness campaigns in selected areas</p>	<p>Advised on disease reporting public awareness campaigns for Ethiopia, Ghana and several other countries.</p>	<p>Tendency to tackle task on broad countrywide basis, incurring costs that are prohibitively high for radio, press etc multilingual campaigns</p>	<p>Focus awareness activities on areas and language groups at highest risk of spread of epizootic diseases, then extend elsewhere as finances permit, learning lessons <i>en route</i>.</p>

1.4.1 CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO COMMUNICATION TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The onset of communications activities was curtailed by several factors, including:

- Delays in filling the vacant PACE Bamako Communication TA post
- Delays in approving approaches, plans and budgets for key outputs
- Weak liaison between Regional Centres and Units within Centres.

At the end of the period under review, the Communications Units in Nairobi and Bamako had substantially improved their operational capacity in terms of standards of office infrastructure and equipment, including Internet-based networking facilities. Human resources were boosted in some areas.

*COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH AND
PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY ACTIVITY REPORT*

ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH AND PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
1 CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.	1.1 All countries within project ecosystems cease RP vaccination and advance along OIE pathway by 2004.	5/9 countries in CAPE ecosystems still vaccinating. Major progress in East & West Nile Ecosystems with shift to active surveillance strategy to be implemented end 2001, plus development of surveillance extension materials.	CAPE supported strategy shift in Nile ecosystems via participatory disease searching, modeling disease/virus dynamics and presenting findings to PACE, GREP, Operation Lifeline Sudan and Government of Sudan. In other ecosystems, vaccination is mainly in border areas. CAPE is working with PACE Epidemiology Unit to promote transboundary, harmonised approaches
	1.2 Increased quality, affordability and accessibility (by participatively evolved indicators) of CAH services in areas of CAPE activity by 2004	Good progress with emerging inventory of CAH activities regionally, against which the service delivery indicators in this OVI will be measured. Numerous proposals for field activities have been processed.	Networking and database development activities have been intensive and productive so far. Large number of proposals from field partners have been assessed; those supported by CAPE include monitoring of quality, accessibility and affordability
2 Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies and internal and external institutional reform strengthened.	2.1 OAU-IBAR policy on livestock related issues affecting the livelihoods of poor pastoralists documented by 2002	Limited progress	Progress related to delayed recruitment of a Pastoral Policy Adviser within IBAR, with USAID funding
	2.2 OAU-IBAR senior management agree to institutional change workplan by 2002	Limited progress	Relationship between IBAR and OAU still subject to OAU review; TOR for Organisational Change consultant drafted but agreement with IBAR still sought. Target is for consultant to complete organisational analysis with IBAR by end October 2001

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
	2.3 Policy change attributed to IBAR occurs	No progress	
3 Knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up CAH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders.	3.1 Information compiled/ researched and published that can effectively be used to inform decision makers on pro-poor policies and improved practice and scaling up of CAH	Moderate progress, with 1 key publication produced and another in press. Various reports completed and ready for dissemination - see attached list	CAPE participated in numerous meetings, workshops and technical consultations - see attached list. Dissemination of publications planned for 3rd quarter. Some delay as Information Assistant not yet recruited. Impact assessment work has been planned.
	3.2 Specific response articulated by people and organisations to information distributed by OAU/IBAR collated and analysed by 2003.	Limited progress	Informal responses have been positive but formal method for obtaining stakeholder views on value of publications to be defined in 3rd quarter
4 Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active.	4.1 Commitment to policy/legislation changes in place incorporating CAPE inputs in 6 ecosystems by 2004.	Good progress with countries in all CAPE ecosystems articulating commitment to change. Action initiated in Kenya, Uganda and Eritrea.	Numerous policy and legislation-related proposals are currently under review by CAPE. Note that various policy reform activities were already in progress when CAPE started. The strategy is therefore to support, add value to and further develop these activities according to individual country situations
	4.2 The majority of governments in the GHA adopt proven and sustainable community-based animal health (CAH) systems by 2004	Good progress with countries in all CAPE ecosystems articulating commitment to improving sustainability	Field testing of privatised and vet-supervised CAH underway in northern Kenya; links developed with similar systems in Ethiopia and Uganda. Regionally, strong interest from SVS and vet schools to research & address sustainability issues with CAPE support.

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
	4.3 Key international agencies incorporate CAH approaches by 2004.	Limited progress.	CAH accepted by IBAR & FAO/EMPRES. Key requirement is to improve understanding of CAH in the OIE
	4.4 OIE recognises disease surveillance information collected by vet supervised CAHWs by 2004.	Limited progress	Strategy for engaging OIE on this issue currently being defined by CAPE and PACE Epidemiology Unit

*VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATISATION
UNIT REPORT*

TIVITY REPORT OF THE VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION UNIT

ult 1 Capabilities of OAU/IBAR to fulfil its mandate as a Centre of Excellence in the management of animal resources are strengthened

ACTIVITIES	
<p>Assist member states to compile proposals for funding and participate mechanisms to approve proposals</p> <p>Activity 0: Assess the privatisation proposal and cost estimate in PACE national proposals</p> <p>Activity 0.0.: plan duty missions for countries whose proposals have not yet accepted</p>	<p>A mission has been conducted in January in Cameroon. (See mission report in annex)</p>
<p>Contribute to improvement of vision of OAU/IBAR and advise on organization structure and budgets to sustain programme impacts</p> <p>Activity 1: Collect the information from OIE, FAO and World Bank headquarters about the role of private vets and paravets in national veterinary networks</p> <p>Activity 1.1.: <i>meet the Director of OIE in Paris</i></p> <p>Activity 1.2.: <i>contact FAO and WB officers involved in privatisation policy</i></p>	<p>Our proposal of mission to attend the OIE meeting in Paris has been bounced by the Coordination. Therefore we could not attend also an important meeting about privatisation of veterinary services in Africa gathering World Bank, FAO, OIE, French cooperation, DFID, GTZ and other bilateral cooperation agencies in Paris.</p> <p>FAO and WB officers have been contacted, either by mail (Dr Cheneau), either by direct meeting (Dr Gauthier in Arusha OIE meeting) but for the moment we have not been able to advance further in an exchange discussion with those institutions about their privatization policy.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Write down a new proposal for privatisation policy.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.: <i>write down a policy for privatisation (OAU headquarters)</i></p>	<p>A document about privatization policy and strategy has been prepared to be presented to the West African Coordination meeting. This document should be the basis of the privatization strategy recommended by IBAR. See in annex this document.</p>
<p>Establish and operationalize a bilingual reference resource base (electronic and paper) on all key aspects of the programme e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputable animal health resource persons • Potential associates/collaborators on specific issues/activities <p>Assorted animal health issues</p> <p>Activity 3: Produce guidelines for national veterinary legislations.</p>	<p>It was not possible to implement this activity because the two missions we intended to organize in Niger (where is the OHADA office) has been cancelled cause of flights problems.</p>

ACTIVITIES	
Activity 3.1.: meet the management and resources persons of OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique).	
Activity 3.2. : meet the French Veterinary Board Chairman and Lawyer in ;	Our proposal of mission to attend the OIE meeting in Paris has been bounced by the Coordination. The appointment that has been taken with the FVBC in Paris has been cancelled.
Activity 3.3.: meet the English Veterinary Board Chairman and Lawyer in lon	Cf. above: same reason.
Activity 4: Produce guidelines for restructuring national veterinary services.	This activity is still in process.
Activity 4.1.: write down guidelines for restructuring national veterinary services according to the integration of private vets in sanitary tasks.	
Activity 5: Produce articles about privatisation.	
Activity 5.1.: write down articles on privatisation in IBAR headquarters	One article will be published in the PACE bulletin.
Advise and catalyse establishment and development of partnerships between OAU/IBAR and other parties for technical, P.R. and financial issues Activity 7: Favour partnerships between IBAR and other parties.	During missions in Ethiopia and Cameroon, people from French cooperation, French development agency or Belgium cooperation have been met. People from FAO and ILRI have been met in Ethiopia. Banks directors have been met in Cameroon.
<i>Activity 7.1.: taking contacts with other parties (duty missions and PR in obi)</i>	
Advise OAU/IBAR on future direction for PACE Programme and assist identification of potential financiers of a related or future phase Activity 8: Advise OAU/IBAR on future direction of PACE.	
<i>Activity 8.1.: according to the results of PACE, adapt the previous policy AU for privatisation and harmonization of veterinary legislation</i>	c.f. subactivity 2.1.

Opportunities have been created to increase the capabilities of livestock owners, public and private animal health workers to work in synergy at national levels

ACTIVITIES	
<p>Assess activities, approaches and financial resources necessary for member countries to participate in PACE and to sustain the programme's relevant impacts and urge national level authorities to provide the resources on a timely basis</p> <p>Activity 9: help countries in creating a sustainable privatisation process.</p>	<p>Four countries have been advised in this sense during duty missions: Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania and Ethiopia (see mission reports in annex).</p>
<p><i>Activity 9.1.: Supporting countries in designing and implementing their privatisation policy and process (duty missions and email consultation service)</i></p>	
<p>Support stakeholder analysis of current policy and legislation affecting delivery of animal health services in pastoral areas.</p> <p>Activity 10: promote participatory approach for establishing animal health centres.</p>	<p>This has been promoted in Tanzania, Ghana and Ethiopia (c.f. mission reports).</p>
<p><i>Activity 10.1.: promote national workshops led by national privatisation workers (duty mission)</i></p>	
<p>Advise national authorities to adopt policies, which promote complementary work between public and private animal health workers through various approaches e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations of good practices • Exposure to appropriate models <p>Activity 11: favour the adoption of policies promoting complementarity between public and private services.</p>	
<p><i>Activity 11.1.: promote the adoption of sanitary mandates (duty mission)</i></p>	<p>This has been promoted in Cameroon, Tanzania and Ghana.</p>
<p><i>Activity 11.2.: promote the development of CBAHW</i></p>	<p>This promotion is included in the proposal of privatisation policy presented to the west and central African coordination meeting. This proposal will also be presented to the next coordination meeting for east African countries. However, the activities of CAPE sub-unit are very important on this topic in the latter countries, and it appears not necessary to duplicate this promotion through the VLPU sub-unit.</p>

ACTIVITIES

<p>Advise on national priorities to review legal framework for private veterinary practice and organization and regulation of drug distribution Activity 12: Assess the legal framework.</p>	<p>The legislation of Cameroon has been audited and is properly developed to favour the introduction of a private sector. Tanzania, Ethiopia and Ghana's legislation have not been completely assessed but from a quick view, they are not able to guarantee a good flourishing of the privatisation process.</p>
<p><i>Activity 12.1.: auditing the national veterinary legislation</i></p>	
<p>Activity 13: Diffuse information.</p>	<p>This activity has not yet been completely implemented. The francophone model is nevertheless available and waiting for its printing on a CD rom.</p>
<p><i>Activity 13.1.: broadcast information on veterinary legislation (with regional national communication units)</i></p>	
<p>Urge and assist tertiary training institutions to review curricula in favour of producing graduates who can work in integrated approaches and who aspire to self-employment, and facilitate counselling of graduates accordingly</p>	
<p>Activity 14: Assess the curricula of veterinary schools and universities and propose amendments in order to adapt them to the reality of private practice.</p>	<p>This activity has not been started.</p>
<p><i>Activity 14.1.: Assess curricula of veterinary schools</i></p>	
<p><i>Activity 14.1.: Assess curricula of veterinary schools</i></p>	<p>Id</p>
<p>Continue to encourage formation of professional associations of animal health workers (integrated livestock and wildlife) Activity 15: Promote the CBAHW</p>	<p>in many countries during different occasions: collaboration with CAPE unit, meetings with other cooperation actors (French cooperation or NGOs as VSF, UNA, Terra Nova), workshops or missions Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana and Mali.</p>
<p><i>Activity 15.1.: Assess the existing CBAHW or assimilate</i></p>	
<p>Continue to encourage formation of professional associations of animal health workers (integrated livestock and wildlife) Activity 15: Promote the CBAHW</p>	<p>The implication of CAHW in national AH networks has been identified in many countries during different occasions: collaboration with CAPE unit, meetings with other cooperation actors (French cooperation or NGOs as VSF, UNA, Terra Nova), workshops or missions Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana and Mali.</p>
<p><i>Activity 15.1.: Assess the existing CBAHW or assimilate</i></p>	

Result 3 Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance is effectively functioning

ACTIVITIES

Encourage routine exchange of information between neighbouring states and organize periodic forums to share knowledge and experiences

Activity 20: Promote the cross-boundaries communication between the veterinary associations

Activity 20.1.: Advice and reinforce veterinary associations.

Veterinary associations have been visited during duty missions in Cameroon, Ghana and Ethiopia.

ACTIVITIES	
<i>activity 0.2.: meet all the DVS, PACE coordinators and privatisation officers from the different countries that have been accepted.</i>	During this first half year, these responsible have been met during duty missions in Cameroon, Tanzania, Ghana and Ethiopia. During the coordination mission for West Africa, people responsible from Mali have also been met. In Arusha OIE meeting, DVS from many countries has been also met. During CAPE launching workshop, and coordination meeting from West and Central African countries, many DVS, PACE coordinators and privatisation officers have also been met. In final, at least one representative of each country has already been met, except RDC and RCA.
<i>activity 0.3.: create and send a questionnaire about privatisation current situation</i>	This questionnaire has been now sent (with difficulties of communication) to every countries (see the French and English versions of the questionnaire in annex).
<i>activity 0.4.: analyze data extracted from the questionnaire</i>	13 countries have replied and the data analyse is in process.
<i>activity 0.6.: Writing down a reflection document about the privatisation its issues, consultable through the PACE network provider (if available), re the different countries could be able to find some guidelines for their privatisation scheme.</i>	During the Western and Central African coordination meeting, a presentation has been made about "Proposals for a re-organisation of national animal health networks in Africa". This presentation has been extracted from a larger document whose hard copy has been distributed to every country present to this meeting.
<i>activity 0.7.: preparation of regional workshop</i>	Regional workshop should be prepared in close collaboration with the CAPE sub-unit, as long as the VLPSU has no proper budget to implement those workshops. For the moment, nothing has been done in this direction.
<i>activity 0.8.: implementation of regional workshop</i>	i.d.
<i>activity 0.9.: attend to the PACE steering committee</i>	We have attended to this SC in Addis Ababa in January and have made a presentation of the strategy proposed for the VLPSU. (see document in annex 8).
<i>activity 0.10.: attend to OIE international meetings</i>	Two meetings were foreseen: the African OIE meeting in January in Arusha, and the global OIE meeting in May in Paris. We have attended to the Arusha meeting and have briefly met at this occasion the new director of OIE. We could not attend to the global meeting (see sub-activity 1.1.).

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
<p>CAH delivery systems capable of zoonotic disease surveillance and disease control established (or improved) in key ecosystems and major CAPE working areas.</p>	<p>1.1 All countries within project ecosystems cease RP vaccination and advance along OIE pathway by 2004.</p>	<p>5/9 countries in CAPE ecosystems still vaccinating. Major progress in East & West Nile Ecosystems with shift to active surveillance strategy to be implemented end 2001, plus development of surveillance extension materials.</p>	<p>CAPE supported strategy shift in Nile ecosystems via participatory disease searching, modeling disease/virus dynamics and presenting findings to PACE, GREP, Operation Lifeline Sudan and Government of Sudan. In other ecosystems, vaccination is mainly in border areas. CAPE is working with PACE Epidemiology Unit to promote transboundary, harmonised approaches</p>
	<p>1.2 Increased quality, affordability and accessibility (by participatively evolved indicators) of CAH services in areas of CAPE activity by 2004</p>	<p>Good progress with emerging inventory of CAH activities regionally, against which the service delivery indicators in this OVI will be measured. Numerous proposals for field activities have been processed.</p>	<p>Networking and database development activities have been intensive and productive so far. Large number of proposals from field partners have been assessed; those supported by CAPE include monitoring of quality, accessibility and affordability</p>
<p>Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies and regional and external institutional reform strengthened.</p>	<p>2.1 OAU-IBAR policy on livestock related issues affecting the livelihoods of poor pastoralists documented by 2002</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Progress related to delayed recruitment of a Pastoral Policy Adviser within IBAR, with USAID funding</p>
<p>x</p>	<p>2.2 OAU-IBAR senior management agree to institutional change workplan by 2002</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Relationship between IBAR and OAU still subject to OAU review; TOR for Organisational Change consultant</p>
			<p>drafted but agreement with IBAR still sought. Target is for consultant to complete organisational analysis with IBAR by end October 2001</p>
	<p>2.3 Policy change attributed to IBAR occurs</p>	<p>No progress</p>	

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
<p>knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up CAH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders.</p>	<p>3.1 Information compiled/researched and published that can effectively be used to inform decision makers on pro-poor policies and improved practice and scaling up of CAH</p>	<p>Moderate progress, with 1 key publication produced and another in press. Various reports completed and ready for dissemination - see attached list</p>	<p>CAPE participated in numerous meetings, workshops and technical consultations - see attached list. Dissemination of publications planned for 3rd quarter. Some delay as Information Assistant not yet recruited. Impact assessment work has been planned.</p>
	<p>3.2 Specific response articulated by people and organisations to information distributed by OAU/IBAR collated and analysed by 2003.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Informal responses have been positive but formal method for obtaining stakeholder views on value of publications to be defined in 3rd quarter</p>
<p>Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active.</p>	<p>4.1 Commitment to policy/legislation changes in place incorporating CAPE inputs in 6 ecosystems by 2004.</p>	<p>Good progress with countries in all CAPE ecosystems articulating commitment to change. Action initiated in Kenya, Uganda and Eritrea.</p>	<p>Numerous policy and legislation-related proposals are currently under review by CAPE. Note that various policy reform activities were already in progress when CAPE started. The strategy is therefore to support, add value to and further develop these activities according to individual country situations</p>
	<p>4.2 The majority of governments in the GHA adopt proven and sustainable community-based animal health (CAH) systems by 2004.</p>	<p>Good progress with countries in all CAPE ecosystems articulating commitment to improving sustainability.</p>	<p>Field testing of privatised and vet-supervised CAH underway in northern Kenya; links developed with similar systems in Ethiopia and Uganda. Regionally, strong interest from SVS and vet schools to research & address sustainability issues with CAPE support.</p>

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
	4.3 Key international agencies incorporate CAH approaches by 2004.	Limited progress.	CAH accepted by IBAR & FAO/EMPRES. Key requirement is to improve understanding of CAH in the OIE
	4.4 OIE recognises disease surveillance information collected by vet supervised CAHWs by 2004.	Limited progress.	Strategy for engaging OIE on this issue currently being defined by CAPE and PACE Epidemiology Unit

2. OTHER ACTIONS

The following activities have been carried on.

Participation in a workshop on the launching of PACE program (Nairobi, 14-16 March)

Participation to a workshop about networking among animal health professional (Samburu, 2-4 April)

Participation to KVAPS Steering Committees

The situation of KVAPS is still tricky provided that its results are not good in terms of attribution of new loans, number of classified loans, ratio between the running costs of the scheme and the amount of loans delivered. However, the environment of veterinary privatisation in Kenya (refusal from the Government to open the sanitary market to private vets, no withdrawal of public veterinary teams from the field, even where a private vet has settled in, bad economical position of farmers, weakness of veterinary professional bodies...) is not favorable for the flourishing of the privatization process and this situation will remain as long as the Gov of Kenya will not have adopted a proper privatization strategy.

Participation to KVAPS Boarding Committee

Participation to the coordination meeting for Western and Central Africa (Bamako, 18-23 March)

Participation to Western and Central African coordination meeting (Ouagadougou, 24 June-2 July)

Supporting countries in elaborating their Y2 WP

3. Main stakes and discussion

There is a great disparity now existing between countries in their appraisals of the privatisation process:

- On one hand, we have a batch of “well advanced” countries that have really tried to favor the implantation of a private sector and then the blooming of private practitioners
- On the other hand, we have a group of “unwilling countries” that are proceeding backwards on the liberalization pathway. In those countries, one can notice two attitudes: either a deaf but deep ultra-conservatism towards any shifting, either an irrelevant and too quick de-regulation that create a wild environment heavily damageable to the emergence of a still fragile private sector
- The intervention of the VLPsU will not be the same in these two areas that could be as a caricature divided between Francophone and Anglophone countries:
- Here, the VLPsU has now to accompany the process and enhance the building of a strong veterinary profession, structured by a National Veterinary Board and different professional associations. This profession should be relayed at the field level and in low potential areas, either by a network of paravets whose literacy and skills level should be the highest possible, either by well trained farmers or breeders associations.

CONCLUSIONS

After almost one year of duty missions and different meetings and email exchanges with the different national PACE projects, it is possible now to have a better understanding of the status of the privatization process in the PACE area. Different experiences can be assessed, some of them are very encouraging, as Guinea Conakry or Senegal, others are rather disappointing as Ethiopia or Kenya. Without good willing and strong commitments of the Governments that are keen to develop a private sector acting in synergy with the public services, the liberalisation of AHS delivery has not any chance to occur. One can understand that some countries can have difficulties to revolutionise habits of so many years often enforced by a strong political vision of the role of the government in the national economy. One can also understand that the public services can feel confused vis à vis such a shift in the appraisal of animal health control. But it remains criminal from other countries to show such a lack of sincerity and bad willing vis à vis the privatization component of the PACE program, that however they have accepted. One can guess that within less than 10 years rinderpest will have disappeared from the African continent (and perhaps the world): an other animal illness will then concentrate the efforts of national veterinary network. But the biggest event in Africa for the next 10 year will remain the privatization of animal health service delivery: this process will not be reversible and it will represent a definitive revolution in the health status of the African herd.

DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT REPORT

DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT ACTIVITY REPORT

The Unit aims to establish an information system, which will assist PACE, at national and regional levels, to eradicate rinderpest and develop appropriate strategies for the control of other major epizootic diseases and serve as a base for IBAR's future information system. Organization of the Unit has started by the arrival of the Data Management Officer late July 2000 and recruitment of the LAN Administrator in January 2001. Equipping the unit still continued during the first half of 2001.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

Identification of Information Management System for PACE National and Continental programmes started.

The third and fourth thrusts of PACE require the collection and analysis of epidemiological and socio-economic data from field in standardised way. Establishing an effective system for collection, transmission and analysis of data both at national and continental level is the target. Similarly, identification of tool(s) for processing data and generating information is the task DMU has proposed.

Data Management Officer familiarised with some animal health information systems and management tools –

Main activities under this heading include familiarisation with TAD*info* (Transboundary Animal Diseases information system) both the English and French versions and visit the OIE disease reporting system. For this purpose, the headquarters of FAO and OIE as well as CIRAD/EMVT were visited during the first days of February 2001.

TAD*info* is software developed by FAO EMPRES group for handling and managing data from disease observation, surveillance and other aspects of animal health. It was customised for Senegal by CIRAD/EMVT. During the familiarisation, several observations were made regarding the software (both the English and French versions). The software at its present status lack several desirable features ranging from data entry and analysis to mapping and query facilities for epidemiological rates required by Country Veterinary Officers. Detailed comments on the observations and improvements needed were forwarded to the EMPRES group. These observations and comments were also presented to PACE/IBAR in the corresponding mission report.

The purpose of the visit to OIE Information Department was to understand better how the disease reporting system functions. The system is designed to capture field data on disease occurrence (including emergency reports) and aware member countries through direct (e-mail, fax, ordinary mail) or indirect contact (web site, a bi-monthly bulletin and a yearly book).

In addition to TADinfo French version, software development such as KORA and LASER, used for information management and modeling was visited during the visit to CIRAD/EMVT.

Information need assessment drafted and circulated for comments –

The main purpose of this task was to get clearer idea on the types of information required to achieve PACE goals, how these information should be presented and at which level of temporal and spatial resolution.

Preparation for information system consultancy has started

In line with the proposal presented and recommendations made by the third advisory committee meeting in January 2001 in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, the DMU together with Epidemiology Unit has prepared the description and terms of reference for the consultancy. Five internationally recognised experts in areas of information system were identified and four* of them invited to the consultancy.

Data safety and security at PACE headquarters.

The preventive maintenance and labour only contract as well as the anti-virus subscription covering all the computing facilities of the office has expired at the end 2000. Hence, new agreement and subscription was needed. After several consultation and scrutiny, a company called Network Sources Ltd. was awarded a contract for preventive maintenance, covering the server, 59 computers and 40 printers. Similarly, MacAfee was selected on technical and financial grounds and subscription for 50 users for two years was made with ProTec (Professional Technology). The subscription includes regular updates and technical support.

Activities geared towards improving computing facilities

The two major activities in this regard are the proposal forwarded to improve the Local Area Network (LAN) and the preparation for PACE filing system and automation office facilities consultancy.

Ways of improving LAN Proposed –

PACE has contributed to the use of information technology at OAU/IBAR by introducing LAN for sharing information and connection to Internet facilities, including e-mail. As more and more staff members from PACE and other projects under IBAR got connected and additional facilities were required, the capacity of the LAN and associated matters needed improvements. These included the need for upgrading the current server, purchase of an additional back-up server, hub and connection port, the need for a stand-by system administrator and software-licensing issues. A comprehensive improvement proposal was prepared and sent to concerned staff members and based on this discussions were conducted at a meeting involving IBAR, PACE, CAPE and PLP. A total of 30,000 USD needed for the first phase of the improvement project and a total of 18,000 USD pledged by PACE (about 8,000 USD), CAPE (5,000 USD) and PLP (5,000 USD). Discussion will continue to secure the shortfall and start the project.

* Contact address for the fifth expert was difficult to get.

Description and ToR for Consultancy for digital PACE filing and additional facilities prepared and consultant identified

Staff from different Units have requested in different occasions the need for automating PACE filing system for easy filing and retrieval of documents. A description of the required system and the Terms of Reference were prepared.

e-mail addresses standardised –

As part of improving computing facilities, the previous inconsistent e-mail addresses were replaced with a standardised e-mail addresses used in many institutions.

Compile information from different sources to create an interim information resource.

One of the objectives of the DMU is to gather data/information from different sources and disseminate to users, especially to those with limited facilities to get it. The approach here is to capture valuable information from IBAR, PARC, PACE and countries and record on CD for distribution.

Collected baseline data from countries using questionnaire –

A questionnaire covering most PACE activities was prepared together with Epidemiology Unit and circulated to member countries in February 2001. The purpose of the questionnaire was to gather updated baseline data useful for planning technical support. Collected information will be classified and used for producing country profiles. This will be made available to different Units.

Consultancy for the 1st phase of Information resource CD-ROM production prepared and consultants identified –

During the first half of 2001, a description and terms of reference for short term consultancy was prepared for sorting digital and paper documents of PARC. Important documents from IBAR, PARC, PACE and other sources will be compiled and structured on a CD for distribution to staff implementing PACE at different levels. The mentioned consultancy will take place simultaneously in Bamako and Nairobi early July 2001.

Technical support to countries and PACE Units.

Technical support to member countries - During the reporting period two countries, Senegal and Ethiopia were visited to plan how to introduce the information system to be identified. Senegal and Ethiopia are chosen as model countries to introduce the information management system first and transfer experiences from here to other countries using local expertise.

Support to PACE Units - The DMU is planning to make use of different information management and presentation tools and Geographical Information System (GIS) figures high in the list. Although a full-fledged GIS support is not yet in place, the Unit has assisted the PCU, CAPE, PEU wildlife section and PLP in producing different maps. Mapping of location data collected using Global Positioning System (GPS) in south-west

Ethiopia wildlife surveys clearly show the importance of using GIS in interpreting spatial patterns of the question under investigation.

Participation in meeting and Conferences

A total of eight international and local meetings and conferences were attended during the first half of 2001. These were:

- Third PACE Advisory Committee Meeting in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia. January 17 - 19, 2001. Strategy of DMU presented.
- PACE harmonisation meeting between the headquarters and the co-ordination office for West and Central Africa in Bamako, Mali. March 19 - 21, 2001. DMU Plans for year 2 of PACE implementation presented.
- Attended CAPE launching workshop at Lenana View Hotel, Nairobi. March 14, 2001. Presented DMU strategy for pastoral areas.
- Attended the annual conference of the Society of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine (SVEPM) at Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands. March 28 - 30, 2001.
- Attended the sixth conference of the Southern and Eastern Africa Rabies Group (SEARG) at Lilongwe, Malawi. June 18 - 21, 2001. Discussed with leaders of the group on ways of establishing link with OAU/IBAR for institutional and financial support and information exchange.
- Participated in the first PACE co-ordination meeting for West and Central Africa in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. June 26 - 29, 2001. Delivered a presentation entitled *Zoo-sanitary information management tools*.

ALYSIS OF DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Digitization of Information Management System for PACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information need assessment drafted and circulated for comments • Preparation for information system consultancy has started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in getting comments back from staff members • Long process to mobilise consultant • Limited availability of experienced consultants 	
Ensuring safety and security at PACE headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted Network Sources Ltd. for one-year preventive maintenance and labour only services. • Purchased McAfee antivirus v4.5.0 for 2 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in approval of budget for 2nd year work programme • Long procedures for purchasing software or any item 	
Improving computing facilities at PACE headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways of improving LAN Proposed • Description and ToR for Consultancy for digital PACE filing and additional facilities prepared and consultant identified • e-mail addresses standardised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity of the LAN • Non standard use of software and copy right issues • Inadequate finance for Information Technology • Not all understand that sharing services imply also sharing expenses 	
Compile information from different sources to create an interim information resource	<p>Collected baseline data from countries using questionnaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy for the 1st phase of Information resource CD-ROM production prepared and consultants identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few countries met the deadline in responding to the questionnaire. • Till the end of the reporting period only 15 of the 29 countries responded. 	

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Technical support to countries and CE Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal and Ethiopia were visited to plan how to introduce the information system to be identified • DMU has assisted the PCU, CAPE, PEU wildlife section and PLP in producing different maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TADinfo Senegal was not tested sufficiently. • It took long time to purchase GIS software 	
Participation in meeting and conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several meeting were attended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tentative plans for missions are submitted, but feed back on the approved ones is not available for preparation 	
Other activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed and presented PACE data management strategy, contributed to PACE 2nd year AWP & CE, commented on PACE national plans and prepared guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

DATA MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL REPORT

The expenses incurred by the DMU during the first half of 2001 are those used for purchasing hardware, software and some consumables. Although agreement for preventive maintenance and labour only contract has been reached with Network sources Ltd. no payment has been made during the reporting period. The following table shows details of the expenses.

No	Item	Specific Name	Quantity	Price in KSh
1	Software	McAfee antivirus v.4.5.0	50 users	320040.00
2	Hardware	CD Write	1	51330.00
		24 Port Hub	1	54280.00
		Computer tool kit	Set	10030.00
		LAN Tools	Set	40710.00
3	Consumables	CD recordable	40	5960.00
		Data storage (back-up) tapes	10	26550.00
4	Bills	Internet connection	6 months	442500.00
TOTAL				951400.00

Conclusions relating to technical activities

Almost all activities conducted during the first half of 2001 are in line with the adjusted plan for the period. Despite the lengthy procedures to acquire services or items such as hardware and software the implementation process didn't face serious drawbacks. Most of the activities started during the past six months, such as identification of Information System and information resource CD-ROM production will be finalised during the second half of 2001. The success of these, however, will heavily depend on the smooth and speedy procedures for mobilising consultants, acquiring items or services.

NEX - Time table of activities performed (January 1st - June 30th 2001)

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Information need assessment finalised and sent for comments						
Quotations for preventive maintenance received						
Preventive maintenance quotations analysed & ready for contract						
Preventive maintenance discussed with PCU						
Preventive maintenance contract ready for signature						
IT tools, Scanner, CD Writer, GIS software requested						
Received CD-writer, Scanner & GIS software pending						
Request for ArcView was revised and ordered again						
Questionnaire finalised and sent to countries						
Some countries responded to the questionnaire within deadline						
Received the first remainderly notes to countries for questionnaire						
More countries responded to the questionnaire						
Some more countries responded to the questionnaire						
Received the second remindatory notes to countries for questionnaire						
Some more countries responded to the questionnaire						
Countries which responded to the questionnaire reached 14						
Countries of West and Central Africa were reminded again						
Request for Information system consultancy drafted						
Final ToR for the above consultancy forwarded to PCU						
Information System consultancy funds explored with Gavin						
National consultant in areas of Information system identified						
Consultants invited to show interest and propose approaches						
Three of the four consultants showed interest						
Final CV & proposal for information system consultancy received						

	January	February	March	April	May	June
valuation of consultant for information system done						
standardization of e-mail addresses commenced						
staff members agreed on e-mail address change						
mail address changed						
invitation for quotations for antivirus launched						
Afee identified as suitable antivirus						
Afee was purchased						
LAN improvement proposal started						
LAN improvement proposal finalised and circulated						
discussed with Tim and Chip (Separately) on LAN improvement.						
meeting (IBAR, PACE, CAPE & PLP) on LAN improvement						
request sent for automating PACE digital files & additional facilities drafted						
request sent to consultants interested to automate PACE files						
received proposals from consultants for PACE digital filing						
one consultant for PACE digital filing declined because of low remuneration						
second consultant approached to PACE digital filing agreed						
discussed with consultant for sorting PARC/PACE documents						
request prepared and sent to PCU the description and ToR for sorting documents						
description and ToR for sorting document translated into French and sent						
classification & re-filing of PARC documents required before sorting						

FINANCIAL UNIT REPORT

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
(OAU-IBAR)

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

European Development Fund (EDF) Project Number: REG/5007/005

EDF VII and VIII

Financing Agreement Number: 6125/REG

FINANCIAL REPORT PERIOD: 1/1/2000 to 31/5/2001

August: 2001

Content:

Foreword of the Financial controller

1, Status of the PACE Programme General Budget Lines

1.1. Overview of PACE Programme main budget lines /commitments and payments

2. Financial Report on the PACE Coordination Units (Nairobi - Bamako)

2,1, Table on budgets and expenses for : Inception Period and Work programme Yr 1
per Main expenses line

2,2, Inception Period and Work programme Yr 1 - side info

- A. The approved budgets
- B. Overview of the funds released on the approved budgets
- C. Approved budgets versus the expenses
- D. Budget period Amendments and Extensions
- E. The PACE Financial Unit

3. Financial report on the PACE Country Programmes

3,1, Overview: date of Approval of the Consolidated work programmes: Batch 1, Batch 2 , Batch
date of reception of the Advances / Financial Reports received

3,2, Overview of the Budget / Expenses situation of the BATCH 1 countries

3,3, Overview of the Budget / Epenses situation of the BATCH 2 countries

4. Financial report on the PACE special Programmes:

- 4.1. Research
- 4.2. Emergency Fund

5 Annexes:

Annex 1: detailed overview : Budget and expenses for PCU - Nairobi + Bamako : Inception +

Annex: 2: Equipement list - Nairobi
Equipement list - Bamako

Remark: the detailed financial reports of the PACE country programmes can be obtained with
PACE Financial Unit (email or fax)

Foreword from the Financial Controller

1, The financial reporting for the PACE Programme Common Services and Coordination Units : Nairobi and Bamako

*** Basis of opinion:**

* For the PCU Nairobi, most of the financial transactions have been endorsed by the Financial Controller and documents of evidence have been controlled prior to payment

* For the PCU Bamako, at the occasion of the replenishment procedures , most of the original supporting documents have been examined and endorsed by the Financial Controller before transfer to the Lead Delegation in Nairobi for refund;

*** Opinion:**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Nairobi and Bamako PCUs presents fairly the financial position of these PACE Programme activities and are in conformity with the generally accepted accounting standards of the European Commission;

2, The financial reporting related to the execution of the PACE Country Programs

* the standardization of the accounts system and the budgeting and reporting documents is a priority for the PACE Financial Unit; models and formats have been introduced through Regional Coordination meetings and country visits;

* through the introduction of a standardized accounting software programme, foreseen by the end of 2001 ,the PACE Financial Unit expects to improve dramatically the quality of reporting and the speed of data transfer;

* due to poor communication systems- and other difficulties- , transfer of financial data from participating countries to the PACE Programme Financial Unit is rather slow; not all the counties who received PACE funds (batch 1 and 2) have been able to present their financial reports at the end of July - as requested -;

* at the occasion of country visits, the Financial Controller proceeded for some countries to an initial examination of supporting documents , these actions however can not guarantee the fairness of these reports, for this: a complete - internal (Financial Controller) or external audit might be necessary;

Paul Mertens
Financial Controller
PACE Programme

OAU-IBAR PACE Programme

1

STATUS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME GENERAL BUDGET LINES:

1.1, Overview of the PACE main budget lines / Commitments and Payments

Situation: end 08/2001

in Euro (PACE figures, might differ from the EC OLAS accounts)

Budget lines	Total in Euro	Total committed	% commit.	Total paid	% paid
<u>7RPR.744</u>	33687018	23333420	69	6197618	18
<u>8ROC.009</u>	3000000	888465	30	554286	18
<u>7RPR.745</u>	10000000	1317000	13	0	0
<u>8TPS.032</u>	23312982	50300	0	45468	0
<u>8TPS.033</u>	2000000	500000	25	0	0
<u>Total:</u>	72000000	26089185	36	6797372	9

its and expenses for: Inception Period and Work Programme Yr 1
ACE PROGRAMME: PROJECT COORDINATION UNIT AND COMMON SERVICES NAIROBI and BAMAKO
THE BUDGET APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

1/1/2000 - 31/05/2001

Accumulated for: Inception period + Work Programme Yr 1

PER MAIN BUDGET LINE

Main titles and budget line items	Inception Period Nairobi + Bamako		Euro				Accumul. Expend. A+B+C Period 1/1/00-31/05/01	Budget consump. in %
	Inception Budgets 1/1-31/3 2000	Accumul. Expenses Inception period -A-	Year 1	Nairobi	Year 1	Bamako		
			Budget Yr1 Nairobi	Accumulated expendit. Yr1 1/4/00-31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Yr1 Bamako	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00 - 31/5/01 Bamako-C-		
 SERVICES								
 BIOLOGY UNIT								
al Unit	0		218 100	91 861	0	0	91 861	42
 Regional Units								
ako - Western and Central Africa-(2)-	981	974	0	0	43 700	29 346	30 320	68
e unit			97 500	8 972	22500	8029	17 001	14
ications Unit			263 200	80 572	0	0	80 572	31
Unit	6150	6 108	143 000	125 659	0	0	131 767	88
vs Unit			115 700	11986	0	0	11 986	10
ial Unit	4500	4488	61 000	40 587	0	0	45 075	69
 Common services				0		0		
management service			86 000	67 646	0	0	67 646	79
arch			12 000	11 391	0	0	11 391	95
sory Committee	8500	7120	103 480	83 678	0	0	90 798	81
 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT:								
i	30650	31946	471 357	462 428	0	0	494 374	98
o	18426	18406	0	0	379 760	363 170	381 576	96
	69 207	69 042	1 505 737	984 780	414 960	400 545	1 454 367	73
ies	0		53 231		3 896			
 TOTAL	69 207	69 042	1 624 568	984 780	449 856	400 545	1 454 367	

booked expenses for WP1 for Nairobi and Bamako are not final, some expenses are not yet invoiced (phones, electricity,...)

ese expenses will not change dramatically the consumption ratios

of this table can be found in: **Annex 1**

Details per expenses group:

	Euro	%
Personnel	628468	43
Equipment.	157702	11
Running costs	668197	46
Total:	1454367	100

riod and Work Programme 1 (WP1): PACE Coordination Units Side Info

Budgets for PACE Coordination Units:

	Inception budgets	WP1 budgets 1/4/00-31/5/01	Total of the budgets	Euro
*Nairobi:	49800	1624568	1674368	
*Bamako	19407	449856	469263	
Totals:	69207	2074424	2143631	

used by EC on the approved budgets for PACE Coordination Units -PCU - Nairobi/Bamako : Inception Period + WP1:

Note:

- * Nairobi ,inception period from: 1/1/00 to 31/3/00 (initial period extended by amendment by one month)
- *Bamako, inception period from : 1/2/00 to 31/3/00 (initial period extended by amendment by one month)
- * WP Year 1 - Nairobi and Bamako -approved as from 1/4/2000 on; extended to 31/5/2001 by amendments

	Euro	Date Received
riod funds :	49800	14/02/00
ception period balance to EC	-137	05/01
40 % of the Imprest Account Budget Yr 1:	698770	28/04/00
shment - trimester 1 -	103603	18/01/2001
enishment - trimester 2 :	240088	27/02/01
shment - trimester 3:	222442	15/05/01
EC transfers received for Inception Period and WP 1::	1314565,5	
riod funds:	19407	11/04/00
40 % of the imprest Account Budget:	179890	10/05/00
shment - trimester 1 -:	96882	08/01/01
enishment - trimester 2 :	46455	28/02/01
shment - trimester 3:	56098	20/04/01
enishment - trimester 4:	71471	19/06/01
EC transfers received for Inception Period and WP 1::	470203,3	
unds received from EC for this period:1/1/00 - 31/5/01	1784769	

1 Euro = 74,5 Kes

"

Euro rate at OJ-EC / month

"

"

"

budgets versus expenses

consumption ratio for the Inception Period was at about 100%

bi and Bamako

et consumption for the work programme of year 1 and Inception is 73%, for a total period of 17 months (Bamako 16 months);

riology unit - with wildlife - (who covers 28% of the Nairobi and Bamako Yr1 budget),

ow budget consumption ratio of: 36 %, mainly due to the late income of the Main TA and Wildlife Experts;

ception Period and Work Programme Year 1, the PACE Coordination Unit obtained the approval of:

- * one budget period extension for the Inception Period - Nairobi and Bamako - one month , up to 31/3/2000
- * three budget period extensions for WP Year 1 - 3 x 1 month ,(up to 31/5/2001) for Nairobi and Bamako

- * two budget amendments for Bamako (by using the contingencies)
- * two budget amendments for Nairobi (by using the contingencies)

Financial Unit -

Common Services and Coordination Units (PCU) -Nairobi - Bamako -

and models

Financial Unit developed the accounts system for the PCUs with a close link to the PACE Main budget ;
for the financial reporting has been standardized ;

Accounting software programme will be introduced by the end of the year in the two Coordination Units;

and Administrative Procedures

Financial reporting is done by trimester - for Bamako and Nairobi - ; the original supporting documents are transferred to the Lead Delegation in Nairobi
with a replenishment claim signed by the RAO and a Memo of the Financial Controller;

Before the Financial Controller formulates : remarks, comments and recommendations or asks for corrections related to the financial report ,
he signs the financial report and accepts the documents of evidence;

At the end of each period, the Financial Controller endorsed the following Financial Reports:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Nairobi: | * financial report on the Inception Period
* three trimestrial reports (up to 12/00) |
| Bamako: | *financial report on the Inception Period
*four trimestrial reports (up to 03/01) |

The Financial Unit assures the follow up of the TA contracts (payments, Administrative Orders) and the tender dossiers;

Country Programmes:**Approval of the Consolidated Work Programmes / Date of reception of advance funds / Period covered by Financial Report**

onsolidated work Programme approved as from : 1/8/2000 on.

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Ethiopia	30/10/00	30/04/01
Guinea	15/11/00	31/05/01
Mali	31/10/00	08/12/00
Rwanda	14/12/00	
Senegal	08/11/00	30/04/01

onsolidated Work Programme approved as from: 1/1/2001 on.

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Benin	10/07/2001	31/07/01
Côte d'Ivoire	25/05/01	31/06/01
Eritrea	06/03/01	
Gabon	12/03/01	31/07/2001
Ghana	21/03/01	30/05/2001
Mauritania	28/02/01	
Niger	31/03/01	30/07/2001
CAR	15/04/01	
Chad	26/02/01	30/07/2001
Togo	march/2001	

(under way)

2: Consolidated Work Programme approved as from: 17/5/2001 on:

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Burkina Faso		
Djibouti		
Gambia		
Guinea Bissau		
Nigeria		
Kenya		
Somalia		
Uganda		

ATED OVERVIEW : Budgets without special commitments of over 100,000 Euro

Main Activity Headings	Ethiopia	Guinee Conackry	Mali	Rwanda	Senegal	Totals in Euro
EXPENDITURE	a	b	c	d	e	
ment of public services						
udget	385 200	86 198	304 004	284 837	371 101	1 431 340
l Expenditure	95 181	47 901	12 477		61 810	217 369
	24,7	55,6	4,1	284837,0	16,7	15,2
veterinary services						
udget	27 400,00	22 690,00	40 035,00	33 108,00	46 577,22	169 810
l Expenditure	10 268	10 432			3 097	23 797
	37,5	46,0	0,0	0,0	6,6	14,0
nst rinderpest						
udget	157 400,00	65 056,00	51 235,00	0	35 295,01	308 986
l Expenditure	7 422	48 425			2 621	58 467
	5	74	0	0	7	19
other epizootics						
udget	112 400	23 970	7 775	0	16 945	161 090
l Expenditure	3 215	16 542	768		654	21 179
	3	69	10	0	4	13
4 Activities Budgets	682 400	197 914	403 049	317 945	469 918	2 071 226
NCIES	138240	15227	40304	30576	22900	247247
l approved budgets:	820 640	213 141	443 353	348 521	492 818	2 318 473
l Expenditure	116 086	123 300	13 245	0	68 181	320 812
penditures/ budget:	14	58	3	0	14	14

Euro rate = EC OJ -
of the month of report

Period covered by financial report:

a	Ethiopia:	11/00 - 07/01
b	Guinea	11/00 - 5/01
c	Mali	09/00 - 12/00
d	Rwanda	0
e	Senegal	11/00 - 04/01

w Budgets / Expenses of Batch 2 Countries

Countries of Batch 2

Countries: BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE, ERITREA, GABON , GHANA,

ted overview: budgets without special commitments of over 100,000 euro

Main Activity Headings	BENIN	COTE D'IVOIRE	ERITREA	GABON	GHANA	Totals in Euro
penditure	a	b	c	d	e	
ment of public services						
dget	350 116	244 214	228 012	150 467	233 394	1 206 203
Expenditure	5 104	5 265		79 082	13 703	103 154
	1	2	0	53	6	9
veterinary services						
dget	78 005	59 695	55 515	23 325	4 000	220 540
Expenditure	0	120				120
	0	43	0	0	0	43
nt rinderpest						
dget	0	172 137	80 750	87 994	62 071	402 952
Expenditure	0	3 700		25 992	3836	33 528
	0	2	0	30	6	8
other epizootics						
dget	28 752	12 214	84 183	-	27 000	152 149
Expenditure	0	0	0	0	343	343
	0	0	0	0	1	0,2
4 activities budgets:	456 873	488 260	448 460	261 786	326 465	1 981 844
s	30 077	18 066	44 846	10 471	16 323	119 783
Approved Budget	486 950	506 325	493 306	272 257	342 788	2 101 626
Expenditure	5 104	9 085	0	105 074	17 882	137 145
penditures / budget:	1	2	-	39	2	6

Period covered by financial report:		
a	Benin	31/07/01
b	Cote d'Ivoire	31/06/01
c	Eritrea	
d	Gabon	31/06/01
e	Ghana	30/04/01

iew Budgets / Expenses of Batch 2 Countries:

ountries of Batch 2

Countries: MAURITANIA, NIGER, TOGO, C.A.R. and CHAD

ad overview :budgets without special commitments of over 100,000 Euro

Main Activity Headings	MAURITANIA	NIGER	TOGO	C.A.R.	TCHAD	Totals in Euro
Period of expenditure	f	g	h	i	j	
ment of public services						
udget	349 420	174 293	221 377	266 907	924 592	1 936 589
Expenditure		50 982			62 814	113 796
	-	29	-	-	7	6
veterinary services						
udget	16 000	6 326	33 416	31 740	78 566	166 048
Expenditure		683			1 485	2 168
	-	11	-	-	2	1
nst rinderpest						
udget	10 100	140 592	8 956	443 138	566 490	1 169 276
Expenditure		25 248			135 652	160 900
	-	18	-	-	24	14
other epizootics						
udget	29 500	36 490	5 488	3 811	105 491	180 780
Expenditure		5 335			6 047	11 382
penditures / budget:A7+A26	-	15	-	-	6	6
4 activities budgets:	405 020	357 701	269 237	745 596	1 675 139	3 452 693
es	5 946	6 437	6 630	48 465	50 254	117 732
l Approved Budgets	410 966	364 138	275 867	794 061	1 725 393	3 570 425
Expenditure	-	82 248	-	-	205 998	288 246
penditures / budget	-	23	-	-	12	8

Period covered by financial report:		
f	Mauretania	
g	Niger	30/07/01
h	Togo	
i	C.A.R.	
j	Tchad	30/06/01

Report on the PACE Special Programmes

Research:
Emergency Fund

Proposal approved, commitment under procedure
Contract approved, commitment of 500,000 Euro under procedure

Assets and expenses for: Inception Period and Work Programme Yr 1
 PACE PROGRAMME: PROJECT COORDINATION UNIT AND COMMON SERVICES NAIROBI and BAMAKO
 THE BUDGET APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

1/1/2000 - 31/05/2001 Accumulated for: Inception period + Work Programme Yr 1

PER MAIN BUDGET LINE

Main titles and budget line items	Inception Period Nairobi + Bamako		Year 1 Nairobi		Year 1 Bamako		Euro	
	Inception Budgets 1/1-31/3 2000	Accumul, Expenses Inception period -A-	Budget Yr1 Nairobi	Accumulated expendit.Yr1 1/4/00-31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Yr1 Bamako	Accumul. expendit.Yr1 1/4/00 - 31/5/01 Bamako-C-	Accumul, Expend. A+B+C Period 1/1/00-31/05/01	Budget consump. in %
NON SERVICES								
BIOLOGY UNIT								
Local Unit	0		218 100	91 861	0	0	91 861	42
Regional Units								
Bamako - Western and Central Africa-(2)-	981	974	0	0	43 700	29 346	30 320	68
Local unit			97 500	8 972	22500	8029	17 001	14
Communications Unit			263 200	80 572	0	0	80 572	31
Local Unit	6150	6 108	143 000	125 659	0	0	131 767	88
Local Unit			115 700	11986	0	0	11 986	10
Local Unit	4500	4488	61 000	40 587	0	0	45 075	69
Common services				0		0		
Management service			86 000	67 646	0	0	67 646	79
Arch			12 000	11 391	0	0	11 391	95
Advisory Committee	8500	7120	103 480	83 678	0	0	90 798	81
OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT:								
	30650	31946	471 357	462 428	0	0	494 374	98
	18426	18406	0	0	379 760	363 170	381 576	96
	69 207	69 042	1 505 737	984 780	414 960	400 545	1 454 367	73
Others	0		53 231		3 896			
TOTAL	69 207	69 042	1 624 568	984 780	449 856	400 545	1 454 367	

booked expenses for WP1 for Nairobi and Bamako are not final, some expenses are not yet invoiced (phones, electricity,...)
 these expenses will not change dramatically the consumption ratios

this table can be found in: **Annex 1**

Details per expenses group:

	Euro	%
Personnel	628468	43
Equipment	157702	11

Budgets for PACE Coordination Units:

	Inception budgets	WP1 budgets 1/4/00-31/5/01	Total of the budgets	Euro
*Nairobi:	49800	1624568	1674368	
*Bamako	19407	449856	469263	
Totals:	69207	2074424	2143631	

ased by EC on the approved budgets for PACE Coordination Units -PCU - Nairobi/Bamako : Inception Period + WP1:

Note:

- * Nairobi ,inception period from: 1/1/00 to 31/3/00 (initial period extended by amendment by one month)
- *Bamako, inception period from : 1/2/00 to 31/3/00 (initial period extended by amendment by one month)
- * WP Year 1 - Nairobi and Bamako -approved as from 1/4/2000 on; extended to 31/5/2001 by amendments

	Euro	Date Received
eriod funds :	49800	14/02/00
iception period balance to EC	-137	05/01
40 % of the Imprest Account Budget Yr 1:	698770	28/04/00
ishment - trimester 1 -	103603	18/01/2001
enishment - trimester 2 :	240088	27/02/01
ishment - trimester 3:	222442	15/05/01
EC transfers received for Inception Period and WP 1::	1314565,5	
eriod funds:	19407	11/04/00
40 % of the imprest Account Budget:	179890	10/05/00
ishment - trimester 1 -:	96882	08/01/01
enishment - trimester 2 :	46455	28/02/01
ishment - trimester 3:	56098	20/04/01
ishment - trimester 4:	71471	19/06/01
EC transfers received for Inception Period and WP 1::	470203,3	
funds received from EC for this period:1/1/00 - 31/5/01	1784769	

1 Euro = 74,5 Kes

"

Euro rate at OJ-EC / month

"

"

"

"

I budgets versus expenses

consumption ratio for the Inception Period was at about 100%

obi and Bamako

lget consumption for the work programme of year 1 and Inception is 73%, for a total period of 17 months (Bamako 16 months);

emiology unit - with wildlife - (who covers 28% of the Nairobi and Bamako Yr1 budget),

low budget consumption ratio of: 36 %, mainly due to the late income of the Main TA and Wildlife Experts;

ication unit had a rather low consumption ratio of 31 % - 19 % of the total Yr 1 budget- (late income of the Main expert)

riod extensions - Budget Amendments:

ception Period and Work Programme Year 1, the PACE Coordination Unit obtained the approval of:

- * one budget period extension for the Inception Period - Nairobi and Bamako - one month , up to 31/3/2000
- * three budget period extensions for WP Year 1 - 3 x 1 month ,(up to 31/5/2001) for Nairobi and Bamako
- * two budget amendments for Bamako (by using the contingencies)
- * two budget amendments for Nairobi (by using the contingencies)

ancial Unit -

ommon Services and Coordination Units (PCU) -Nairobi - Bamako -

nd models

Financial Unit developed the accounts system for the PCUs with a close link to the PACE Main budget ;
for the financial reporting has been standardized ;

ng software programme will be introduced by the end of the year in the two Coordination Units;

d Administrative Procedures

l reporting is done by trimester - for Bamako and Nairobi - ; the original supporting documents are transferred to the Lead Delegation in Nairobi
a replenishment claim signed by the RAO and a Memo of the Financial Controller;

o the Financial Controller formulates : remarks, comments and recommendations or asks for corrections related to the financial report ,
the financial report and accepts the documents of evidence;

period, the Financial Controller endorsed the following Financial Reports:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Nairobi: | * financial report on the Inception Period
* three trimestrial reports (up to 12/00) |
| Bamako: | *financial report on the Inception Period
*four trimestrial reports (up to 03/01) |

al Unit assures the follow up of the TA contracts (payments, Administrative Orders) and the tender dossiers;

Country Programmes:

Approval of the Consolidated Work Programmes / Date of reception of advance funds / Period covered by Financial Report

Consolidated work Programme approved as from : 1/8/2000 on.

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Ethiopia	30/10/00	30/04/01
Guinea	15/11/00	31/05/01
Mali	31/10/00	08/12/00
Rwanda	14/12/00	
Senegal	08/11/00	30/04/01

Consolidated Work Programme approved as from: 1/1/2001 on.

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Benin	10/07/2001	31/07/01
Côte d'Ivoire	25/05/01	31/06/01
Eritrea	06/03/01	
Gabon	12/03/01	31/07/2001
Ghana	21/03/01	30/05/2001
Mauritania	28/02/01	
Niger	31/03/01	30/07/2001
CAR	15/04/01	
Chad	26/02/01	30/07/2001
Togo	march/2001	

(under way)

t 2: Consolidated Work Programme approved as from: 17/5/2001 on:

Countries:	40 % advance received on:	Fin, Report received up to
Burkina Faso		
Djibouti		
Gambia		
Guinea Bissau		
Nigeria		
Kenya		
Somalia		
Uganda		

Countries of Batch 2

Countries: BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE, ERITREA, GABON, GHANA,

Detailed overview: budgets without special commitments of over 100,000 euro

Main Activity Headings	BENIN	COTE D'IVOIRE	ERITREA	GABON	GHANA	Totals in Euro
Expenditure	a	b	c	d	e	
Expenditure of public services						
Budget	350 116	244 214	228 012	150 467	233 394	1 206 203
Expenditure	5 104	5 265		79 082	13 703	103 154
	1	2	0	53	6	9
Expenditure of veterinary services						
Budget	78 005	59 695	55 515	23 325	4 000	220 540
Expenditure	0	120				120
	0	43	0	0	0	43
Expenditure of animal husbandry and fisheries						
Budget	0	172 137	80 750	87 994	62 071	402 952
Expenditure	0	3 700		25 992	3836	33 528
	0	2	0	30	6	8
Expenditure of other epizootics						
Budget	28 752	12 214	84 183	-	27 000	152 149
Expenditure	0	0	0	0	343	343
	0	0	0	0	1	0,2
4 activities budgets:	456 873	488 260	448 460	261 786	326 465	1 981 844
Expenditures:	30 077	18 066	44 846	10 471	16 323	119 783
Approved Budget	486 950	506 325	493 306	272 257	342 788	2 101 626
Expenditure	5 104	9 085	0	105 074	17 882	137 145
Expenditures / budget:	1	2	-	39	2	6

Period covered by financial report:		
a	Benin	31/07/01
b	Cote d'Ivoire	31/06/01
c	Eritrea	
d	Gabon	31/06/01
e	Ghana	30/04/01

iew Budgets / Expenses of Batch 2 Countries:

ountries of Batch 2 Countries: MAURITANIA, NIGER, TOGO, C.A.R. and CHAD
 ad overview :budgets without special commitments of over 100,000 Euro

Main Activity Headings	MAURITANIA	NIGER	TOGO	C.A.R.	TCHAD	Totals in Euro
Period of expenditure	f	g	h	i	j	
ment of public services						
dget	349 420	174 293	221 377	266 907	924 592	1 936 589
Expenditure		50 982			62 814	113 796
	-	29	-	-	7	6
veterinary services						
dget	16 000	6 326	33 416	31 740	78 566	166 048
Expenditure		683			1 485	2 168
	-	11	-	-	2	1
nst rinderpest						
dget	10 100	140 592	8 956	443 138	566 490	1 169 276
Expenditure		25 248			135 652	160 900
	-	18	-	-	24	14
other epizootics						
dget	29 500	36 490	5 488	3 811	105 491	180 780
Expenditure		5 335			6 047	11 382
penditures / budget: A7+A26	-	15	-	-	6	6
4 activities budgets:	405 020	357 701	269 237	745 596	1 675 139	3 452 693
is	5 946	6 437	6 630	48 465	50 254	117 732
Approved Budgets	410 966	364 138	275 867	794 061	1 725 393	3 570 425
Expenditure	-	82 248	-	-	205 998	288 246
penditures / budget	-	23	-	-	12	8

Period covered by financial report:		
f	Mauretania	
g	Niger	30/07/01
h	Togo	
i	C.A.R.	
j	Tchad	30/06/01

Report on the PACE Special Programmes

Research:

Proposal approved, commitment under procedure

Period: 1/1/2000 - 31/05/2001

DETAILS

in EURO

Main titles and budget line items	Nairobi +Bamako		NAIROBI Yr1		BAMAKO Yr1		Accumul, Expend. A+B+C period 1/1/00-31/5/01
	Inception Budgets 1/1/00 to 31/03/01	Accumul, Expenses Inception period-A-	Budget Nairobi Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Bamako Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Bamako-C-	
MON SERVICES							
EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT							
Central Unit							
Personnel							
Head of Unit							
Part time Epidemiologist			55 000	49 089	0	0	49 089
Admin			6 500	0	0	0	0
Sub total			61 500	49 089	0	0	49 089
Other costs							
Counterpart (90 days/year)			20 600	23 873	0	0	23 873
Epidemiology network/ formation annual meeting			30 000	18 899	0	0	18 899
Diagnostic Reagents			100 000	0	0	0	0
Quality testing & Follow up			6 000	0	0	0	0
Sub total			156 600	42 772	0	0	42 772
Sub total Central Unit			218 100	91 861	0	0	91 861
Regional Units							
2.1. Bamako - Western and Central Africa-(2)-							
Personnel							
Secretary/printer					5 000	0	0
Sub total					5 000	0	0
Other costs							
200days/year	981	974	0	0	28 000	27 210	28 184
Other costs (stationery,...)			0	0	5 000	69	69
Running costs			0	0	5 700	2 067	2 067
Sub total		974	0	0	38 700	29 346	30 320
Sub total Bamako		974	0	0	43 700	29 346	30 320
Wildlife unit							
Other costs							
Operating expenses					20 000	1 592	1 592
Conferences/seminars					2 500	6 437	6 437
Transport and analysis			97 500	8 972	0	0	8 972
Sub total			97 500	8 972	22 500	8 029	17 001
Sub total wildlife		0	97 500	8 972	22 500	8 029	17 001
TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY		974	315 600	100 832	66 200	37 375	139 181

Main titles and budget line items	Nairobi +Bamako		NAIROBI Yr1		BAMAko Yr1		Accumul, Expend. A+B+C period 1/1/00-31/5/01
	Inception Budgets 1/1/00 to 31/03/01	Accumul, Expenses Inception period-A-	Budget Nairobi Year 1	Accumul. expendit.Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Bamako Year 1	Accumul. expendit.Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Bamako-C-	
omics Unit							
<i>nel</i>							
conomist	3150	3116	55 000	63 990	0	0	67 107
ges transfer assistant	3000	2992	40 000	32 893	0	0	35 885
total		6108	95 000	96 883	0	0	102 992
<i>ment</i>							
ers			8 000	3 561	0	0	3 561
ib total			8 000	3 561	0	0	3 561
<i>g costs</i>				0	0	0	0
150-60 days year)			35 000	25 017	0	0	25 017
ig costs/consumables			5 000	197	0	0	197
ib total			40 000	25 215	0	0	25 215
al Economical unit	0	6 108	143 000	125 659	0	0	131 768
AHWs Unit							
<i>nel</i>							
			6 000	0	0	0	0
aff			9 000	0	0	0	0
b total			15 000	0	0	0	0
<i>ment</i>							
s/printers				5 763	0	0	5 763
quipment			1 500	1 598	0	0	1 598
urchase (4x4)			40 000	0	0	0	0
			3 800	3 333	0	0	3 333
quipment field base			5 000	0	0	0	0
g equipment			1 000	1 101	0	0	1 101
total			51 300	11 795	0	0	11 795
<i>g costs</i>							
ield officers (30days /year)			7 500	0	0	0	0
rkshops			16 000	0	0	0	0
comodation for field officers (180 days year)			5 400	0	0	0	0
ng costs			10 000	191	0	0	191
unning costs			10 500	0	0	0	0
total			49 400	191	0	0	191
al CBAHW unit			115 700	11 986	0	0	11 986
ancial Unit							
<i>nel</i>							
part accountant	4500	4488	45 000	38 105	0	0	42 593
total		4488	45 000	38 105	0	0	42 593

Main titles and budget line items	Nairobi +Bamako		NAIROBI Yr1		BAMAko Yr1		Accumul, Expend. A+B+C period 1/1/00-31/5/01
	Inception Budgets 1/1/00 to 31/03/01	Accumul, Expenses Inception period-A-	Budget Nairobi Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Bamako Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Bamako-C-	
g costs							
	2000	1882	29 600	48 907	0	0	50 789
	5000	3774	14 000	21 085	0	0	24 859
b total		5656	43 600	69 992	0	0	75 648
al Advisory Committee:	0	7120	103480	83677	0	0	90 797
tal other common services:	0	7 120	201 480	162 715	0	0	173 593
UB TOTAL COMMON SERVICES:	0	18 690	1 099 980	522 351	66 200	37 375	578 416
COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT;							
obi							
nel							
il secretaries	8050	7978	45 000	60 983	0	0	68 961
	3130	3740	24 600	19 932	0	0	23 672
tant for East A. sub.reg. Coordin.			15 000	4 898	0	0	4 898
Assistant			15 000	7 203	0	0	7 203
ual secretary East Afr. Sub-regional Coord.			12 000	0	0	0	0
or			20 000	7 563	0	0	7 563
er	760	748	12 000	12 201	0	0	12 949
inistrator			9 395	13 819	0	0	13 819
o total		12 466	152 995	126 600	0	0	139 066
nent							0
ers			25 000	44 569	0	0	44 569
rniture see details in:annexe -B-			32 900	38 438	0	0	38 438
			40 000	21 609	0	0	21 609
o total	0	0	97 900	104 616	0	0	104 616
ng Costs							
irector	3500	5501	23 000	19 948	0	0	25 449
roject Coordinator	3300	2674	20 600	34 091	0	0	36 765
hief Livestock Projects Officer		1470	21 000	14 373	0	0	15 842
unning costs	4750	4857	27 000	44 834	0	0	49 691
inications and public utilities	4160	2095	50 000	56 195	0	0	58 290
s running costs	3000	2884	14 400	20 688	0	0	23 573
ica coord. Meetings			20 000	0	0	0	0
ca Inception meeting			25 000	24 463	0	0	24 463
efurbishment			10 469	11 346	0	0	11 346
oned Services			8 993	5 275	0	0	5 275
o total		19 480	220 462	231 212	0	0	250 692
tal co-ordination unit Nairobi	0	31 946	471 357	462 428	0	0	494 374

Main titles and budget line items	Nairobi +Bamako		NAIROBI Yr1		BAMAko Yr1		Accumul, Expend. A+B+C period 1/1/00-31/5/01
	Inception Budgets 1/1/00 to 31/03/01	Accumul, Expenses Inception period-A-	Budget Nairobi Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Nairobi-B-	Budget Bamako Year 1	Accumul. expendit. Yr1 1/4/00- 31/5/01 Bamako-C-	
ako							
le/							
onal Coordinator	12712	12712	0	0	76 400	89 169	101 881
resentation: veterinarian			0	0	20 000	2 000	2 000
gional Coordinator			0	0	30 000	24 002	24 002
ecretary	913	913	0	0	19 800	13 962	14 875
	783	783	0	0	6 800	9 326	10 109
ant	1400	1400	0	0	10 500	13 669	15 069
ist.	609	609	0	0	4 600	5 444	6 053
	197	197	0	0	2 100	2 595	2 792
	646	646	0	0	4 600	5 905	6 551
OIE			0	0	9 900	0	0
total		17260	0	0	184 700	166 072	183 332
y costs							0
ordinator (90 days year)	1126	1122	0	0	28 000	24 699	25 821
E VET. -120 days/year-			0	0	23 000	12 049	12 049
ica coordination meeting			0	0	20 000	59 478	59 478
ables			0	0	20 500	28 898	28 898
- utilisation	41	24	0	0	11 460	10 147	10 171
ications			0	0	12 000	29 119	29 119
le demarrage Ouest Africa			0	0	34 000	0	0
							0
total		1146	0	0	148 960	164 390	165 535
ent							0
			0	0	26 000	21 833	21 833
er			0	0	14 100	10 876	10 876
ed network equipment			0		6 000		0
total		0	0	0	46 100	32 709	32 709
Bamako Coordination unit:		18 406	0	0	379 760	363 171	381 577
al coordination:		50 352	471 357	462 428	379 760	363 171	875 951
	69 207	69 042	1 571 337	984 780	445 960	400 546	1 454 367
ncies	0		53 231		3 896		
LL TOTAL	69 207	69 042	1 624 568	984 780	449 856	400 546	1 454 367

-(1)-

-(2)-(3)-

-(4)-

-(4)-

-(5)-

inception Budget for Nairobi was at; 49800 Euro and the inception budget for Bamako was at: 19407 Euro = 69207 Euro
 al budget inception period for Nairobi was from: 1/1/2000 to 29/2/2000 brought to: 31/3/2000 by amendment
 al budget inception period for Bamako was from: 1/2/2000 to 29/2/2000 brought to : 31/3/2000 by amendment
 tal expenses charged on the inception budget Nairobi were at: KES 3983858 and for Bamako : FCFA 12,737,793 or a total of Euro: 69,042
 emaining balances for the inception budgets were: Nairobi: 137 Euro and Bamako: 28 Euro = 165 Euro (69207 - 69042)
 budget adjustments for Amendments and Addendums have been taken into account - Nairobi and Bamako-
 total budget for Nairobi Yr1 was at : 1624568 Euro and the Bamako budget Yr1 was at 449,856 Euro; total: 2074424

total expenses for Nairobi Yr1 end 31/05/01 were at: 68,358,898KES or: 984,780Euro (1 Euro=69,4154Kes-OJ-EC05/01)

total expenses for Bamako Yr1 end 31/05/01 were at: 259,303,201 FCFA or: 400546 Euro (1 euro=655,957 FCFA)

Total Nairobi and Bamako expenses WP

1 385 325

Inception expens.: Nairobi+Bamako

69042

grand total expenses:

1454367

Expenses per cost center:

- Personnel:
-Equipment:
-Running costs:

%

43
11
46
100

Euro

628 468
157 702
668 197
1 454 367

CONCLUSION

Despite some fundamental difficulties within the PEU, satisfactory progress was made bearing in mind the limitation posed by the fact that most PACE countries still did not have access to PACE funding in the period under review.

Building national and regional capacities for economic impact assessment of animal diseases is a major activity of the Economics unit. Capacity is to be enhanced through training of national staff and transferring existing methods of economic impact assessment to them.

During the period under review, field visits were made to Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to assess the training needs of these countries in economic impact assessment. The onset of communications activities was circulated by several factors, including delays in filling the vacant post of PACE Bamako Communication TA. Delays in approving approaches plans and budgets for key outputs and weak liaison between regional coordination units. At the end of the period under review, the communication units in Nairobi and Bamako had substantially improved their operational capacity in terms of standards of office infrastructure and equipment, including internet based networking facilities.

The intervention of the VLPU will be to accompany the process and enhance the building of a strong veterinary profession structured by a National Veterinary board and different professional associations. This profession should be relayed at the field level and in low potential areas, either by a network or paravets whose literacy and skills level should be the highest possible, either by well-trained farmers or breeders associations.

The Data Management Unit has conducted during the first half of 2001 all the activities planned for the period. However the lengthy procedures to acquire services or items such as hardware and software, the implementation process did not face serious drawbacks.

The financial report shows that:

- The inception budget for Nairobi was at 49.800 Euros and the inception budget for Bamako 19.407 Euros. A total of 69,207 Euros were spent for both units during the inception phase of PACE from 1st January 2000 to 31 March 2000.
- The total expenses charged on the inception budget Nairobi was Kshs. 3.983.858 and for Bamako FCFA 12,737,793 or a total of 69,042.
- The remaining balances for the inception budgets were: Nairobi 137 Euros and Bamako 28 Euros or a total of 165 Euros.
- The total budget for Nairobi year 1 was at 1.624.568 and the Bamako budget year 1 was at 449,856 Euros or a total of 2,074,424 Euros.

CONCLUSION

The total expenses for Nairobi year one as of 31 May 2001 were at 68,358,898 Kshs or 984,780 Euros.

The total expenses for Bamako Year 1 as of May 2001 were at 259,303,201 FCFA or 400.546 Euro.

(1Euro = 69,4154 Kshs OJ.E. C05/01)

(1Euro = 657 FCFA)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. René Bessin	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667/MHZ/128/10/CD/56K	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500 VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	TOSHIBA T 1625 CDT LAPTOP COMPUTER	13/06/00	194,350/-	
	HP PRINTER 970cxi	16/10/00	30,900/-	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	30/11/00	41,640.20	
	EXECUTIVE HIGH BACK CHAIR	16/08/00	20,000/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	1 FILING CABINET	FROM PARC		
3 STATIONERY CUPBOARDS	FROM PARC			
Dr. Robert Connor	NOKIA 21" MONITOR	26/01/00	879.42 Euros	
	TOSHIBA SATELLITE LAPTOP COMPUTER	26/01/00	2,679.17 Euros	
	APC SMART-UPS 620VA	26/01/00	230.08 Euros	
	LCD PROJECTOR	14/08/00	465,927.80	
	LCD PROJECTOR ACCESSORIES	1/08/00	80,113.60	
	HP PRINTER 895cxi	26/01/00	270.47 Euros	
	HP Scanjet 5200C	26/01/00	195.31 Euros	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	30/11/00	41,640.20	

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. R.J. Connor (Continued)	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM BACK CHAIR	20/09/00	20,000/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	1 MEDIUM BOOK SHELF	FROM PARC		
	STATIONERY CUPBOARD	FROM PARC		
Mr. Paul Mertens	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER	GTZ		
	HP PRINTER (1100)	GTZ		
	APC 500 VA UPS	GTZ		
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	23/11/00	39,000/-	
	EXECUTIVE HIGH BACK CHAIR	16/08/00	20,000/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	1 BIG BOOKSHELF	FROM PARC		
	1 MEDIUM BOOKSHELF	FROM PARC		
	1 FILING CABINET	FROM PARC		
1 STATIONERY CUPBOARD	FROM PARC			

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Mrs Milka Musoke	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	HP PRINTER (1100)	16/10/00	35,500/-	
	PANASONIC FP 7113 PHOTOCOPIER	FROM PARC		
	MITA DC 3055 PHOTOCOPIER	FROM PARC		
	FAX MACHINE (DB 810)	FROM PARC		
	SECRETARIAL DESK	23/11/00	26,000/-	
	MEDIUM BACK COMPUTER CHAIR	16/08/00	14,500/-	
	1 OPEN STATIONERY CUPBOARD	FROM PARC		
	1 WOODEN CABINET	YET TO GET DETAILS		
	5 FILING CABINETS	FROM PARC		
	SLIDING DOOR CABINET	27/02/01	14,800/-	
Mrs Electa Obura	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	HP PRINTER (1100)	16/10/00	35,500/-	
	SECRETARIAL DESK	23/11/00	26,000/-	
	MEDIUM BACK COMPUTER CHAIR	16/08/00	14,500/-	
	1 FILING CABINET	FROM PARC		

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. Bidjeh Kebkiba	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	HP PRINTER (1100)	16/10/00	35,500/-	
	WORKSTATION WITH FIXED PEDESTAL	01/02/01	27,500/-	
	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	08/02/01	17,010/-	
	1 VISITOR'S CHAIRS	08/02/01	5,850/-	
	MEDIUM SIZED CABINET WITH DOORS	19/02/01	18,000/-	
Laboratory Specialist (TBA)	SLIDING DOOR CABINET	19/02/01	14,800/-	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	23/11/00	39,000/-	
	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	13/09/00	20,000/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
Dr. Emmanuel Tambi	2 MEDIUM BOOK SHELVES	FROM PARC		
	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,000/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	TOSHIBA 4340 DVD LAPTOP COMPUTER	15/03/01	209,500/-	
	HP PRINTER 870 cxi	YET TO GET DETAILS		
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	25/01/01	40,000/-	
MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	11/09/00	20,000/-		

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. E.mmanuel Tambi (Continued)	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	COFFEE MAKER	FROM PARC		
	PANASONIC FAX MACHINE	FROM PARC		
	1 FILING CABINET	FROM PARC		
	1 BOOK SHELF	FROM PARC		
Dr. Robert Lamb	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	TOSHIBA LAPTOP	AGREER		
	OFFICE JET G95 PRINTER/FAX/SCANNER/COPIER	AGREER		
	OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
	SWIVEL CHAIR	FROM PARC		
	1 VISITOR'S CHAIR	20/09/00	6,500/-	
	2 STATIONERY CUPBOARDS	FROM PARC		
MAP FILING CABINET	FROM PARC			
DR Francis Inganji	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	28/09/00	145,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	28/09/00	10,300/-	
	HP DESK JET PRINTER (1220C)	16/10/00	48,900/-	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
	EXECUTIVE HIGH BACK CHAIR	15/09/00	20,000/-	
	2 FILING CABINETS	FROM PARC		
	1 VISITOR'S CHAIR	20/09/00	6,500/-	

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. Berhanu Bedane	GATEWAY 2000 COMPUTER	FROM PARC		
	18.2 GB SCSI III HOT PLUGGABLE HARD DISC	17/11/00	84,960/-	
	TOSHIBA SATELLITE LAPTOP 2715 X DVD	28/09/00	245,000/-	
	HP DESKJET PRINTER (1220C)	16/10/00	48,900/-	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	23/11/00	39,000/-	
	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM BACK CHAIR	16/08/00	20,000/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	1 STATIONERY CUPBOARD	FROM PARC		
Ms Shadra Zaid	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	07/08/00	129,500/-	
	HP PRINTER (895 cxi)	YET TO GET DETAILS		
	SECRETARIAL DESK	23/11/00	26,000/-	
	MEDIUM BACK COMPUTER CHAIR	16/08/00	14,500/-	
	1 VISITOR'S CHAIR	20/09/00	6,500/-	
	1 FILING CABINET	FROM PARC		
	ALCATEL SWITCHBOARD	16/10/00	841,222/-	
Mr. Dominic Kiarie	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER 667 MHZ	07/08/00	129,000/-	
	HP PRINTER (1100)	16/10/00	35,500/-	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	23/11/00	39,000/-	
	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM	16/08/00	20,000/-	

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Mr. Dominic Kiarie (Continued)	BACK SWIVEL CHAIR			
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	20/09/00	13,000/-	
	GOLD STAR FRIDGE (SMALL)	FROM PARC		
	2 STATIONERY CUPBOARDS	FROM PARC		
Mrs Rosemary Muriungi	GATEWAY DESKTOP COMPUTER 866MHZ	02/03/01	142,500/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	02/03/01	9,000/-	
	HP DESKJET PRINTER (1220C)	02/03/01	50,000/-	
	TOSHIBA SATELLITE LAPTOP (POOL)	FROM PARC		
	SECRETARIAL DESK	23/11/00	26,000/-	
	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM BACK SWIVEL CHAIR	08/02/01	17,010/-	
	1 VISITOR'S CHAIR	08/02/01	5,850/-	
	SAFE (SENATOR MODEL JH 070)	02/11/00	81,217.50	
	SMALL SIZED CABINET	27/02/01	14,800/-	
	2 STATIONERY CUPBOARDS	FROM PARC		
	OLIVETTI ET 2400 TYPEWRITER	FROM PARC		
Mrs Ann Rita Mugambi	GATEWAY DESKTOP COMPUTER 933 MHZ	02/03/01	142,500/-	
	HP DESKJET PRINTER (840C)	02/03/01	12,225.50	
	SECRETARIAL DESK	23/11/00	26,000/-	
	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM BACK CHAIR	08/02/01	17,010/-	
	1 VISITORS'S CHAIR	08/02/01	5,850/-	

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. Gavin Thomson	COMPAQ DESKPRO COMPUTER S710	FAO		
	HP PRINTER (1220C)	FAO		
	WORK STATION WITH FIXED PEDESTAL	01/02/01	27,500/-	
	EXECUTIVE MEDIUM BACK SWIVEL CHAIR	08/02/01	17,010/-	
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS	08/02/01	11,700/-	
	SLIDING DOOR CABINET (SMALL)	19/02/01	14,800/-	
	MEDIUM SIZED CABINET	19/02/01	18,000/-	
Mr. Sammy Nganga	COMPAQ 2000 COMPUTER	FROM PARC		
	HP LASERJET 4 PRINTER	FROM PARC		
	EPSON GT 9500 SCANNER	FROM PARC		
	OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
	OFFICE CHAIR	FROM PARC		
	2 TABLES	FROM PARC		
	2 PRINTER CABINETS	FROM PARC		
Dr. Richard Kock	DESKTOP COMPUTER	FROM PARC		
	HP PRINTER (690C)	FROM PARC		
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE DESK	25/01/01		
	EXECUTIVE COMPUTER DESK	01/02/01	40,000/-	
	2 MEDIUM CABINET WITH DOORS	FROM PARC	36,000/-	

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Dr. Richard Kock (Continued)	EXECUTIVE COMPUTER CHAIR	FROM PARC		
	2 FILING CABINETS	FROM PARC		
	2 DEEP FREEZERS	20/09/00		
	2 VISITORS' CHAIRS		13,000/-	
Dr. Yvon Le Brun	TOSHIBA LAPTOP 4200 COMPUTER	AGREER		
	CANON SCANNER	1/12/00	10,500/-	
	HP PRINTER 840C	1/12/00	19,900/-	
	FAX MACHINE	FROM PARC		
	OFFICE DESK	28/11/00	30,000/-	
	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	20/09/00	20,000/-	
	2 BIG BOOK SHELVES	FROM PARC		
CAPE UNIT				
Dr. Tim Leyland	TOSHIBA 2535 CDS	FROM PARC		
	EPSON 900 COLOUR PRINTER	FROM PARC		
	HP PRINTER/SCANNER	FROM PARC		
	OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
	MEDIUM BACK CHAIR	FROM PARC		
Dr. Andy Catley	GATEWAY DESKTOP COMPUTER 866 MHZ	February 2001	153,020/-	
	APC 500VA UPS	February 2001	11,000/-	
	TOSHIBASATELLITE PRO 4300 LAPTOP COMPUTER LAPTOP	March 2001	250,000/-	
	OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	FROM PARC		

NAME	ITEM	DATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
Mrs Loise Kimani	GATEWAY DESKPRO COMPUTER 866MHZ	February 2001		
	APC 500VA UPS	February 2001		
	OFFICE JET G 95 PRINTER/SCANNER	February 2001		
	FAX MACHINE – CANON 8150	FROM PARC		
	MITA PHOTOCOPIER	FROM PARC		
	SAFE – SENATOR 006	February 2001		
	L-SHAPED OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
Mrs Esther Ludeki	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	FROM PARC		
	COMPAQ PRESARIO COMPUTER 1525	FROM PARC		
	HP LASERJET 6L	FROM PARC		
	L-SHAPED OFFICE DESK	February 2001 FROM PARC		
Dr. Grace Delia	LOW BACK CHAIR			
	SHARP LAPTOP COMPUTER			
	L-SHAPED OFFICE DESK	February 2001		
Mr. Washington Nzuve	MEDIUM BACK CHAIR	February 2001		
	TOSHIBA SATELLITE 225CDS LAPTOP COMPUTER	FROM PARC		
	OFFICE DESK	FROM PARC		
Mr. Washington Nzuve	MEDIUM BACK EXECUTIVE CHAIR	February 2001		