



2ND HALF - YEAR REPORT (JULY - DECEMBER 2003)

VOL. I: MAIN REPORT
VOL. II: ANNEXES

- Rosemary, please
Keep = GTZ-1's
file. please
liaise with Ghazal
to get the CD as
sent it by mail
to Dr Dip 16/08
Rg

SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European
Development Fund - Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32

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



JANUARY 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
VOLUME I	
PART 1: NARRATIVE	
1. <i>Executive Summary</i>	4
2. Terms of Reference.....	6
3. Introduction.....	6
4. Main task performed during period.....	9
5. Back-up activities during the period.....	16
6. Main challenges encountered and recommendations	19
7. Planning for the next period.....	22
PART 2: FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
8. Financial Report of PACE Programme.....	24
VOLUME II	
ANNEXES : Country /Regional Reports	
1. Ethiopia	28
2. Kenya.....	39
3. Sudan.....	49
4. Tanzania.....	72
5. Chad.....	83
6. Uganda	105
7. Central Africa – West/Anglophone	115
8. West Africa – Coastal	121
9. West Africa – Sahelian.....	149

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU-IBAR	African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AWP/CE	Annual Workplan/Cost Estimates
CAPE -	Community Based and Participatory Epidemiology
CBPP -	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
EC -	European Commission
EU -	European Union
EDF -	European Development Fund
GTZ-IS-	Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit – International Services
FAO -	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO-OLS-NS	FAO Operation Lifeline North and South Sudan
KAP -	Knowledge Attitudes and Perceptions
OIE -	International Office for Epizootics
OLS -	Operation Lifeline Sudan
NAO -	National Authorising Officer
NPC -	National Project Coordinator
PACE –	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PCU -	Programme Coordination Unit
PID -	PACE Integrated Database
PMU -	Project Management Unit
PDS -	Participatory Disease Search
RCU -	Regional Coordination Unit
RTA -	Regional Technical Assistant
STE -	Short Term Expert
SATEC	SATEC Development International
TA -	Technical Assistant
WP -	Work Plan
WP/CE	Work plan/Cost Estimates

PART 1: NARRATIVE

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report covers the period July to December 2003. During this period, two changes were made in the assignment of TAs to country/region of assignment, notably in Tanzania and Cameroon. In Tanzania, Dr Philippe Leppere took over from Dr Wolfgang Boehle in November 2003, whereas Dr. Hanns-Achim Krebs took over from Dr. John Woodford as TA in the Anglophone West/Central Africa region.

The mandate and/or role (s) of the TAs has so far remained unchanged except in Tchad which has also seen changes in technical structure. Since October 31st 2003, the expert plays the role of PACE coordinator, managing the project in close collaboration with a National Counterpart (*Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien*) and under the auspices of the Directorate for Veterinary Services. He is therefore responsible for PACE activities as foreseen by the audit missions held in April and July 2003.

Over the last six months, both national and regional TAs went on various missions/visits in their areas of jurisdiction. Regular visits to the various countries were especially important in regional programmes for purposes of activity monitoring and evaluation besides acting as boosters and motivators. Consequently, the TA in charge of West African Coastal Countries and based in Mali visited each of the seven countries under his mandate at least once. Togo and Benin have been already visited twice. The TA in charge of six West African Sahelian Francophone countries has over the last six months visited each country at least once. Two countries should have initiated a new WP on 01 November 2003. Mali did but Senegal's WP approval was delayed until January 31st 2004 in order to allow the full de-commitment of unused funds.

During the reporting period the TAs participated in diverse international meetings/workshops. All the TAs attended the 8th Advisory Committee Meeting in Bamako (November 4 – 6th, 2003), followed by the workshop on the harmonisation of epidemiology and control strategies, jointly organised by the PEU and GTZ-IS/SATEC (November 7 – 8th, 2003).

The main problems experienced during the reporting period are varied. The problem of insecurity was particularly common in Northern Uganda, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic. In Kenya the main problems experienced were related to delayed 2nd year funding and conflicting interpretation of EDF rules (also in Tanzania and Ethiopia), resulting in unpaid year 2 commitments; postponement of applied epidemiology training for field staff; Rinderpest outbreak and lack of project transport. The main setback in Ethiopia and Tanzania was delayed procurement of equipment. In Ethiopia the tenders for cars, computers and car spare parts failed due to non-competitiveness and non-conformity with the EC rules of the analysis of the offers. It was necessary to change the tender documents in conformity with the EDF regulations.

Activities planned for the next period are varied. Disease surveillance activities will continue with the aim of achieving a rinderpest free status. The TAs plan to assist closing current WP/CE and prepare new ones or necessary addenda for the remainder of the phase, i.e. till October 31, 2004. Plans include attendance of various meetings/workshops relating to aspects of disease control and management issues as build-up to the next Annual PACE Conference in Gabon (June 2004).

During the reporting period, the expenses incurred by the PACE TA Programme (including PMU in Northern Sudan) summed up to €944,165.76 while the PMU alone accounted for €185,844.74. Since its inception the PACE TA programme has cumulatively spent €1,606,218.53 while the PMU in Northern Sudan per se has recorded cumulative expenditure totalling to €285,610.65. The balance on the PACE TA budget as at 31st December 2003 stood at €4,249,513.27, while the PMU had a balance of €1,200,000.00 from the total budget (see PART II, Financial Summary).

Highlights in the specific country reports are summarised here below:

Various technical activities were performed during the reporting period in the various country and regional programmes. The KAP study was done in Kenya and Uganda. In Kenya the study aimed at the development of a communication strategy in the ASAL areas and was undertaken with the help of experts from the STE pool of GTZ-IS / SATEC. In Uganda, **KAP study** in Rakai and Ntungamo districts included pastoralists along the border with Tanzania and Rwanda. Two main problems identified during the study were stock thefts across the border and decreasing availability of common grazing land.

During the reporting period, rinderpest sero-surveillance activities have been an on-going activity in almost all the countries and regions of the programme area of operation. In Ethiopia sero-surveillance had stopped for some time, resuming only after materials for the laboratories had been procured.

In Sudan the PACE project has strengthened the existing disease surveillance network. It facilitated field missions and coordination meetings for rinderpest surveillance activities at national and state level, and improved the communication between Soba head quarter and state PACE offices. The project provided test kits for rinderpest and stomatitis/enteritis diagnosing, communication, veterinary and other equipment for improvement of diseases surveillance. A lot of time was been spent working in and with Mauritania on the issue of “suspected” sero-positive samples for RP in warthogs.

According to OIE application pathway, Benin and Mali have been declared rinderpest free. Almost 80% of Sudan has been delineated free of rinderpest. The situation is still not clear in Ethiopia. The OIE application of freedom from rinderpest on zonal basis in Ethiopia presented for comments in October to IBAR/PACE was finalised in December and submitted to OIE on December 29 in electronic form in spite of an unclear situation after the rinderpest outbreak in Kenya.

There were disease outbreak concerns that needed urgent attention especially in Kenya and Uganda. In Uganda **ASF** epidemic has moved to the eastern region of the country. Diagnostic Laboratory is performing fluorescence technique for the demonstration of virus antigen. **FMD** continues to be a serious problem - 33 outbreaks were reported in 2003. Laboratory has the capability of antigen typing. **CBPP outbreaks** have been reported from the south and from north-east parts of the country. Vaccinations are limited and are only depressing disease incidence. In Kenya, rinderpest, was confirmed to be present in migrating cattle herds in Garissa and Ijara districts of North-Eastern province. The area where the outbreak occurred is part of the “Somali-Ecosystem”, which Kenya is sharing with Somalia and Ethiopia and lies within the Rinderpest surveillance zone.

The PID and the PDS have been introduced in Sudan and Kenya. PID software has

also been introduced and implemented in Uganda, Togo and Benin, the latter two within regional Francophone Western Africa cluster. Staff in the respective countries have been trained on the use of these software.

This second report has the same outline as the first half-year report. Part I is the narrative report while Part II is the Financial Summary. The Annexes include all the unedited country/regional reports from the Technical Assistants.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference remain the same as in First Half Year Report. The ToR are more explicitly shown in Service Contract for Project Number 8/ACP/TPS 32 of the 7th European Development Fund.

The service contract is between the Director of the Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), REGIONAL AUTHORIZING OFFICER, hereinafter referred to as the "**Contracting Authority**", on the one part,

and ;

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Germany, hereinafter referred to as the "**Consultant**", on the other part..

3. INTRODUCTION

GTZ-IS (the lead implementing agency) and SATEC (the subsidiary partner) took over the task of providing Technical Assistance to some national projects of the PACE programme starting January 2003. The consortium has also established and maintains a Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Sudan, which supports the fight against Rinderpest in the Northern part of the country. The GTZ-IS/SATEC consortium provides technical assistance to 25 out of the 32 countries of the PACE programme. The overall or wider objective of the Programme is to relieve poverty of those involved in livestock farming in Africa by improving animal productivity, trade and food security. The programme is now in its final year of operation and discussions on the extension possibilities have already been initiated. An external mission has been commissioned to make recommendations on the possibilities of extending the programme to end of year 2006.

For the majority of the countries in Central and Western africa, this is the first effective half year of technical assistance as all the recruitments and mobilizations were done in the middle of year 2003. On the other hand, the countries in Eastern Africa have had a full year of support. Unfortunately, Tanzania has had two changes of the TAs since the beginning of year 2003. The circumstances were completely unavoidable.

Building strong national teams in the programme has been a key area of focus in all the countries supported in order to address all the four thrusts simultaneously. Team building is a continuing challenge as highlighted by all the TAs in their individual reports. The TAs and national teams received further technical backup from the Central

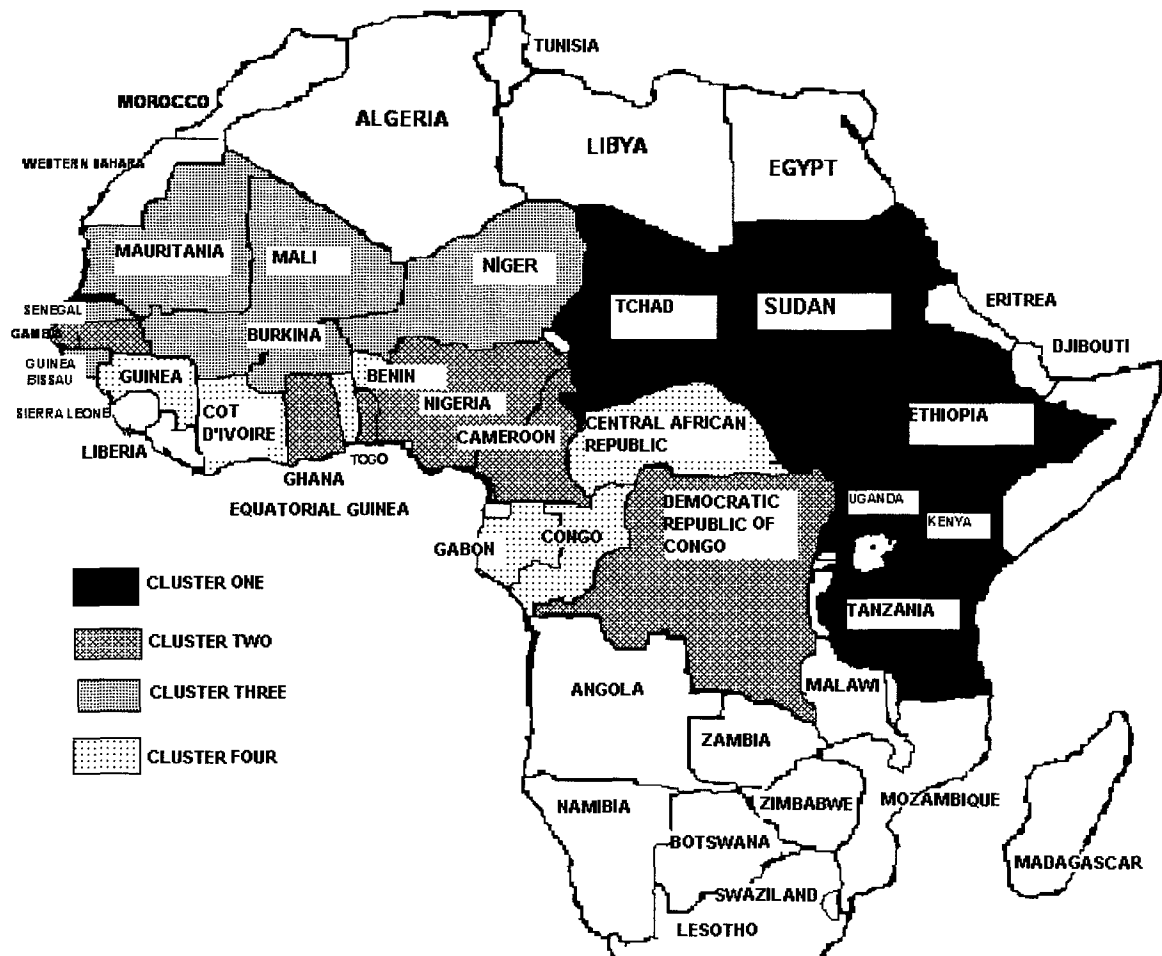
Services Unit of the AU-IBAR.



The PACE team Ethiopia

The Technical Assistance support programme has both the country-specific and regional TAs in Eastern and Central/Western Africa regions respectively (see fig. 1). This report presents a summary of the main tasks/activities performed by TAs (long and short term), experiences gathered, major achievements, back-up activities undertaken, main difficulties encountered, the summarised workplans for the next six months, January to June 2004 and the financial report during the reporting period.

Figure 1: Countries Covered by PACE Programme



Description of clusters (by country/region)

<u>Cluster 1 (National)</u>	<u>Cluster 2 (Regional- Equatorial/Anglo-Franco-phone)</u>	<u>Cluster 3 (Sahelian Region)</u>	<u>Cluster 4 (Francophone West Coast)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Uganda Tanzania Ethiopia Sudan Chad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic Rep. Congo Cameroon Nigeria Ghana Equatorial Guinea Gambia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger Mali Burkina Faso Mauritania Guinea Bissau Senegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congo Gabon Central African Republic Benin Togo Cote D'Ivoire Guinea Conakry

For programme coordination purposes, Chad falls under the Regional Coordination office, Bamako

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation and main tasks of long term TA to the National PACE Projects

All Long Term TA posts were filled by end of June 2003. The TA for Sudan was recruited under the reserve budget-line of long term TA capacity. Seventeen (17) man-months were allocated to Chad, leaving a balance of 18 man-months. The mobilization started almost immediately after the signing of the service contract. The current status of National TA strength is as follows:

Table 1: Status of National TA Support as at 31.12.03

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country (ies) of assignment</u>	<u>Date of contract</u>	<u>Mobilisation date</u>
Detlef Hoereth-Boentgen	Kenya	January 01 2003	05:01:03
Risto Heino	Uganda	January 01 2003	01:01:03
Philippe Leppere *	Tanzania	November 2003	10:12:03
Michael Handlos	Ethiopia	January 01 2003	17:01:03
Wilfried Hartwig	Sudan	January 01 2003	01:02:03
Andrea Massarelli	Chad	June 01, 2003	01:06:03

** Replacement for Dr. Wolfgang Boehle who resigned by end of October 2003*

The main tasks of the TAs include:

- Provision of technical support to the National Coordinators of the PACE programme in the countries under their charge, and specifically with respect to:
 - **Disease surveillance** with the objective qualifying for OIE freedom from disease status. The outbreak of 'mild rinderpest' in the Somali ecosystem necessitated vaccination against Rinderpest in the second half year. Number of samples collected for analysis have increased tremendously as indicated in the individual country reports in Annex 1 – 9.
 - Developing **work-plans and cost estimates** to acceptable quality levels.
 - Preparation of **procurement** documents
 - **Accounting and reimbursement** procedures
 - Developing **project monitoring** procedures
 - Preparing **quarterly reports**
 - Preparing **terms of reference** for short term back-up needs
 - Identifying **training needs** of programme personnel
- Support in team building
- Support in and developing links with PACE-PCU and Central Services Units of AU-IBAR and the local EC Delegations
- Installation of programme data systems
- Providing stop-gap solutions to chronic transport shortages for programme staff
- Providing support in management issues and ensuring all thrusts are addressed

Participation in major Workshops/meetings

To strategise, learn and map the way forward, the national TAs attended diverse meetings and/or workshops in their countries of assignment during the reporting period. These are reported in detail in each country report.

Main region-wide workshops attended include:

- Workshop on “export zones development and regional trade”, organized by AU/IBAR PACE PCU in October in Nairobi. The addendum to the meeting was a review of the RP strategy in the Eastern region.
- Epidemiology experts meeting in Bamako, Mali, in October 2003. The epidemiology meeting was preceded by a Programme Advisory Committee meeting, in which the regional TAs had made significant input. The TAs hired through the GTZ-IS/SATEC consortium also used the chance to discuss administrative issues and procedures guiding their work.
- In August 2003, the expert in charge of Tchad received and facilitated five missions including facilitating the meeting of a delegation of private veterinarians from Togo on an experience sharing mission.
- With the GTZ-IS consultants to examine the preconditions and modalities for an extension of the PACE programme after October 2004
- Consultations continued regarding the status of RP control in the Somali ecosystem between the Somali and Kenya Country teams. The Northern and south Sudan had similar consultations at the Lokichoggio town in Kenya.

4.2 Progress of PMU in Northern Sudan

4.2.1 Project Management

The PMU has been operating effectively throughout the reporting period and facilitated procurement, accounting and the overall project implementation. For effective and transparent project management, three Technical Committee meetings were conducted which were followed-up by day-to-day meetings with relevant staff at head quarter- and state level. Technical Committee Meetings draw membership from PACE National Coordinator, PACE T.A., relevant directors of AH&EDC Department, representative of FAO-OLS NS and representative of Animal Resources Research Corporation, assists the project management in decision making on relevant technical subjects aiming at a smooth and effective implementation of the approved WP&CE.

Temporary task force groups have been formed and elaborated a number of documents as indicated in Annex 3.

4.2.2 Preparation of annual work programmes & cost estimates

During the reporting period one WP&CE for the period 01/07/03 – 30/04/04 had been prepared by the head of the PMU and the PACE National Coordinator in close consultation with relevant staff of the AH&EDC Department. The current WP&CE (budget: € 750,000) was approved by the NAO and the EC Delegation in Khartoum in May 2003 and endorsed by the Lead EC Delegation in Kenya in early July 2003.

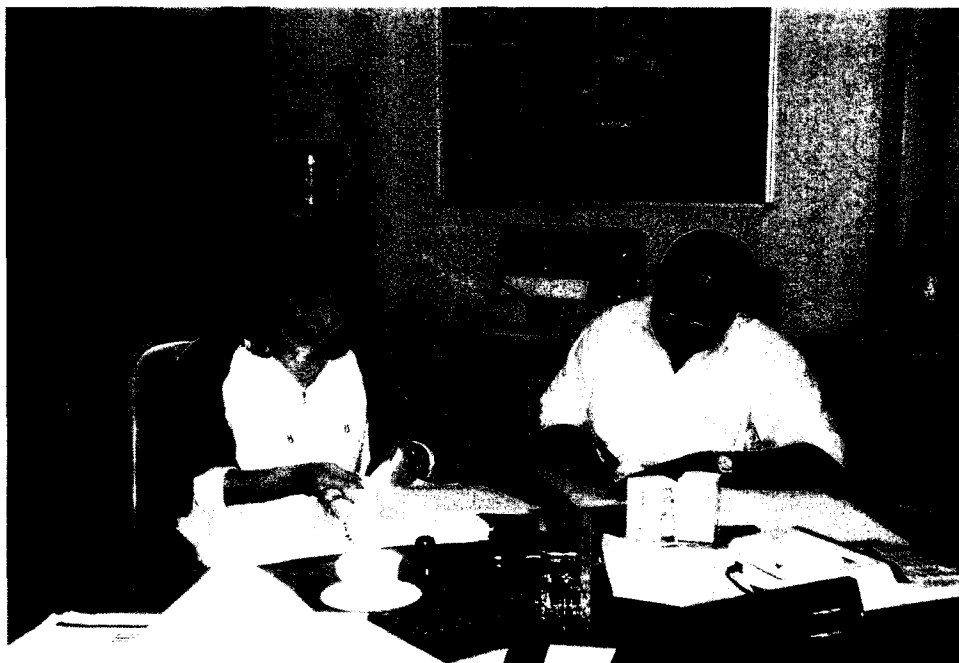
4.2.3 Expenditure, accounting and financial analysis

Project funds have been available throughout the reporting period and were managed and accounted for in compliance with EDF- and implementing procedures of the PMU. Expenditure statements, work plan implementation status were reported regularly to the members of the Technical Committee.

The EDF operational funds spent until 31/12/03 amount to **€ 224,150**. The current fund utilization is 33%. A summary of the project expenditure during the reporting period is displayed in Annex 3.

The relevant accounting documents (vouchers, bank statements, accounting books, etc.) have been submitted regularly to GTZ-IS office in Nairobi.

The GTZ-IS Regional Financial Manager in Nairobi, conducted a backstopping mission to PACE Sudan PMU in middle of October 2003.



Assessment of accounting vouchers by the GTZ-IS Regional Finance Manager Mrs. Helga Scholl at PMU office

4.2.4 Support for field operations

The T.A. visited four states for assessment of disease surveillance activities, emergency preparedness and laboratory work. This included discussions with field-based veterinary teams, laboratory personnel, herd owners and politicians on relevant aspects of eradication of rinderpest and control of other epizootics.



The cattle market in Omdurman, Khartoum state

4.2.5 Documents produced

The following documents were produced during the reporting period:

- WP&CE for the period 01/07/2003 – 31/04/2004
- Recommendations of the CBPP national strategy workshop, held in Khartoum on July 09 - 10, 2003
- Recommendations of the national workshop on strengthening the role, regulation & legislation of CAHWs, held in Khartoum August 16 – 17, 2003
- Updated Sudan Rinderpest OIE dossier
- PACE News Letter No. 1
- Memorandum of Understanding between AH&EDC Department Soba and Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Soba

4.3 Mobilisation and main tasks of Long Term Regional TAs (Western and Central Africa)

Mobilization of the Regional TAs in Western and Central Africa was generally delayed till close to mid-2003. The first TA for Cameroon and the cluster of countries in the region, (Dr John Woodford) arrived in Yaounde, Cameroon, on March 31 2003. Due to some unavoidable reasons, Dr. Woodford had to leave his post by end of September 2003. His replacement (Dr Hanns-Achim Krebs) was contracted in November 2003 and reported later in the same month. The TA for Coastal Francophone countries (Dr. Denormandie) was contracted as from May 15, 2003 and reported May 30 2003. The TA for the Sahelian countries was recruited on May 30, 2003.

Primary task in the short time of the reporting period was to get acquainted with the task and prioritise action on basis of urgent needs for countries and up-coming deadlines. It should be mentioned that the TA based at the PACE Regional Coordination Office (Yaounde) had only a few days orientation before the Annual Coordination Meeting at Arusha, Tanzania. This workshop was therefore the main introductory and updating forum for the Regional TAs.

Table 2: Status of Regional TA Support as at 31.12.03

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country (ies) of assignment</u>	<u>Date of contract</u>	<u>Mobilisation date</u>
John Woodford	Cameroon, DRC, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Equatorial Guinea	April 01, 2003	March 30, 2003
Hanns-Achim Krebs	Cameroon, DRC, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Equatorial Guinea	Oct 22, 2003	Oct. 23, 2003
Nicolas Denormandie	Cot D'Ivoire, Congo, Gabon, Togo, Guinea Conakry, Central Africa Republic	May 15, 2003	May 15, 2003
Patrick X. Bastiaensen	Mali, Niger, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau	May 30, 2003	May 30, 2003

4.3.1 Inception Phase

The regional programmes are progressing at different levels. The programme has picked up very well in both the Sahelian and Coastal Francophone clusters. There have been some delays in the Equatorial/Central Africa cluster and this was the main reason for change of TAs. Progress in setting up the offices and working modalities has gained speed since the arrival of the new TA. Funds for the Cameroon National programme have finally been released after about 2.5 years delay.

The TAs in charge of the Francophone Sahelian and Coastal clusters operate from the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) offices in Bamako, Mali.

The overview of the status of the inception phase is as follows:

- At the Regional Coordination Unit in Bamako, the TAs have been assigned office space within the Regional Coordination Unit. The offices have been equipped with the necessary office requirements e.g. furniture, communication equipment, computers etc. The TAs have also established accounting support through the GTZ Country offices in Bamako for the office running and transport operation expenses. The funds for office, transport and travel costs are also advanced to the TAs through the GTZ Country offices. The TAs reported satisfactory working conditions.
- In Yaounde, there hasn't been an office for the PACE team yet, but it was possible to rent a temporary office room for the TA at GTZ Country office in Yaounde. The first instalment of funds from the EC- Delegation for inception of PACE activities, including office set-up, were received in December 2003. Also the State Minister decided to allocate an office to the PACE project.
- The new TA operating from Cameroon underwent familiarisation procedures with local EU Delegation, GTZ Country Office in Yaounde, National PACE Coordination, State Departments and Ministries.

4.3.2 Visits to Countries of assignment

Over the reporting period the Regional TAs made several missions as follows:

- The RTA in charge of West African Coastal Countries conducted 7 missions - first missions in Guinea, Congo, RCA, Ivory Coast and Gabon; and second missions in Togo and Benin. These two countries had already been visited at the end of the first half-year.
- The RTA in charge of West African Sahelian countries conducted at least one mission for each of the 6 countries covered, including Mali. Senegal and Mauritania were visited twice to follow up on the RP rumour in Mauritania.
- The TA based in Yaounde concentrated efforts to sorting out institutional relationships between the various players in PACE. He managed only one trip to Bamako to participate in the Programme Advisory Committee meeting and the Epidemio-surveillance workshop early in November 2003. He also attended an internal meeting of the GTZ-IS/SATEC TAs that took place right after the epidemio-surveillance meeting.

The mission reports show a well-focused results oriented approach to issues, especially the problem areas that require input of the TAs. A clear management strategy is emerging with respect to how regional issues could be prioritised and addressed with limited manpower support. Each country mission focuses on the level of achievements of the components of the PACE programme done compared to expected outputs. Technical and financial issues are both assessed as well as the progress made for each step within the four thrusts.

4.3.2 Identification of Needs for Short Term Inputs

During the reporting period the following needs arose from the various RTA activities.

In Western Coastal cluster, need has been identified for:

- A socio-economic study related to the control of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP), which has been mentioned as the second most important disease after rinderpest.
- A detailed case study regarding economics of Epidemio-surveillance surveys in Mauritania and Benin, representing distinct Western Sahelian and Coastal regions respectively.

Needs identified in then Sahelian cluster:

- Following the discovery of two 'suspected' sero-positive samples for Rinderpest in warthog in Mauritania in July 2003, the RTA requested for a short term mission to be funded through the GTZ-IS pool of short term experts for a wildlife specialist to investigate the consequences of the discovery on Mauritania's and the neighbouring countries' disease free status. This request was made due to the absence of the regional wildlife PACE expert for West and Central Africa at the time. This proposal was not withheld by PCU and instead, the wildlife expert for east-Africa, Dr. Richard Kock, conducted a mission to Mauritania between 9 and 12 November 2003. His report is available and was translated in French by the RTA.
- The economic assessment of epidemio-surveillance networks and the economics of disease.

In the Central African cluster, need identified for:

- Training on development of and application of Log-frame Matrix and Project Cycle Management as management tools for the PACE National Coordinators and the other members of the PACE teams.
- A short term mission to analyse the situation regarding privatisation of veterinary services and to describe process of setting up sound private practices in Cameroon considering that the concept is still at the initial stages. The needs for institutional support with respect to privatization would require to be identified.

4.4 Mobilisation and main tasks of Short Term TAs

The opportunity to use short-term experts to fill up unmet needs of the programme was largely unutilised during the entire year. As of the end of the year, only the following consultants had been contracted to supply short term expertise to the programme:

- ❖ Audit of the Chad national programme in April 2003
- ❖ Moderator for the third Annual Coordination workshop in Arusha, June 2003
- ❖ Training for PACE Kenya team in Participatory Communication Skills, in August 2003
- ❖ Extension of the PACE Programme in December 2003
- ❖ Audit of the Regional Office, Mali, in December 2003.

In terms of resource use, the STE provision has been committed as follows as of 31:12:2003:

	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Un-committed</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	
1. STE Man-days	20.8	79.2	870*
2. Direct costs (per diems days)	14.5	85.5	870*
3. Re-imburseables (Tickets)	35.5	64.5	31

* including provision for backstopping of PMU Sudan

4.5 Main Achievements (*with direct input of National TAs*)

- Detection of the mild strain of RP in the Somali Ecosystem by the Kenya surveillance teams. Five PDS teams were quickly assembled and about 190,000 head of cattle vaccinated by end of the year.
- Many outbreaks of FMD, CBPP and tick-borne diseases were detected in Uganda as surveillance has also been ongoing for ASF, FMD and CBPP.
- Ensuring workplans and cost estimates are submitted and approved on time. Involvement of consortium TAs have made a discernible impact in getting the majority of the WP/CE processed in time for the November intake of WP/CE.

- The Regional TAs, together with the Regional office, Mali, have developed good strategies for managing clusters of national/regional programmes in western and Central Africa. Visits to country programmes are made on bases of comparative priority needs. Specific requests, (e.g. support to development of WP/CE, processing of financial requests, training needs etc) from countries in the clusters are always analysed and considered on priority basis.
- Improved PACE team relations in Cameroon and release of national programme funds after more than two years of delay.
- Continuing efforts to coordinate PACE work in the South and Northern Sudan through joint action planning by the two teams. The continued improvement of political climate between the North and South Sudan is a positive factor in the disease control and surveillance efforts being undertaken.
- Participation in and organizing meetings, both within and outside the countries, to strategize on the control of major epidemics. These have been done in form of cross-border consultations as well as coordination meetings involving the entire programme.
- Generally much improved relationships with country EC delegations.

4.6 Documents produced

During the reporting period, the various TA activities yielded documents listed here-below:

1. Monthly updates to GTZ-IS. Content was mainly administrative updates but also included highlights of work progress and major threats to their assignment if any.
2. Quarterly reports. Mainly as support to National Coordinators whose responsibility it is to prepare technical quarterly reports.
3. Half-year reports on assigned countries. These are always included as annexes in main half-year report to AU-IBAR and EU lead delegation.
4. Mission reports as a record of each mission. Some are attached in the respective annexes of country half-year reports.
5. Specific reports required for Advisory and Coordination meetings
6. Inception reports to local EU delegations as necessary
7. Workplans and Cost estimates when they fall due
8. Addenda to workplans as necessary
9. Dossiers to OIE regarding declarations of freedom from Rinderpest on country or zonal basis
10. Strategy/contingency plans for managing disease situations

Detailed reports of the above are available in the annexes for each country or regional report.

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

Networking within PACE has grown considerably resulting in back-up activities happening in many directions within the programme. Main backup support was mainly in the form technical consultations by mail or visits, administrative support especially in the area of procurement and technical and financial reporting.

- 5.1 The TA provided direct back-up services to the National Project Coordinators and the entire country teams. This formed the backbone of both their administrative and technical assignments in the respective countries. This support was extended to the NGOs and other collaborating institutions and private practitioners in the programme.
- 5.2 Considerable amount of valuable information was exchanged between the TAs themselves and the coordination office in the GTZ-IS office in Nairobi. For issues concerning the consortium and the Executing Authority and the EU, the coordination office remained the main clearing hub. The internet and email links with the TAs function reasonably well but only short documents may be transmitted as attachments. Courier services have been reliable and have been utilized for sending large documents and originals of accounting documents between the TAs and the coordination office.
- 5.3 The Regional Office, Nairobi and the head offices of the partners in the consortium (Eschborn and Paris) have provided the necessary management backup for this contract. Major backup services were however to the PMU in Sudan where most of the procurements were done through the GTZ-IS procurement department in Nairobi. In addition, backup missions were made to PMU Sudan to assist in accounting.
- 5.4 As expected, the TAs received regular administrative support (mainly procurement of goods, ticketing and accounting) directly from GTZ country offices in their countries of assignment. This allowed the opportunity to provide maximum concentration to the task of implementing the programme.
- 5.5 The GTZ-IS TA programme Coordinator made a seven-day visit to Mali, first to attend the epidemio-surveillance meeting and to participate in an internal meeting with the consortium TAs. The last two days of the visit were utilized to visit the southern parts of Mali to familiarise with PACE field activities and held discussions with government officials. The role of the consortium in the PACE programme was further clarified during the visit.
- 5.6 Finally the Central Services Unit (CSU) of PACE provided the much valued support through visits to the national programmes. Same support was received from the Regional Office in Mali. The TAs and the National teams participated in several training and sector specific workshops organized through the CSU.



Attending the cross-border meeting of veterinary services of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (St.Louis, Senegal – Oct. 2003)

5.3 Support in Team Building

Building strong national teams received highest priority. Occasions for meetings were taken to improve links in the teams to visualise common goals among the various thrust teams. Decisions for trainings were also based on the need to strengthen weak sub-teams and generally enhance capacity. The need for strengthening national and coordination teams was also echoed at the 8th Advisory Committee meeting in Bamako in early November 2003.

Following this meeting, the GTZ-IS TA Coordinator and the TAs took a day to discuss and clarify procedures for day to day operation of the TA's in order to enhance their performance. The team took the occasion to review lessons gained after close to a year in the technical assistance contract. Their relationships with the GTZ Country Offices and the GTZ-IS administrative office in Nairobi were also discussed. The two TAs, then recently recruited, for Cameroon and Tanzania were also formally introduced to the existing team.

Other team building procedures also involved engaging in joint activities with partners in the various countries of operation. In Kenya, the TA joined the NPC, the deputy NPC, the project's Economist and other government officials in a training course on "Project Monitoring & Evaluation" in September 2003.

Two areas that would no doubt enhance teamwork are skills in Project Cycle Management (PCM) and the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) as key tools for programme management. The need for these skills have been brought up in various fora but no formal request has been received (through PCU) to contract trainers in these areas.

6. MAIN CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Need for international travel was seriously underestimated during planning.

Remedial Action:

A budget re-organization to increase the number of tickets has become inevitable to be able to respond to the crucial meetings planned till October 2004.

- Two TAs left the programme and had to be replaced in the last half year. Fortunately the impact from departure of the two TAs has not been significant. In Tanzania, the PACE programme has been well established and absence of the TAs was not a major impediment. The National PACE Coordinator and his team ensured quick settlement of the new TA once immigration formalities were completed.

In Cameroon, the new TA has positively improved teamwork and institutional relations. National programme funds have now been released.

- Monitoring and evaluation instruments are taking too long to develop for the majority of the PACE countries.

Actions taken:

Training efforts continue to improve capacities on national staff, especially in the areas of disease reporting and data management i.e. Project Integrated Database (PID). Trainings also focused on Participatory Disease Search (PDS) and Participatory Rural Communication Appraisal (PRCA). Additional Community Based Animal Health workers were trained in Ethiopia, *see picture below*.



TOT training in Ethiopia

- Initiating sustainable private veterinary service is proving quite difficult. There is considerable resistance from the civil service veterinarians in accepting services of the community based animal health workers, even in areas not fully served by professional veterinarians. Repayment rates by the private

veterinarians funded out of programme credit funds are very poor (good examples in Chad).

Remedial Action:

Each participating country should have an enabling policy framework in place recognizing the role of private veterinary services, especially in the under-served areas.

- Provision of transport to programme teams has been quite inadequate. This is a reflection of the slow processing of procurement tenders for vehicles. Interpreting EDF rules appears to be a common problem in most of the national programmes.

Remedial Action:

Training of National teams on practical application of the EDF rules would be the only course of action. National programmes should consider possibility of organizing a workshop on EDF rules and procedures, possibly with support from EC Delegations in the participating countries.

- Office space, telephones and power were still inadequate in Tanzania and Cameroon during the reporting period.

Remedial Action:

These issues are being acted on by the national authorities, albeit slowly.

- Actual transfers of funds after approvals of the Workplans/Cost estimates take inordinate amounts of time to effect. During the year, approval of workplans/cost estimates has been accelerated but release of funds is still slow.

Remedial Action:

Countries facing these problems have managed to prepare addenda to the WP/CE rescheduling work activities. Where possible, the countries have sought for additional advances as they await transfer of funds in the approved cost estimates.

- Slow accounting processes in national programmes. This blocks flow of funds and programme implementation as release of new funds is only possible after de-commitment of un-spent funds from previous workplans/cost estimates.

Remedial Action:

Timely accounting to ease flow of funds in the national programmes. This requirement needs to be highlighted as a major monitoring criterion.

- A few legal suits have resulted in a programme where management changes have been effected (Chad). These legal suits have tended to cause distraction in the work programme of the TA involved.

Remedial Action:

Some form of indemnity against legal suits expressly stated in the MoU or a miscellaneous provision in the cost estimates to cover legal eventualities like these.

- National contributions to the PACE programme have not always been available as expected. Several countries have not met this condition on time.

Recommend:

Greater commitment to be demonstrated by participating countries.

- Security situation in some parts of the countries in the programme is not conducive to easy programme implementation, e.g. case for northern Uganda.

Remedial Action:

Greater use of NGOs and CBOs based in the conflict areas to implement PACE activities in the areas that present high risk to non-resident personnel.

- Changes in government structures under which the PACE projects operate lead to some confusion in the allocation of responsibilities and inevitable delays. A case in point is Kenya where the split of the Ministry of Agriculture into two ministries, one for agriculture and one for Livestock and Fisheries; coupled with reallocation of procurement officers and accounts personnel in the new ministries has led to considerable slowing down of PACE operations. Ethiopia faces the unique situation where assigned counterparts have quit their positions for various reasons without immediate replacement.

Some specific challenges encountered from cluster countries in Western Equatorial Africa were:

Equatorial Guinea:

- The PACE Coordination team has limited experience in project management and has not received any training in PACE or EDF procedures.
- Disbursement of funds has been very slow. Requests from the National PACE Coordinator have sometimes been turned down, leading to delays in implementation of planned activities.
- The Delegation of the European Union has closed down the offices in the country and transferred responsibilities to the Delegation in Libreville, Gabon. Thus, no direct contact for advice on EU procedures is available in Equatorial Guinea, not even in Bata where the PACE Programme office is based.
- The Aide Comptable employed by the PACE Coordination unit has not received sufficient training and lacks sufficient experience of practical application of EDF/PACE accounting systems.
- The commercial sector is poorly developed. There are only one or two suppliers of vehicles and office equipment. Normal tendering procedures can therefore not be applied.

DRC:

Insecurity has led to a delay in implementation of programme activities in the country.

In **Western Africa Coastal cluster of Franco-phone countries**, the main difficulties encountered were related to:

- Delays in approval of work plans especially in Guinea where the approval process was delayed due to the reinforcement of the new 9th EDF rules by the EC delegation.
- In Ivory Coast and Central Africa Republic, insecurity has hampered implementation of activities and has led to looting and vandalism of programme equipment especially in Central Africa Republic (ref. Quarterly report - July to September 2003).

The main problems encountered in the **Sahelian Cluster of countries** were delays in initiation of work plans, especially in Senegal. During the reporting period, much of the efforts were rendered useless by the enforcement of new 9th EDF rules by the EC delegation.

Remedial Action :

- With the wide regional coverage and the four components (thrusts) to look at, strong cooperation needs to be built between all actors of the PACE programme in order to facilitate regular support and supervision missions to these countries.
- A strong link between TAs (regional and national), in order to multiply the resource capacities of the TAs.

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

7.1 ACTIVITIES IN THE NEXT PERIOD IN NATIONAL PROJECTS

The activities planned for the next period are elaborated in table 3.

Table 3: Planned activities in national projects

Country	Planned activities
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in communication workshop on message development, radio programmes for various topics and awareness creation on "Mild Rinderpest" in the "Somali ecosystem" in Naivasha. • Participation in "public/private partnership enhancement workshop" for better coordination of animal health service delivery in Kitale. • Participation in the Kenya / Somali Rinderpest eradication coordination meetings • Monitoring field visits together with NPC or Deputy • Disbursement of year 3 funds, reimbursement of year 2 funds and related activities • Attendance of any called for meetings or workshops.
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDS Karamoja is delayed (waiting for replenishment). Will start in January and continue up to April • Cross-border meetings will be held with Tanzania & Rwanda in March, with Kenya & Sudan in April • Wildlife surveillance will be carried out in March in Kidepo Valley, Murchison Falls, Queen Elisabeth and Lake Mburo National Parks. • Preparation of the 4th Workplan
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor/ assess the surveys for Rinderpest in livestock & wildlife • Set up IT Data management • Improve cross border information flow/exchange, border control • Organise Community Animal Health Workers inputs rights and duties • Establish the pathway toward a fully effective veterinary council representing and controlling both private and public veterinarians will. • Support in management issues

Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting in Nairobi on rinderpest strategy after the outbreak of mild rinderpest in Kenya (January 13 –15,2004) • CBPP workshop in Conakry (February 25-27, 2004) • Harmonization meetings/crossborder meetings with Sudan (hopefully in February 2004), Eritrea, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia • Forthcoming annual PACE conference in Gabon (May/June 2004) • Closing of WP 3 before April 30, 2004 • Updating of emergency preparedness plan • Preparation of a WP5 (if extension of programme is approved)
----------	--

NB: See activities for Chad in Annex 5 and Tanzania in Annex 4

7.2 ACTIVITIES IN THE NEXT PERIOD IN REGIONAL PROJECTS

The activities planned for the next period in the regional projects are elaborated in table 4.

Table 4: Planned activities in regional projects

Region	Planned activities
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main activity in the very next time is to follow up the installation of the new PACE team in Cameroon. • The next step will be the follow up of the launching of the work of the épidémiolo-surveillance network by the PACE team. • Start his in-country visits beginning with the RDC followed by Equatorial Guinea, Ghana and The Gambia. • Attend two border meetings with the PACE teams from Nigeria and Chad. • Attend the PACE international meeting in Guinea Conakry in February 2004 • Work out a logical frame and a chronicle work program has to be worked out installation of the new PACE team. • In February prepare a new addendum for the present WP1 to cover the work period till October 2004.
Regional Mali-Coastal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with back up tasks to countries, which appear to be in need of close support e.g. Congo, Togo, Gabon, and Ivory Coast • Implementation of the PID software in the countries in need that is: Ivory Coast, Congo, RCA, Guinea and Gabon • The RTA will follow up Guinea's WP4 approval and will give support for the preparation of the Work Plans for RCA, Gabon, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast by April 2004, according to the final report on PACE extension • Continue to follow the recommendations of the ACM, especially concerning the finalisation of the national programmes "monitoring tables".
Regional Mali-Sahelian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue giving appropriate back-up to those countries which appear to need assistance the most: Guinea Bissau, Mali and Niger. • Conduct PID installation and implementation in Mauritania (re-installation), Burkina Faso and Niger. Follow-up will in all six countries. • Follow-up on Senegal's WP-4 approval (January 2004) and give the appropriate support to the drafting of the work plans for Burkina Faso, Niger, Mauritania and Guinea Bissau by April 2004 • Continue follow-up on the declaration to be made by Mauritania's veterinary services to OIE's Scientific Committee meeting with regard to the RP situation (by January 31st, 2004). • Continue follow up on the recommendations of the ACM with regard to the national programmes 'monitoring table'.

PART 2: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Financial Report for the Second Periode (01.07.03 - 31.12.03) of
PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROLL OF EPIZOOTICS (PACE)



ITEMS CATEGORIES OF EXPENSES	UNIT	QTY.	EURO UNIT RATE Budget	EURO Total Budget	Invoiced Prior Period	Invoiced This Period QTY	Euro	EURO Cumulative Invoiced	QTY Remaining	EURO Remaining Budget
Fees										
A										
A.1 Long term TA's										
A.1.1 in Sudan Hartwig	p/m	20.17	11,550.00	232,963.57	56,941.50	4.68	54,054.0	110,995.50		121,968.07
A.1.2 in Kenya Hoeseth-Boentgen	p/m	20.17	11,550.00	232,963.57	67,452.00	5.32	61,446.0	128,898.00		104,065.57
A.1.3 in Ethiopia Handlos	p/m	20.17	11,550.00	232,963.57	63,759.00	5.68	65,604.0	129,360.00		103,603.57
A.1.4 in Uganda Heinonen	p/m	20.17	11,550.00	232,963.57	65,643.50	4.16	48,048.0	114,691.50		118,272.07
A.1.5 in Tanzania Woodford / Boehle	p/m	20.17	11,550.00	232,963.57	29,452.50	4.65	53,707.5	83,160.00		149,803.57
A.1.6 West Africa in Mali Bastiansen / Denormandie / Krebs	p/m	62.26	11,550.00	603,487.68	64,795.00	12.82	148,071.0	212,866.50		390,621.18
A.1.7 Reserve long term TAs (Massarelli Chad)	p/m	35.00	11,550.00	404,250.12	11,650.00	6.68	65,604.0	77,164.00		327,086.12
A.2 Program Accountant, in Sudan	p/m	20.17	4,500.00	90,785.06	15,840.00	6.00	27,000.0	42,640.00		47,825.06
A.3 TA Short term (int.freg.)	days	840.00	800.00	504,000.43	18,000.00		0.0	18,000.00		486,000.43
A.4 Backstopping mission (Sudan)	days	30.00	800.00	18,000.00	0.00		0.0	0.00		18,000.00
Sub-total A				2,785,321.16	394,431.00		623,534.60	917,985.50		1,867,355.66
Direct Costs										
B										
B.1 ST-Consultants					4500.00					
Backstopper Sudan					0.00					
B.1 Per diems ST cons. + Backstopper Sudan	days	970.00	150.00	130,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	870.00	126,000.00
Sudan					960.00	10	500.00	1,760.00		
Kenya					400.00	0	0.00	400.00		
Ethiopia					3,920.00	74	5,920.00	9,840.00		
Uganda					560.00	29	2,320.00	2,880.00		
Tanzania					640.00	18	1,440.00	2,080.00		
West Africa					0.00	94	7,620.00	7,620.00		
Chad - Reserve					0.00	3	240.00	240.00		
B.2 Per diems LT TA field visits in his/her country	days	1,630.00	80.00	122,400.00	6,480.00	228	18,240.00	24,720.00	1,221.00	97,680.00
West Africa					1,300.00					
Chad - Reserve					0.00					
B.3 Per diems regional West Africa LT TA's	days	990.00	100.00	99,999.99	1,300.00	0.00	100.00	1,400.00	990.00	97,599.99
Sudan					3,960.00	12.00	1,440.00	5,400.00		
Kenya					1,680.00	11.00	1,320.00	3,000.00		
Ethiopia					960.00	11.00	1,320.00	2,280.00		
Uganda					1,440.00	0.00	0.00	1,440.00		
Tanzania					360.00	5.00	800.00	960.00		
West Africa					3,600.00	71.00	8,620.00	12,120.00		
Chad - Reserve					1,320.00	15.00	1,800.00	3,120.00		
B.4 Per diems LT TA field visits outside the countries	days	210.00	120.00	25,200.00	13,320.00	126.00	15,000.00	28,320.00	85.00	-3,120.00
Sudan					7,395.00	4.68	7,016.13	14,411.13		
Kenya					8,780.00	5.32	7,983.87	16,743.87		
Ethiopia					8,280.00	5.68	8,516.13	16,796.13		
Uganda					8,665.00	4.16	8,241.94	14,896.94		

	Tanzania				3,825.00	4.85	6,075.81	10,800.81		
	West Africa				8,415.00	12.82	19,227.42	27,642.42		
	Chad- Reserve				1,500.00	5.68	8,616.13	10,016.13		
B.6	Accommodation LT consultants	days	193.00	1,500.00	289,500.00	46,830.00	42.98	64,477.42	111,307.42	150.02 178,192.58
B.6	Vehicle running costs									
B.6.1	For Flight lineage 1 PMU TA	p/m	22.00	1,900.00	41,800.00	9,387.00	6.00	11,400.00	20,787.00	16.00 21,033.00
	Kenya					11,096.00	5.32	10,108.00		
	Ethiopia					10,488.00	5.68	10,792.00		
	Uganda					10,963.00	4.16	7,904.00		
	Tanzania					4,845.00	4.65	8,835.00		
	West Africa					10,659.00	12.82	24,358.00		
	Chad- Reserve					1,900.00	5.68	10,792.00		
B.6.2	For other LT TA	p/m	171.00	1,900.00	324,900.00	49,951.00	38.31	72,789.00	122,740.00	132.89 202,160.00
B.7	Office running costs									
B.7.1	For Flight lineage 1 PMU TA	p/m	22.00	1,150.00	25,300.00	5,669.50	6.00	1,150.00	6,819.50	16.00 18,480.50
	Kenya					4964.00	5.32	4522.00		
	Ethiopia					4992.00	5.68	4628.00		
	Uganda					4904.50	4.16	3536.00		
	Tanzania					2187.50	4.65	3952.50		
	West Africa					4798.50	12.82	10897.00		
	Chad- Reserve					850.00	5.68	4828.00		
B.7.2	For other LT TA	p/m	187.00	850.00	158,950.00	22,346.50	38.31	32,563.50	54,910.00	148.69 104,040.00
	Sub-total B				1,217,549.99	159764.00		215719.92	376483.92	842,066.07
	Reimbursable									
C										
C.1	Air tickets									
	Sudan					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Kenya					0.00		2,214.00	2,214.00	
	Ethiopia					485.12		0.00	485.12	
	Uganda					0.00		3,664.62	3,664.62	
	Tanzania					769.66		142.51	902.09	
	West Africa					0.00		5,267.21	5,267.21	
	Chad- Reserve					0.00		3,039.81	3,039.81	
C.1.1	LT TA	R. Trips	55.00	1,750.00	96,250.01	1,244.68		14,628.16	16,772.83	55.00 80,477.18
	Sudan					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Kenya					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Ethiopia					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Uganda					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Tanzania					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	West Africa					0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Chad - Reserve					0.00		0.00	0.00	
C.1.2	ST TA & Backstopping	R. Trips	31.00	1,400.00	43,399.99	0.00		0.00	0.00	31.00 43,399.99
	Sudan					343.74		0.00	343.74	
	Kenya					0.00		0.00	0.00	

	Ethiopia					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Uganda					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Tanzania					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	West Africa					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Chad - Reserve					0.00		0.00	0.00				
C.1.3	LT TA regional travel	R. Trips	156.00	1,200.00	187,200.00	343.74		0.00	343.74	156.00	186,856.26		
C.2	LT TA baggage expenses												
	Sudan					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Kenya					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Ethiopia					0.00		1034.25	1,034.25				
	Uganda					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Tanzania					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	West Africa					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Chad - Reserve					0.00		257.00	257.00				
C.2.1	Air-accompanied	kg	540.00	20.00	10,800.00	0.00		1291.25	1,291.25	540.00	9,508.76		
	Sudan					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Kenya					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Ethiopia					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Uganda					0.00		0.00	0.00				
	Tanzania					2,989.38		0.00	2,989.38				
	West Africa					3,514.08		3247.20	6,761.28				
	Chad - Reserve					0.00		0.00	0.00				
C.2.2	Air-unaccompanied	kg	3,700.00	8.00	29,600.00	6,503.44		3247.20	9,750.63	3,700.00	19,849.37		
	Sub-total C				367,250.00	8,091.86		19,066.80	27,158.46		340,091.54		
D	Operational costs for the flight against lineage 1 (Sudan)												
D.1	Running costs (01.04.03 - 30.06.03)				1,100,000.00	99,765.91		185844.74			1,100,000.00		
D.2	Contingencies (Equivalent to Euro 100000)				100,000.00						100,000.00		
	Sub-total D				1,200,000.00	99,765.91		185,844.74	285,610.65		1,200,000.00		
	TOTAL COST SUM A + B + C + D				6,570,121.16	662,052.77		944,165.76	1,608,218.53		4,249,513.27		

VOLUME II

TA COUNTRY REPORTS

- Annex 1 : Ethiopia**
- Annex 2 : Kenya**
- Annex 3 : Sudan**
- Annex 4 : Tanzania**
- Annex 5 : Chad**
- Annex 6 : Uganda**
- Annex 7 : Central Africa/ Francophone W.Africa cluster**
- Annex 8 : West african Coastal (Francophone) cluster**
- Annex 9 : West African Sahelian cluster**

ANNEX 1

TA to PACE ETHIOPIA

Dr Michael HANDLOS

MID-YEAR REPORT

JULY TO DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European
Development Fund - Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

JANUARY 2004

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the second half of the year the PACE team attempted to catch up with the delays caused by the late release of funds from the EC. The TA was involved in all activities from the planning to the implementation of the activities which included:

- Training programmes in business management for future private veterinarians and training of trainers for CBAHW
- Rinderpest sero-surveillance activities after reshaping the sampling frame were launched. Long awaited material for the laboratories had been received allowing the resumption of the sero diagnostics.
- The timely preparation of the WP and CE Year 4 which was signed before November 01 and the advance was released in December 2003 allowing an almost seamless continuation of all on-going activities
- The OIE application of freedom from rinderpest on zonal basis presented for comments in October to IBAR/PACE was finalised in December and submitted to OIE on December 29 in electronic form in spite of an unclear situation after the rinderpest outbreak in Kenya. The application has some weak points namely the lack of an updated, endorsed emergency preparedness plan, of regulations enforcing the animal disease proclamation with regard to privatisation and to the control of movement of livestock, and of the exclusion of the private sector. A refusal of the application must therefore be anticipated

In other domains however the programme has stagnated and had even some setbacks:

- The tenders for cars, computers and car spare parts failed for various reasons such as non-competitive offers for the cars (only two offers and both for different car types) and high unit prices may lead to a cancellation (the third cancellation since the start of the PACE programme), non-conformity with the EC rules of the analysis of the offers for computers and finally the necessity to change the tender documents prepared in conformity with the 8th EDF to the 7th EDF regulations (car spare parts)
- The planned training abroad for senior staff in laboratory, data management and GIS had to be postponed because of problems to sign a contract with the training institution and to transfer the fees in foreign currency to Malawi
- No progress was achieved towards a liberalisation of veterinary service delivery (except for the fact that CBAHW can now be officially validated by the veterinary administration), the loan scheme is stagnating
- No update of the emergency preparedness plan. The National Animal Disease Emergency Committee has not been nominated
- The departure of 4 senior staff members (planning and economics, communication, emergency preparedness and rinderpest epidemiology) and delays in recruiting their successors

It becomes evident that PACE Ethiopia will not be able to fulfil all its objectives during the 4th year and that an extension of at least one year must be taken into consideration. Funding should be possible since PACE Ethiopia has only spent a part of its indicative budget.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The relevance of the Terms of Reference (see below) of the TA Ethiopia already questioned in the first half-year report remains doubtful. Three senior national staff members in charge of Economics and Planning, of Communication and of Emergency Preparedness have not been replaced until now, in addition the main counterpart of the TA, the rinderpest epidemiologist, has also left the programme in December entailing a reorientation of the TA activities towards management related questions (planning, reporting, procurement)

2.1 *Strengthening the government veterinary services*

2.1.1 Organization and project management

- Advise on the efficient management of the project's EDF funds
- Prepare a progress report every six months and a terminal report and any review progress reports that may be required
- Perform any other tasks duly defined and mutually agreed upon during the implementation of the PACE project in relation with EDF funded components of the PACE project

2.1.2 Epidemiology/economic database units

- Assist in the development of functioning epidemio-surveillance units for priority epidemic diseases of livestock, to carry out both field and laboratory based activities
- Assist in the introduction of main techniques used in the epidemio-surveillance of priority epizootic diseases through training in clinical recognition, specimen collection, and laboratory diagnosis, serological tests, clinical surveillance techniques, the use of questionnaires, and computer based epidemiological techniques including database management
- Assist in the development of a sampling frame and the establishment of a (first stage sampling) database for random sample surveys. Provide training on how to perform the second stage sampling in the field
- Assist in developing mechanisms to incorporate Community Animal health programmes implemented by various NGOs into the national passive and active animal disease reporting system
- Assists the further development and implementation of a monitoring system for diseases surveillance activities based performance indicators
- Assist in the development of a system for livestock movement control based on stock movement permits
- Set up a system to continuously monitor the movement of transhumant and trade cattle through and within the country in order to develop a more accurate overview of cattle movements
- Develop links with epidemic logical and related animal health components in other projects and with Regional and International bodies

2.1.3 Contingency planning and emergency preparedness

2.1.4 Communication

2.2 *Rinderpest eradication*

- Assist to eradicate rinderpest if it were introduced by further developing and improving the existing contingency plan, field testing, training and advice

- Assist in providing training in the clinical recognition of rinderpest, correct diseases reporting procedures, correct specimen collection, storage and dispatch, to all levels of animal health workers
- Facilitate and assist in the follow up investigation of all stomatitis-enteritis cases (suspect cases of rinderpest), including the submission of appropriate samples to national, regional and/or world reference laboratories

2.3 *Promotion of private veterinary service delivery*

- Assist as necessary the follow up of reviews and enactment of legislation and regulations related to veterinary practice by DVM, animal health assistants or technicians and auxiliaries (Community based animal health workers) in the public and private sector
- In close consultation with the PACE common services units, develop, and establish practical, effective and efficient systems for monitoring the performance of contracts between government veterinary departments and private veterinary contractors

2.4 *Control of CBPP and other epizootics*

- Assist in drafting national, economically sound CBPP control strategies (and other epizootic diseases)

3. INTRODUCTION

After the 3rd annual PACE conference in Arusha and the signature of the WP 3 (in June 2003) the activities of the project focused on five issues:

- Disease surveillance activities (blood sampling, active disease search, laboratory examination of collected samples for rinderpest and CBPP etc)
- Training (abroad in laboratory techniques, data management, GIS) and local training (Training of trainers for CBAHW, training of CBAHW, training in private business management)
- OIE application for freedom from rinderpest on zonal basis
- Work-plan and cost estimate for year 4
- Follow up of the tenders for cars, car spare-parts and computer and for laboratory equipment

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 *Support of the NCO in management issues*

After the departure of the planning and economic officer the TA assisted the PACE NCO in his management and supervision tasks, namely in

- Drafting all necessary technical reports (3rd and 4th quarterly PACE report, PACE report on year 3 activities, and in finalizing the WP & CE Year 4.
- Ensuring the timely distribution of all technical and financial reports
- Assisting in the tender preparations for cars, car spare parts, computers, training abroad and additional laboratory material to be purchased during WP4.
- Assisting in the reception and payment of the tenders for laboratory equipment (purchased during WP3)

- Participating in a workshop organised by the EC delegation Finance Department head, Mr Pipiliagkas on EC financing procedures (preparation of work-plans, cost-estimates, tender documents)

4.2 Support of the technical units

4.2.1 Participation in the annual PACE coordination meeting in Debre Zeit.

This meeting was attended by all branch coordination officers, the heads of NAHRC Sebata and the regional laboratories and/or the heads of departments in charge of PACE activities (sero-monitoring, active disease search), the head of the NVI, the heads or representatives of the regional agricultural bureaus or the livestock departments of these bureaus. Annual activity reports were presented and discussed as well as the planned programme for sero-monitoring and active disease search for Rinderpest, CBPP and Rift valley fever. In addition, the head of the FAO/Excelelex (Examination and Certification of Livestock for Export of Animals from the Horn of Africa) project, Dr. Hadrill presented his project.

4.2.2 Participation in the export zone study workshop

Held in Addis. Preliminary results of the study and the anticipated impact on the Ethiopian livestock export situation were presented and discussed.

4.2.3 Participation in meetings with

- Francis Inganji from IBAR/PACE common service Communication on communication activities of PACE Ethiopia during the WP 4
- PEU (Gijs van't Kloosters and Gavin Thompson) on the OIE application of Ethiopia
- Dr. E. Tambi, Economist with IBAR/PACE on costs and sustainability of the surveillance system
- Dr. Rene Bessin and Dr. Daniel Bourzat, PACE Coordination, Nairobi
- Dr Berhe, head of the National Veterinary institute in Debre Zeit which hosts the PANVAC Institute
- Dr. Freeland and Mr Talks, consultants to examine the preconditions and modalities for an extension of the PACE programme after October 2004
- Dr. Agnes Poitier and Dr. Frederike Mayen of the project for "Quality and sanitary aspects of animal products in Ethiopia" on their annual report and a planned study on disease reporting
- Dr. M. Frese and Mr Piers Simpkin, ICRC, on planned ICRC activities in the field of livestock development in drought zones of Ethiopia

4.2.4 Rinderpest eradication

- **OIE application for recognition of country free from rinderpest disease on zonal basis**

This document was prepared by the Rinderpest Epidemiology Unit (Dr. Tariku and the TA), presented to the PACE team, amended and forwarded officially in October to the PACE coordination and the PEU during the workshop in Nairobi. The comments from the PEU were somehow critical pointing out some weaknesses in the existing Ethiopian veterinary service delivery

These weak points are

- Some suspicious results in previous years had not be clarified. Delays in laboratory analyses of 2003 blood samples may make verifications impossible
- The existing emergency preparedness plan. This plan was prepared in 2000 but not updated and most crucially, not endorsed by the government. With regard to the emergency fund, no satisfactory arrangement exist (in case of an emergency the head of the veterinary service team can mobilise the funds allocated for running his service but what would be the situation if such an emergency occurs at the end of a budget period before the new budget is physically released (a gap of 4 weeks usually exists between two budget years)
- The absence of a supportive legislation (regulations) to enforce the existing disease proclamation (law). A certain number of drafts exist but they are not endorsed by the Council of Ministers
- Not sufficient checkpoints between surveillance zones and disease free zone (some regional states have however started to set-up budgets for the construction of new check-points), no real border control posts and quarantine facilities
- The poor integration of the private sector in the national veterinary structure (no sanitary mandate)

In spite of the departure of the PACE rinderpest epidemiologist the document was nevertheless revised taking into consideration the remarks and suggestions received from IBAR/PACE and submitted to OIE in electronic form on December 29, 2003.

In addition a declaration for provisional freedom from rinderpest for the surveillance zone created in 1999 (no cases of rinderpest circulation was detected since 1999 in these two zones in spite of reinforced sero monitoring and active disease search) was prepared. In this declaration, Ethiopia creates a new surveillance zone in response to the mild rinderpest outbreak in the Somali ecosystem in Kenya. This surveillance zone is composed of districts in which since more than 10 years no rinderpest presence was detected.

➤ **Sero sampling and active disease search frame**

A new two-stage blood sampling frame was prepared in order to be sure that no rinderpest re-infection takes place. In 305 randomly selected weredas (these are approximately half of all weredas of Ethiopia), 1003 peasant associations will be supervised and 20060 blood samples will be collected during the WP 4. In the same weredas, monthly active disease search will be carried out. 277 weredas are situated in the disease free zone; all 28 weredas of the surveillance zone are included in the sampling. The new frame was distributed to the BCO and the activities have started since September 2003.

It is planned to integrate a certain number of projects and NGO into the diseases surveillance and reporting system, namely for those weredas in remote areas with weak public veterinary services

4.2.5 Privatisation

➤ Strategy on rationalising veterinary service delivery

In order to evaluate the strategy paper which had been presented during the first half year 2003 the higher instances requested to receive proposals for a legal framework. An existing draft for a regulation had been revised and presented in English and Amaharic languages.

➤ Training of CBAHWs

Fifteen days' training sessions for future trainers from all regional states were carried out. These trainers are now validated by the federal veterinary services and all CBAHW trained by them will be validated as well. In the future, the PACE privatisation unit will mainly supervise the training carried out by these trainers and by other organisations (NGOs) and certify the trainees.

4.2.6 CBPP

Participation in the preparation of the study on effects of antibiotic treatment of CBPP diseased animals. This study will involve NAHRC Sebata, PACE CBPP Epidemiology Unit and ILRI for the scientific support

4.3 Field visits

Due to the frequent visits of the branch coordination officers in Addis when organising the new Rinderpest sero-surveillance and disease survey campaign, the annual PACE coordination meeting in Debre Zeit and international travels to Nairobi and Bamako but also the preparation of the WP4 and the OIE application the number of field visits was slightly reduced. Highlights of the visits were

➤ NAHRC Sebata

Participation in a workshop organised by the French Technical Cooperation to the federal veterinary service team (Project for quality and sanitary aspects of animal products in Ethiopia). This workshop held by a Dr. E. Albina (head of virology department of CIRAD/France) focused on quality control and assurance in laboratory diagnostic with the goal to obtain international certification (accreditation) for the Sebata Research and Diagnostic Laboratory according to the international norms such as ISO 17025 or EN 45001. During this workshop the heads of the regional laboratories participating in the PACE programme were present and important issues related to the sero monitoring and active disease search could be discussed

➤ Eastern part of Ethiopia

During a field trip with the technical adviser for PACE in the local EC Delegation and the PACE NCO, veterinary infrastructures and projects in

- Somali Regional State (Jijiga, Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock department, regional laboratory, pastoral development pilot project for Dolo Odo and Gode, private pharmacy),
- Dirir Dawa (regional laboratory in charge of PACE activities in Somali Regional State, veterinary clinic, private pharmacy, Haraghe Catholic Relief Service coordinating livestock and animal health activities of various NGOs in the Shenile zone)

- Hirna (one of Oromia's regional laboratories) in charge of PACE activities to a part of AFAR regional State and the south of Oromia Regional State)

Had been visited. Crucial issues such as the lack of cars (more than 50% of the old PARC fleet is out of order), insufficiency of funds, training needs and request of assistance to install the equipment furnished by the National Livestock Development Project were discussed

- National Veterinary Institute (NVI) and PANVAC Laboratory

This institutions were visited several times together with the PACE coordinator, Dr. R. Bessin and his main technical adviser. The objective of the visits was to re-activate the PANVAC laboratory as an IBAR reference laboratory after the Ethiopian government had signed an agreement on the future management of this institute.

- Meeting with NGOs working in the Shinele Ecosystem in Diridawa

The meeting was initiated and chaired by the Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar (see before: mission to eastern part of Ethiopia) with the goal to improve and coordinate livestock diseases activities including disease surveillance and reporting between the public sector (FVST, PACE, regional laboratories, regional and district veterinary services and the NGOs (HCRS, Oxfam Handicap International, Save the Children) and projects working in remote area of the Shinele zone. This meeting and its expected outcome may have repercussion on the future data collection and disease surveillance

4.4 Identification of needs for short-term inputs

No new needs were identified

4.5 Documents produced

- Final document for OIE application of freedom from Rinderpest on Zonal Basis
- WP & CE Year 4
- PACE Ethiopia Quarterly Reports 3 and 4
- PACE Ethiopia FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT Year 3
- Monthly reports to GTZ/SATEC/PACE
- Tender documents (car spare parts, laboratory equipment)

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

- AU/IBAR,
Regular exchanges with the PACE coordinator and main technical adviser in Nairobi, with the accounting section (Paul Mertens) and with the Common Services (in particular PEU, Gijss van Kloosters) but also data management (Dr. Berhanu Bedane), communication (Francis Inganji) and economics (Dr E. Tambi), and communication in Bamako
- EU Delegation,
Regular contacts with the technical adviser in charge of PACE and FITCA programs on all outstanding issues but also with the finance department, Mr Pipiliagkas and Ms Jeanne Gould

- FITCA (national component and regional programme), namely in fields of preparing tenders
- ILRI, Ethiopia (Dr Bonnet and Dr Lesnoff)
- French Ethiopian Cooperation (Quality and Sanitary Aspects of animal products in Ethiopia)
- NGOs, namely the Haraghe Catholic Relief service as coordinator of NGO activities in the livestock sector in Shinele zone of Somali Regional State, but also the ICRC (food security programme)

5.2 Participation in international meetings

- OIE PATHWAY WORKSHOP IN NAIROBI, OCTOBER 7 AND 8, 2003
- EXPORT ZONES IN NAIROBI, OCTOBER 6, 2003
- OIE PATHWAY IN BAMAKO, NOVEMBER 2003

5.3 Team building

- ANNUAL NATIONAL PACE COORDINATION WORKSHOP IN DEBRE ZEIT
- GTZ/SATEC PACE TA MEETING IN BAMAKO

Both meetings focused on technical exchanges and dissemination of information as well as on team building among the various actors (PACE NCO and common services with BCO and regional laboratories on the national level and GTZ/ SATEC TA and GTZ –IS coordination)

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- STEERING COMMITTEE

During the entire WP 3 period no steering committee meeting has taken place although the PACE NCO had prepared at several occasion a programme for such a meeting. Again, no meeting was held in the beginning of WP 4

- DEPARTURE AND NON REPLACEMENT OF SENIOR STAFF MEMBERS

The organisational chart of PACE Ethiopia shows 6 senior (technical) national consultants and one TA at the central level working under the auspice of the PACE NCO. At the field level 8 branch office coordinators are in charge of coordinating the work between the surveillance teams of the regional laboratories and the veterinary staff at the regional agricultural bureau level and at the wereda level.

All posts at the BCO are occupied whereas at the central level only 2 senior staff members remain (privatisation and CBPP). The position of emergency preparedness officer remained vacant during the entire WP 3. The planning/ economy officer and the communication officer had left in June and were not replaced. The rinderpest epidemiologist had stopped his activities in December. Interviews to replace the planning, the communication and the emergency officer had been carried out. For financial reasons - the Civil Services insist on applying the salary frame for civil servants although the project uses consultants for whom a specific salary framework was approved by the EC Delegation and the MoA – these posts are still vacant. Considering the short remaining project life (10 months if no extension is

granted) this fact may have negative repercussions on the overall outcome and impact of the programme.

➤ PROCUREMENT

With regard to the tenders (cars, spare-parts, computers) the objectives could not be attained with the principal risk that the programme may never receive the cars which are however vital for the sustainability of the entire surveillance network. In fact, for the third tender (two previous attempts to purchase cars during WP 1 and 2 had failed) only two acceptable offers for cars were received both however with unit prices far above the available budget. The tender will be probably cancelled because the tender conditions do not allow reducing the number of cars to be ordered according to the existing budget. Floating a new tender seems impossible during the remaining project life. There remains only one option, which is to obtain a dispensation from Brussels for a direct contract with the cheaper supplier and to purchase a reduced number of cars within the range of the available budget. Unfortunately, the procurement department delays these procedures by not submitting the tender evaluation and minutes to the EC Delegation, which is crucial for any other intervention.

The delays in the purchase of the computers again due to delays from the side of the procurement department entails delays in the implementation of the PID data management system, the existing computers/server not being appropriate to run this programme

During the 3rd annual PACE conference, PACE Ethiopia had discussed with the CTTBD in Malawi the possibilities of training senior staff in the field of laboratory techniques, data management and GIS. One of the objectives was to enhance inter-African exchanges. Unfortunately it became evident that the procedures to carry out such training in another African country are more complicate than to send trainees to Europe (how to arrange for the payment of the training fees in hard currency through the national project, and how to sign a service contract with the training institutions). The training planned for the first quarter of WP4 is postponed so far to the second quarter)

The problem may arise if Ethiopia ever needs to send samples to foreign laboratories. According to PACE decision, the national PACE component would have to pay for such services, however in the Ethiopian case, it seems not likely that the government would provide the necessary foreign exchange for those payments.

➤ DATA BASE AND DATA MANAGEMENT

The absence of a functional network server and of some key senior staff members (planning, epidemiology) makes the access to existing data very difficult. In addition, no common filing system exists allowing to search data on the various computers. A very important part of the data (sero-surveillance raw data) cannot be found in the PACE headquarters but only in NAHRC Sebata.

Together with the arrival of the new server and the implementation of PID, NAHRC Sebata as a service provider must be better integrated into the reporting system with the obligation to provide rapidly sero-diagnostic data in raw form but with the necessary scientific comments for any unexpected finding to the concerned epidemiology units of the FVST.

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

- MEETING IN NAIROBI ON RINDERPEST STRATEGY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF MILD RINDERPEST IN KENYA (JANUARY 13 –15,2004)
- CBPP WORKSHOP IN CONAKRY (FEBRUARY 25-27, 2004)
- HARMONIZATION MEETINGS / CROSSBORDER MEETINGS WITH SUDAN (HOPEFULLY IN FEBRUARY 2004), ERITREA, DJIBOUTI, KENYA, SOMALIA
- FORTH ANNUAL PACE CONFERENCE IN GABUN (MAY/JUNE 2004)
- CLOSING OF WP 3 BEFORE APRIL 30, 2004
- UPDATING OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN, ASAP
- PREPARATION OF A WP5 (IF EXTENSION OF PROGRAMME IS APPROVED)

ANNEX 2

TA to PACE KENYA

Dr. Detlef W. HOERETH-BOENTGEN

MID-YEAR REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European
Development Fund - Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

JANUARY 2004

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report covers the period July to December 2003, which is partly second and third year of the PACE Kenya National Programme. The report follows a format provided by the GTZ-IS / SATEC coordination unit and serves as an Annex to the main 6 months report, describing the activities of the technical assistance to the Kenya National Component of the PACE programme.

Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistant's role in the project, drawn up by the National Programme Coordinator and mutually agreed upon, are listed.

The introduction explains frame conditions of the programme, like the 4 thrusts, its institutional set-up and reflects on the disease situation in the country and its impact on international livestock trade, especially in view of the recent Rinderpest outbreak.

Main problems experienced during the reporting period are related to delayed 2nd year funding and conflicting interpretation of EDF rules, resulting in unpaid year 2 commitments; university lecturer's strike, resulting in postponement of applied epidemiology training for field staff; Rinderpest outbreak; lack of coordination of staff and responsibilities in the new ministry and lack of project transport. Achievements during that phase have been: acceptance of year 3 AWP and release of 40% advance payment; acceptance, publishing of tender document and opening of tender; conclusion of a KAP study in the ASAL areas; start of geo-referencing down to sub-location level by CBS to improve the data analysis of PID; establishing of a Rinderpest focus in the "Somali Ecosystem" and typing of the circulating virus strain; mounting of a Rinderpest vaccination campaign; preparation of draft emergency preparedness plan and draft CBPP control strategy as well as preparation of a socio-economic study on CBPP through slaughter-house surveys.

The main part describes activities, such as workshops and regional meetings the T.A. has participated in and presents results and recommendations. During the AWP workshop in Machakos a document was produced in time, so that Kenya became one of the few countries to start their 3rd year programme in November. A stakeholder communication exercise in the ASAL areas was undertaken with the help of experts from the STE pool of GTZ-IS / SATEC (KAP study) leading to the development of a communication strategy. A regional O.I.E. harmonization meeting held in Nairobi in October was resolving conflicts between Uganda and Tanzania versus Kenya and Somalia and has paved the way forward for the East-African region along the O.I.E. pathway for freedom from Rinderpest. Also trade barriers and a way forward, using "export zones" have been addressed in another regional meeting in Nairobi in October. The Rinderpest outbreak in Kenya and the resulting cooperation between Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia are outlined, communication and logistics problem in relation to it are mentioned and reference is given to a regional epidemiology - and an administrative meeting, both held in Bamako, Mali in November. It takes reference to T.A.'s annual leave.

Kenya's identified needs for short-term consultancies are: development of a monitoring and evaluation module or tool for impact measurement, Rift Valley Fever test calibration training for Kabete laboratory staff and departmental policy review. Documents, compiled with assistance of or solely by the T.A. are: car tender dossier; year 3 annual workplan and related documents, addendum to year 2 AWP and additional advance request; draft CBPP strategy; draft RP emergency preparedness plan; revision of draft FAO TCP on mild RP search and back to office reports.

Reference to team building during workshops is given and a detailed description of problems encountered during the period is presented, recommendations to address these are formulated and planned activities for the second half of the year are produced in bullets.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

As outlined in paragraph 3 of the “Terms of Reference: TA to PACE Kenya”, Appendix B page 23 of the PACE project document, a reference document defining the role of the T. A. to the PACE Kenya project has been drawn up and mutually agreed upon by all parties concerned (Project Coordinator, Departmental Steering Committee and the T. A.). It is in line with the originally proposed “Specific duties and responsibilities” but also reflects actual developments arising from the contract with GTZ-IS. The following are the Terms of Reference for the PACE (Kenya) T. A.:

ROLE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANT IN PACE - KENYA

1. Assist the PACE Kenya National Coordinator in the overall management and direction of project activities such as financial management, procurement, field investigations, disease reporting, report writing.
2. Advise on and ensure the efficient use of EDF funds by approving proposals for release of funds to implement project activities such as disease investigation, attendance of meetings / conferences / seminars / workshops, procurement, supplies. This is subject to endorsement by the PS, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.
3. Routinely participate in monitoring and evaluation, through regular missions, the project activities being carried out in the field.
4. Offer guidance in the establishment and making operational active disease surveillance and emergency preparedness capacities with regard to Rinderpest and other priority epizootics.
5. Assist in the eradication of Rinderpest according to the OIE pathway and reviewing of performance indicators for Rinderpest.
6. Assist the project epidemiologist in disease situation assessment, establishment of a national epidemio-surveillance system, and planning for control / eradication of priority diseases among them: CBPP, FMD.
7. Assist in carrying out training needs assessment; participate fully in the project's training activities, and source for relevant expertise through liaising with institutions such as GTZ, AU-IBAR, etc. as per the terms of reference for the T. A.
8. Assist in the development of the institutional capacity to perform economic impact assessment of animal diseases and in drafting national economically sound control strategies for priority diseases such as CBPP and FMD.
9. Assist in the development of communication strategies.
10. Act as a link between EU, AU-IBAR and GTZ offices in the country in matters of financial accounting, procurement, training, as the case may be.
11. Be a member of the PACE Project Departmental Steering Committee and the National Steering Committee.
12. Prepare a progress report every month for presentation during implementers meetings, and a quarterly report for inclusion in the quarterly progress reports of the coordinator.
13. Collaborate with the project coordinator in preparation of reports for the scheduled DSC monthly meetings and quarterly progress reports.
14. Perform any other duties duly defined and mutually agreed upon in the course of the project implementation.

3. INTRODUCTION

Kenya is a country with a mixed economy, where agriculture and tourism are major income earners. The livestock sector contributes 10% of the gross domestic product and provides 30% of the total agricultural income. Kenya has addressed this situation in July, when it created a separate Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture. Some overlap, however, still exists where research is involved.

One of the main constraints for Kenya's livestock production is the access to international markets, which is hampered due to prevailing presence of epizootics in the country such as CBPP, FMD and **Rinderpest**, which has been confirmed to be present in October in migrating cattle herds in Garissa and Jjara districts of North-Eastern province in Kenya. The area where the outbreak occurred is part of the so called "Somali-Ecosystem", which Kenya is sharing with Somalia and Ethiopia and is within the Rinderpest surveillance zone.

PACE Kenya, therefore, aims at a sustainable strengthening of the capacity to effectively control and / or eradicate the major livestock diseases. It is based on the following 4 thrusts:

- ***Enhance capacity of DVS to formulate and implement cost-effective disease control strategies***
- ***Private sector involvement in the delivery of animal health care promoted***
- ***Kenya is cleaned of Rinderpest, measures to uphold re-introduction kept and freedom from infection verified***
- ***Control of major epizootic diseases notably CBPP***

Kenya belongs to the cluster of countries, whose work plan years are running from November to end of October of the following year, the second year of operation of PACE Kenya ended on 31st October 2003 and year 3 started on 1st November 2003. The AWP & CE document was signed by the Director of the Kenya Veterinary Department on 29th September, by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development on 3rd October and by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (National Authorizing Officer) on 8th October, it was forwarded to the EC delegation in Nairobi on 17th October and signed by the Head of Delegation on 4th November 2003.

Following the Mbagathi "Mild Rinderpest" workshop (July 2002) recommendations, Kenya's epidemiology unit staff had been trained by the CAPE unit of AU-IBAR PACE PCU in participatory approaches in disease search (PDS), first in two training of trainers courses and thereafter, those trainers trained Kabete headquarters - and field staff and formed "PDS-teams". It has been these teams, using participatory investigation techniques, which came across herds with immature animals showing various symptoms suspicious for "Mild Rinderpest" during disease searches between September and October 2003 along the Kenya / Somalia border area. Samples taken, mainly from lymphnodes and analyzed at Kabete virology laboratory and at the regional reference laboratory, Muguga revealed the presence of Rinderpest antigen. Further confirmation has been obtained from the world reference laboratory for Rinderpest in Pirbright, U.K., which was able to characterize the virus, through sequencing of the genome, as "Kabete O" strain, which is different from the "lineage 2" virus, assumed to be circulating in the "Somali Ecosystem".

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation

There is nothing to add to the previous report (January – June 2003).

4.2 Inception phase

There is nothing to add to the previous report (January – June 2003).

4.3 In-country visits

Activities of the T.A. carried out during the reporting period were mainly of administrative nature and were focusing on reconciliation of year 1 project account, disbursement and recoupment of year 2 funds, formulation and preparation of a year 3 AWP and Cost Estimate budget document and its passage from the department through PACE PCU, Kilimo and Treasury to the EC delegation, observing the set deadlines.

Other activities were related to the international vehicle tender, preparation of an addendum to the second year AWP document to reflect delayed funding and a request for a 10 percent additional advance to keep the account afloat when most funds were tied up in the districts and recoupment, therefore, not possible in time. The reporting officer assisted in the drafting of a revised TCP assistance request to FAO on “PDS and Mild Rinderpest”, which became more important with the outbreak of Rinderpest in North-Eastern province. He assisted in the preparation of a CBPP draft control strategy with a re-zonation of the country and in the design of a socio-economic survey on CBPP impact using questionnaires and a slaughter-house survey. Following a training course he became part of taskforce team which developed a draft monitoring and evaluation plan for project activities and staff performance assessment. He assisted the NPC and the epidemiology unit in drawing up a memorandum of understanding between PACE Kenya and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) for geo-referencing of Kenya down to sub-location level, which is a requirement for better epidemiological data analysis of the PACE Integrated Database (PID). The work was to be carried out in two phases, one in year 2 and the remainder in year 3, the year 2 is nearly completed.

The T.A. was also involved in logistics, such as clearing and collection of RP vaccine, when Kenya was granted the use of 150,000 doses from the Botswana emergency stock or the clearing and forwarding of samples to international reference laboratories, as well as following up on test results, both national (Muguga) and international (Pirbright). Besides there has been attendance of various monthly meetings (departmental meetings and steering committee meetings, implementer meetings, procurement committee meetings and Rinderpest taskforce meetings), seminars and national and regional workshops.

From July to November the following workshops have been attended:

- ◆ Year 3 AWP & CE preparation workshop, held at Machakos from 13th to 17th of July, during which the first draft was produced and the PACE T.A. Coordinator had been invited and joined for 1 day (16th) to advice on the developed logframe design.
- ◆ Project monitoring and evaluation workshop, held at Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA) from 15th to 19th September, a course jointly attended by the NPC, the head of the Epidemiology and Economics unit, the Economist and the T.A. with the aim to produce a project monitoring and evaluation plan. The T.A. covered his training fees himself.
- ◆ Regional workshop on “export zones development and regional trade”, organized by AU/IBAR PACE PCU, held at Lenana House, Nairobi from 6th to 7th October.
- ◆ A 1 day meeting, designed as a follow-up to the controversial, unresolved Arusha East-African OIE pathway harmonization discussion (June) was taking place at Lenana House, Nairobi on 8th October.

Noteworthy meetings attended by the T.A. during the reporting period:

- Rinderpest working group meetings, derived from the Arusha coordination workshop and RP related departmental meetings, together with PACE Somalia became a regular feature especially after the confirmed RP outbreak in Garissa / Ijara districts, control strategies and laboratory results were discussed in open meetings at Kabete Vet. Labs. or at AU/IBAR PACE conference rooms under guidance of PACE PCU and often including the Rural Development Adviser of the EC or the Head of the Somalia unit of the EC.
- National Steering Committee meetings on 7th August and on 18th November.
- Briefing meeting on EC monitoring mission held at EC delegation on 22nd September and debriefing meeting of EC monitor at Kabete on 26th September.
- Vehicle Tender Opening meeting held at Kabete on 5th November.
- Revised estimates meeting for GoK financial year 2003-2004, held at Treasury for EC funded projects on 19th November.

Field visits have been left mainly to members of the epidemiology unit (PDS RP search and delineation of the outbreak area), the communication unit (PRCA training / KAP study), the project Economist (socio-economic CBPP study) and the privatization officer (NGO activities monitoring), planned visits of the T.A. together with the NPC to various activities, including the RP vaccination campaign could not be carried out, due to the felt need of attendance to more important administrative issues, required for the day to day running of the programme.

The T.A. took his annual leave from 24th November to 18th December and went to Germany.

4.4 Identification of needs for short term inputs

The first identified need for short-term expertise, using the STE pool of the GTZ-IS/SATEC service contract has been a PRCA training consultancy to undertake a training of trainers course in participatory rural appraisal techniques in communication, assist in the setting up of a KAP study in the ASAL areas of the “Somali ecosystem” and finally to assist in the evaluation of the findings from this study with the aim of developing a communication strategy suitable for and acceptable to the communities in the ASAL areas.

The PRCA training of trainers course started on 11th August in Mwingi district involving the PACE Kenya Communication Officer and 6 field staff, it was followed by the KAP study carried out with communities in Garissa -, Ijara – and Isiolo districts and ended on 22nd August. A one week evaluation workshop was held at the Agriculture Information Centre, Nairobi from 8th to 12th September, where with the assistance of the SATEC recruited consultants a communication strategy has been developed, addressing especially the

disease problems in the “Somali ecosystem” and taking stock of the delivery of animal health services in those areas, which were also captured in a report presented to the department.

Immediately thereafter, the Communication Officer could make use of the newly gained experiences, when she became part and parcel of the teams sent to Garissa / Ijara in the follow-up activities after the RP outbreak had been confirmed in the area on 31st October. Her study was used in the communication with the Somali communities in preparation for the vaccination campaign and the establishment of the quarantine measures. She has been tasked to produce radio programmes and an awareness creation poster on “Mild Rinderpest”.

5 PDS teams were sent out to investigate the extent of the outbreak and to delineate the focus, the disease has been found to have spread into Wajir and Isiolo districts, but not to the South into Massailand. One team was fielded by the department to vaccinate all affected herds, marking the vaccinated animals with ear notches, about 190,000 heads of cattle have been vaccinated during November and December. Thereafter the quarantine measures imposed have been partly lifted, so that animals can go again by lorry to Dagoretti slaughter houses in Nairobi.

Kenya identified other needs, which have been presented during the Arusha meeting and which can be combined with neighbouring countries, so that the - to be identified and - approved experts could be travelling from country to country preferably. These needs still remain:

- ◆ *A monitoring & evaluation tool development for easy implementation progress monitoring in the field*
- ◆ *Technical back stopping training, preferably through a consultant from Onderstepoort, RSA on Rift Valley Fever test calibration for the Kabete Serology Lab. It emerged during the Arusha meeting, that all countries which have received the Onderstepoort test kit have difficulties in the interpretation of the results and it seems to be, that Dr. K. Tounkara from PACE PCU cannot sort this out as promised in Arusha.*

In the meantime a further need has been identified, originating from a departmental effort to restructure the Kenya Veterinary department, following a workshop, held in Nakuru in March 2003 on policy reviews. The request has been presented during the Bamako meeting in November to the PACE PCU and to the PACE T.A. Coordinator:

- ◆ *There is need for the services of a policy expert to assist the secretariat on policy review in the production of a draft policy review document for presentation to the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture. The consultant's expertise required would be a combination of economist / legal expert.*

4.5 Documents produced

The reporting officer revised repeatedly the “Car Tender Dossier” for the procurement of seven project vehicles through EC International Tender, which was finally accepted by PACE PCU and EC delegation and advertised on the EC homepage in the Internet on 5th September and locally advertised in Kenyan newspapers starting on 9th September with a closing date for the international tender for 5th November, thus, the tender becoming an activity of year 3 instead of year 2.

Other documents produced or assisted in their development were an addendum to the year 2 AWP to cope with the 6 months late release of year 2 funds and the necessary rescheduling of activities and re-allocation of funds for wildlife disease survey and geo-referencing. Further a request for an additional advance of 10 percent to increase the release of funds to the

maximum possible 50 % in view of existing commitments and the difficulties experienced during year 1 with the recoupment of district expenditure claims was produced in accordance with EDF regulations and endorsed by the National Steering Committee on 7th August. Formulation of an AWP & CE budget for year 3, repeatedly revised and finally signed by the EC delegation on 4th November; reconciliation of year 1 account on 16th October; formulation of an advance application for payment of 5 million KShs. from PACE PCU (30th October) to bridge the funding gap from signing AWP for year 3 to the actual release of the 40% advance to enable smooth operations in view of the RP outbreak related activities and the request for the release of the 40% advance, which was paid to year 3 account on 24th December. Further documents assisted in their development were a draft monitoring and evaluation plan for project activities, to be used also as a basis for staff performance monitoring; a draft CBPP control strategy with a re-zonation of Kenya following international requirements, e.g. stratification into free areas, surveillance zones and endemic areas; a design of a questionnaire to be part of a socio-economic study on CBPP and a draft emergency preparedness plan, which had to be revisited in view of shortcomings experienced during the RP outbreak in September / October. Also the request for FAO assistance in form of a TCP on "Mild Rinderpest" had to be revisited, for editorial changes, reflecting the newly created Ministry for Livestock and Fisheries Development and in view of the experienced RP outbreak. He also wrote 6 Back to Office reports for use of the PACE T.A. coordinator.

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

The PACE (K) T.A. assisted the Kenya programme in its communication needs, especially during the Rinderpest outbreak situation, when his mobile phone was used to establish results from the world reference laboratory Pirbright or in using his private e-mail connection for transmission of the outbreak notification to the O.I.E. in Paris, France in the absence of functioning fax or e-mail facilities at both department or project, due to problems with the telephone lines at Kabete. In general the T.A.'s e-mail has been frequently used by PACE PCU and EC delegation for communication with either the department or the project, this has on the other hand caused some concern as many invitations to meetings or even workshops had bypassed the official protocol, which has been pointed out to the PACE PCU and has been rectified meanwhile. The T.A.'s office e-mail and telephone connection is installed, but the office is still not rehabilitated and therefore not in use. Integration into GTZ-IS staff meetings, but not general GTZ meetings and invitations to GTZ functions are assisting in communication beyond the narrow frame of the PACE programme itself.

5.2 Participation in international meetings

From 6th – 7th October the T.A. participated in the Regional workshop on "export zones development and regional trade", organized by AU/IBAR PACE PCU, held at Lenana House, Nairobi, which aimed at presentation and discussion of findings of a PACE PCU consultancy with stakeholders of the livestock sector, livestock researchers, departmental heads, PACE staff and T.A.s from the East-African region, including Chad and Djibouti. From PACE Kenya the Deputy Coordinator and the entire epidemiology unit participated and the Kenya veterinary department was presented by the director, who closed the workshop, the Chief Veterinary Field Officer and the deputy head of laboratories. The meeting was opened by the Kenyan minister and deputy minister of the newly created Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

The workshop was followed by a 1 day regional meeting at the same venue on O.I.E. pathway harmonization for the East-African countries on 8th October, which was mainly

attended by PACE PCU PEU staff and epidemiologists and T.A.s from the region and served as a follow-up to the unresolved discussion during the Arusha coordination workshop. The disputed issues of Kenya's and Somalia's declarations have been finally resolved and Kenya declared its intended zonation to its neighbours, which will enable Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan to move ahead along the O.I.E. pathway, whereas Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia are tied up in the recent RP outbreak. The by then preliminary findings were also presented to the audience.

The T.A. together with the PACE-Kenya Epidemiologist attended the "Regional Epidemiology T.A. workshop", organized by AU/IBAR PACE PCU and held at Mande Hotel, Bamako, Mali from 7th to 8th November, during which the confirmed RP outbreak in Kenya was discussed. The PACE Kenya epidemiologist gave a brief presentation on the findings of Muguga Regional Reference Laboratory, recent RP findings in West Africa's wildlife and their implications for the OIE pathway were discussed as well, other epizootics and their control strategies were also discussed. During this meeting the newly recruited T.A. for Tanzania was introduced by his NPC.

The regional Epidemiology workshop was followed by a PACE T.A. administrative meeting, designed as a follow-up to the Arusha meeting (June), organized by the PACE T.A. Coordinator and held at the Regional PACE Coordination unit's offices for West Africa, in Bamako on 9th November. The meeting clarified all outstanding issues.

5.3 Team building

The PACE (Kenya) T.A. joined the NPC, the deputy NPC and the project's Economist in a training course on "Project Monitoring & Evaluation" at the Kenya Institute for Administration in Nairobi from 15th to 19th September with the aim of developing a monitoring and evaluation plan for the project. This course which was shared with other government staff from various ministries and NGO staff executing various projects in Kenya and Uganda created an atmosphere of close cooperation beyond the intended purpose, especially during lunch and tea breaks, enhancing the already good relationships further.

Long travels to and fro workshops like in Bamako and the spending of idle time in between, due to poor flight schedules on East / West African intra-continental flight routes, with ample opportunities for social and cultural programmes are increasing social contacts with colleagues in the project, in PACE PCU and of neighbour countries. Also receptions during workshops (Lenana House, Nairobi and in Bamako, Mali) and accommodation together with colleagues rural settings like in Machakos furthered the team building process.

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main difficulties encountered were related to:

1. A nearly 6 months delay in funding of the year 2 work programme, which necessitated the preparation of an addendum to the AWP with rescheduling of planned activities and re-allocation of funds and the request for an increase of the initial advance. The addendum has been granted by the head of delegation on 26th September, but due to recoupment delays payment of the resulting commitments is still outstanding (Kenya Wildlife Services and Central Bureau of Statistics) as not enough money was left in year 2 account, especially due to the refusal of the additional 10% advance increase by the head of the EC delegation. The argument for the refusal has been the closeness to the end of the working year (31st October) when the request reached the EC. The delays, however, originated in the absence of the Rural Development Adviser during the National Steering Committee meeting in August and the lack of decisive authority of his deputy, who participated in the meeting, which had endorsed

the proposal. Decisions in this matter could only be taken upon return from sick leave of the RDA, which led to the late submission of the request.

2. Conflicting interpretations of EDF rules and regulations, when it comes to recoupment of expenditures between EC delegation, PACE PCU's Financial Controller, Treasury and Kilimo, as experienced again with claims from second year's implementation resulting in an empty project account and unpaid commitments.
3. A strike of the university lecturers led to the postponement of planned training of nine officers from Kabete headquarters and the field in applied epidemiology. The training course is also one of the unpaid commitments for year 2.
4. The split of the Ministry of Agriculture into two ministries, one for crops and one for livestock and fisheries, coupled with reallocation of procurement officers and accounts personnel in the new ministries has attributed to delays in travel clearances, forwarding of letters and requests to NAO and EC and attributed to slow recoupment.
5. The transport problem within the project created by the delayed procurement process of the project vehicles remains. The further postponement of the vehicle procurement into year 3 and the unclear situation created after opening of the tenders and evaluation of the offers has not eliminated the problem. The first vehicles may become available only during the second quarter of year 3.
6. The tax clearance of the T.A. is still unresolved.

It is, therefore, recommended that GTZ-IS / SATEC should

- *seek consultations with the EC delegation and PACE PCU on delegation of duties in respect of decision making and*
- *consider the possibility of organizing a workshop on organization & management issues with reference to EDF rules and regulations*
- *address the issue of the tax status of GTZ-IS staff in Kenya.*

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

- ◆ Participation in communication workshop on message development, radio programmes for various topics and awareness creation on "Mild Rinderpest" in the "Somali ecosystem" in Naivasha.
- ◆ Participation in "public/private partnership enhancement workshop" for better coordination of animal health service delivery in Kitale.
- ◆ Participation in the Kenya / Somali Rinderpest eradication coordination meetings
- ◆ Monitoring field visits together with NPC or Deputy
- ◆ Disbursement of year 3 funds, recoupment of year 2 funds and related activities.
- ◆ Attendance of any called for meetings or workshops.

ANNEX 3

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PACE SUDAN



PACE HEAD QUARTER AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH & EPIZOOTIC DISEASES CONTROL
IN SOBA, FMAR&F KHARTOUM

END-YEAR REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2003

SERVICE CONTRACT

Financed under the 8th European Development Fund - Project Nr
8/ACP/TPS 32

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

DR. WILFRIED HARTWIG, T.A.

DECEMBER 2003

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The PACE Sudan northern sector sub-project started at the Department of Animal Health & Epizootic Diseases Control (AH&EDC), Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (FMAR&F) in February 2003, and has made good progress since then.

Effective management structures (PMU, Technical Committee, Steering Committee, Task Force Groups) and good communication channels with all relevant partners (FMAR&F, EC Delegation, NAO, AU/IBAR, FAO-OLS, NGOs, etc.) have been established. The counterparts are highly dedicated to the PACE programme.

During the reporting period the PACE project has strengthened the existing disease surveillance network. It facilitated field missions and coordination meetings for rinderpest surveillance activities at central & state level, and improved the communication between Soba head quarter and state PACE offices.

The PACE Integrated Database (PID) and the Participatory Diseases Search (PDS) have been introduced in Sudan.

In August 2003, the Sudan OIE Rinderpest dossier was up-dated based on an extension of the provisionally free- and surveillance zone; the former infected zone became part of the current surveillance zone.

(2) strategy workshops on CBPP and CAHWs, and (3) national training workshops on PID, PDS, and economical impact assessment of animal diseases were conducted in close collaboration with PACE AU/IBAR Nairobi.

The project provided test kits for rinderpest and stomatitis/enteritis diagnosing, communication-, veterinary- and other equipment for improvement of diseases surveillance.

Furthermore, the project supported the participation of senior government officers in regional PACE meetings and workshops.

The PMU at the AH&EDC Department in Soba contributed effectively with accounting, procurement and logistic support to the overall project implementation.

The total EDF funds spent since 01/07/03 amount to € 224,150 (= 33% fund utilization).

The document also displays main activities planned during next reporting period.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE¹

2.1 Duty station

The consultant's staff will be based at the National PACE Co-ordination Unit located in the Department of animal Health & Epizootic Diseases Control (AH&EDC) in Khartoum. The staff will establish and maintain a Project Management Unit (PMU) as defined in the EC's "Practical Guide for Decentralized Project Management (Brussels, March 1998). They will comprise long-term and short-term staff. The long-term staff will include the head of the PMU and a locally recruited qualified accountant. The consultant will provide short-term experts to support the PMU as necessary.

2.2 Duties of the Head of the PMU

2.2.1 Management

The T.A. appointed to head the PMU will have an advisory role to the project. She/ he will assist the National PACE Coordinator in the planning, management and implementation of the project as defined in the Global Plan, and will advise the PACE Programme Coordinator on the project's progress.

She/ he will manage the PMU and all EDF funds allocated for the project in full compliance with EDF procedures, and will account to the PACE Financial Controller for all expenditure in a timely manner. The PMU accountant will assist him/ her.

She/ he will develop and apply an appropriate management system, including monitoring and reporting (to national authorities, the project and AU/IBAR). The result areas as defined in the project's Global Plan and the activities specified in the approved work programmes will determine the day to day duties of the T.A. who will work in synergy with the National PACE Coordinator.

2.2.2 Preparation of annual work programmes & cost estimates

The project's annual work programmes and cost estimates (AWP&CEs) will be developed by the head of the PMU in close consultation with the PACE National Coordinator, the Sudanese authorities and the Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Group.

The T.A. will assist with team meetings to prepare AWP&CEs using the PACE programme's standard formats. She/ he will ensure that the standard PACE formats and guidelines related to planning, implementation and monitoring are followed correctly.

2.2.3 Expenditure, accounting and financial analysis

Expenditure will be incurred in Sudan and abroad. The T.A. will manage the project's bank account(s) and will make all necessary payments to the staff and contractors engaged by the project in accordance with EDF procedures and the approved AWP&CEs. All necessary payments will be made in the appropriate currencies, in timely manner and in accordance with the approved work programme. The consultant will make payments in foreign currency, as necessary.

The T.A. will analyze expenditure and will ensure that this is in the limits of and in accordance with the approved budget. She/ he will use the PACE Programme's standard reporting formats to produce quarterly financing reports to summarize the project's financial status.

She/ he will facilitate the internal audits that the PACE Financial Controller may conduct from time to time and external audits that may be conducted.

¹ See appendix C in annex A of the Service Contract between AU/IBAR and GTZ-IS: TORs for Provision of Technical Assistance for the National PACE Programme – Terms of reference T.A. for the Project Management Unit in Sudan)

A locally recruited accountant will report directly to the head of the PMU and will fulfil the duties assigned to her/ him by the consultant and the T.A.

2.2.4 Establishment of contracts for services and supplies in accordance with EDF procedures

On behalf of the PACE National Coordinator and in close collaboration with the PACE Programme Coordination Unit and the Common Services Units the T.A. will assist the identification of suitable contractors, support the project in preparing various administrative documents such as invitations to tender for purchasing materials and will oversee the management of all such contracts that are concluded in the framework of the project.

2.2.5 Support for field operations

The T.A. will visit field-based teams, operational areas and laboratories to assess their needs and monitor their performance.

She/ he will make appropriate recommendations to overcome the identified constraints and assist in their implementation.

She/ he will provide immediate advice and field level assistance in the implementation and monitoring of contracts, participate in PACE regional coordination meetings and other PACE meetings and workshops, subject to the prior approval of the PACE Programme Coordinator.

2.2.6 Technical duties

The T.A. will undertake technical duties assigned to him/ her in accordance with the approved work programmes, and the decisions of the Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Group. She/ he will assist in the monitoring of the project's implementation and in the preparation of technical documents in close collaboration with the PACE Common Services Units.

2.2.7 Liaison and reporting

The T.A. will report to the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Sudan on the financial progress of the project. She/ he will present these together with brief technical reports on the project's technical status. All reports will be copied to the PACE Programme Coordinator and the Lead Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya.

She/ he will participate in the meetings of the Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Group, of which the NAO will be member, and will present brief updates on the project's financial and administrative status. She/ he will participate in PACE meetings in the region, as requested by the PACE Programme Coordinator.

She/ he will assist in the collation of accurate and appropriate information required by the PACE National Coordinator and the Lead Delegation of the EC in Kenya. These will provide the basis for the continued release of project funds and, consequently, for continued project implementation.

3. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the PACE project for the Fight against lineage 1 rinderpest virus in Sudan is to develop and apply appropriate systems for animal disease surveillance and control to ensure the eradication of rinderpest, thereby supporting Sudan's livestock industry and sector. The project is conducted within the framework of the four thrusts of the PACE Programme, but as the project title indicates, it will mainly focus on rinderpest eradication (thrust 3) and on the establishment of a sustainable national epidemic-surveillance network (thrust 1).

Due to the political situation in Sudan, the PACE programme is implemented through two sub-projects, namely the northern sub-project and the southern sub-project.

The northern sub-project (operated by GTZ-IS since February 2003) is hosted by the AD&EDC Department at the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries in Khartoum and implements the PACE programme in (23) government controlled states of Sudan through the existing governmental veterinary structures. A Project Management Unit supports the overall project implementation and administers the EDF funds. The southern sub-project (operated by VSF Belgium since 2001) establishes the complementary capacities for project implementation in the southern non-government controlled states from a coordination office in Lokichoggio, northern Kenya.

The activities of both sub-projects are coordinated by AU/IBAR through the PACE Programme Coordination Unit in Nairobi. In both (north and south) areas the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) provides through the UN's Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) important support for food security, agriculture and animal health, including activities towards rinderpest eradication. Furthermore, some NGO's working in the framework of the FAO-OLS Livestock Programme carry out animal health activities, particularly in the transitional areas. Consequently, the project's overall results will be achieved through the complementary outputs of the two sub-projects.

The total EDF funds of the northern sub-project amount to € 1,200,000, of which € 235,000 have been allocated to the inception phase (until 30/06/03) and € 750,000 to the current implementation phase (01/07/03 – 30/04/04).

The Government of Sudan contributes to the project implementation by allocating local component funds covering local staff wages and salaries, provision of operation expenses, transportation, necessary logistics, project premises, laboratory capacities and administrative and political support.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED

4.1 Summary of Achievements during Inception Phase (February – June 2003)

The PACE Sudan northern sector sub-project started at the Department of Animal Health & Epizootic Diseases Control (AH&EDC), Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (FMAR&F) in February 2003.

The Project Management Unit at the AH&EDC Department was fully staffed at 15.03.03 and has contributed with accounting, procurement and logistic support to the overall project implementation. EC-funds arrived in May 2003 and had been continuously available since then.

The project built upon the existing disease surveillance network and staff experience and started immediately with the assessment of the current diseases surveillance and -reporting system. Laboratory capacity for disease diagnosing, field investigation team activities, emergency preparedness and training needs of veterinary personnel had been assessed during field missions and immediate actions were proposed and considered in the respective WP/CEs.

Until 30/06/2003 the PACE project conducted in collaboration with FAO-OLS

- (2) planning/ coordination workshops discussing future project activities with almost all PACE state coordinators and relevant state veterinary directors, and
- (4) training workshops on the delivery of community-based animal health services in collaboration with the CAPE Unit at AU/IBAR, and
- (1) training course for veterinary personnel.

Good communication channels and contacts had been established with all relevant stakeholders and partners (EC Delegation, NAO, AU/IBAR, FAO-OLS, relevant Ministries, NGOs, etc.).

Furthermore, the project provided the AH&EDC Department, the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) Soba, and regional laboratories with needed equipment, consumables, reagents and literature.

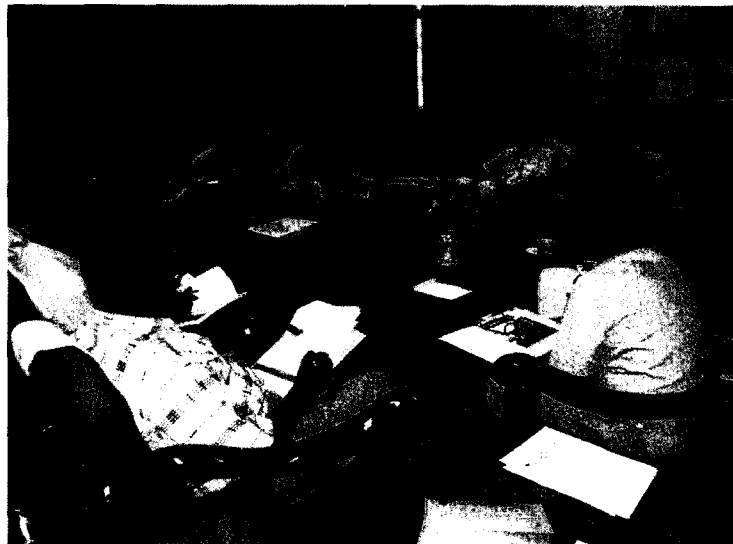
Furthermore, the project supported the participation of senior government officers in regional PACE meetings and workshops, and the regional training of veterinarians.

The total EDF funds that had been spent including commitments until 30.06.2003 amounted to about **€ 162,000** (= 69% fund utilization).

4.2 Main tasks performed during the reporting period (01/07– 31/12/ 2003)

4.2.1 Project Management

The PMU has been operating effectively throughout the reporting period and facilitated procurement, accounting and the overall project implementation. For effective and transparent project management, (3) Technical Committee² meetings were conducted (See: photograph below) which had been followed-up by day-to-day meetings with relevant staff at head quarter- and state level.



Photograph 1: Meeting of Technical Committee on 23/10/03

Temporary task force groups have been formed and elaborated the following documents:

² The **Technical Committee**, consisting of ten members (PACE National Coordinator, PACE T.A., relevant directors of AH&EDC Department, representative of FAO-OLS NS and representative of Animal Resources Research Corporation), assists the project management in decision making on relevant technical subjects aiming at a smooth and effective implementation of the approved WP&CE.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between AH&EDC Department and the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) that defines role & responsibility for eradication of Rinderpest disease
- Concept for the establishment of a Disease Monitoring & Evaluation Unit.
- Up-dated Sudan OIE Rinderpest dossier (see Result 3),
- PACE News Letter No.1

4.2.2 Preparation of annual work programmes & cost estimates

During the reporting period (1) WP&CE for the period 01/07/03 – 30/04/04 had been prepared by the head of the PMU and the PACE National Coordinator in close consultation with relevant staff of the AH&EDC Department. The current WP&CE (budget: € 750,000) was approved by the NAO and the EC Delegation in Khartoum in May 2003 (See: photograph below) and endorsed by the Lead EC Delegation in Kenya in early July 2003.



Photograph 2: NAO signs current PACE Sudan WP/CE, Khartoum, May 2003

4.2.3 Expenditure, accounting and financial analysis

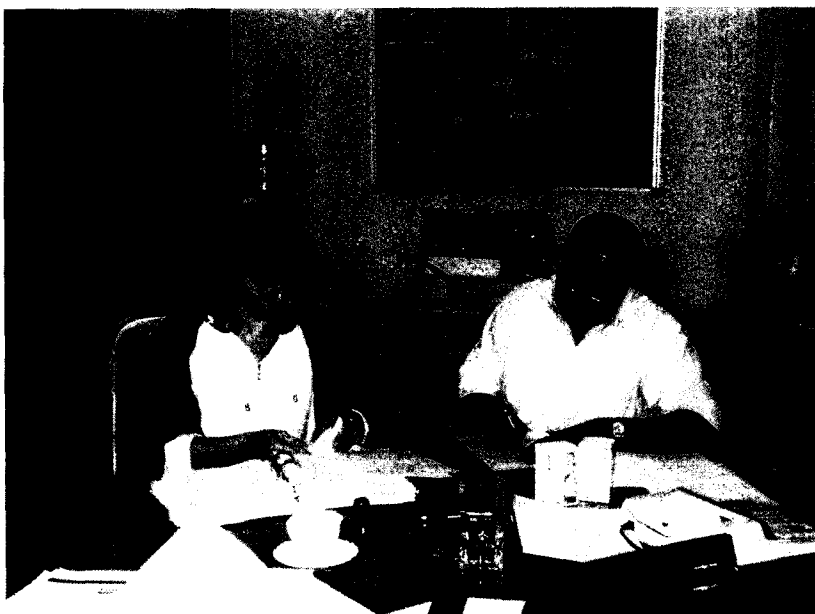
Project funds have been available throughout the reporting period and were managed and accounted in compliance with EDF- and implementing procedures of the PMU. Expenditure statements work plan implementation status had been reported regularly to the members of the Technical Committee.

The EDF funds spent until 31/12/03 amount to **€ 224,150**. The current fund utilization is 33%. A summary of the project expenditure is displayed in table 2, page 19.

The relevant accounting documents (vouchers, bank statements, accounting books, etc.) have been submitted regularly to GTZ-IS office in Nairobi.

Mrs. Helga Scholl, GTZ-IS Regional Financial Manager in Nairobi, conducted a backstopping mission to PACE Sudan PMU in middle of October 2003 (See photograph below).

Paul Mertens, PACE Financial Controller at AU/IBAR Nairobi visited the PACE Sudan Project on 13/11/03 and discussed PACE matters with relevant stakeholders.



Photograph 3: Assessment of accounting vouchers by Mrs. Scholl at PMU office

4.2.4 Support for field operations/ field visits

The project facilitated (20) field missions (1-week duration) of PACE head quarter staff for coordination and assessment of rinderpest surveillance activities, and another (6) field missions for disease outbreak investigation in central and southern states of Sudan.

Furthermore, the PACE project has disbursed funds to (23) PACE state coordinators for facilitation of field missions (mainly outbreak follow-up missions).

These measurements have contributed considerably to enhance field visits of veterinary and laboratory staff. A task force group (Director of Animal Health & PACE Accountant in collaboration with PACE state coordinators) monitor the field missions as well as the clearance of disseminated funds and report regularly to members of the Technical Committee.

The T.A. visited (4) states (El Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordufan & Khartoum state [see photograph below]) for assessment of disease surveillance activities, emergency preparedness and laboratory work. This included discussions with field-based veterinary teams, laboratory personnel, herd owners and politicians on relevant aspects of eradication of rinderpest and control of other epizootics.



Photograph 4: Visit to cattle market in Omdurman, Khartoum state

4.2.5 Short term consultancy inputs

PACE Sudan northern sub-project identified the following needs for short term inputs during the Arusha meeting in June 2003:

- (i) 0.5 man month for assessment of emergency preparedness plans and qualitative risk analysis, conducted as a national training workshop for relevant veterinary personnel;
- (ii) 1 man month of *local short-term consultancy* for on-the-job training of veterinary staff on GIS and disease mapping;
- (iii) 1 man month backstopping of the PMU by GTZ-IS Nairobi, divided into at least (3) missions:
 - A) Back-stopping on accounting and PACE office documentation
 - B) Procurement support/ tendering of veterinary equipment
 - C) Follow-up activities

So far, only a 4-days back-stopping mission on accounting by Mrs. Scholl, GTZ-IS, has been realized.

The application for local short-term consultancy on GIS and disease mapping (ii) has been withdrawn by the PACE Sudan management.

The short term proposal (i) is still pending. Final decisions are expected soon.

Nevertheless, the following (2) technical workshops and (3) national training courses were supported by consultants of the PACE Common Services Units and CAPE Unit Nairobi (see table 1).

Table 1: Workshops and training courses facilitated by PCU/ PEU & CAPE Unit of PACE AU/IBAR, Nairobi

No.	Activity	Date	Place	No. of participants/ trainees	Supported by
1	CBPP national strategy workshop	09 – 10/07/03	Khartoum/ Soba	38	Dr. Gavin Thomson/ PEU Nairobi
2	National workshop on strengthening the role, regulation & legislation of CAHWs in Sudan	16 – 17/08/03	Khartoum/ Soba	47	Dr. Andy Catley/ CAPE Unit Nairobi
3	Training course on PID	26 – 31/08/03	Khartoum/ Soba	14	Dr. Berhanu Bedane/ DMU Nairobi
4	Training of trainers course on PDS	15 – 22/09/03 08 – 11/12/03	El Obeid El Gedaref	17	Dr. Jeffrey Mariner/ CAPE Unit; Dr. D. Chibeau/ Vet. Department Nairobi
5	Training workshop on economical impact assessment of animal diseases	20 – 24/10/03	Khartoum/ Soba	15	Dr. Onesmus Maina/ Economical Unit/ PACE Nairobi

4.2.6 Documents produced

- WP&CE for the period 01/07/2003 – 31/04/2004
- Recommendations of the CBPP national strategy workshop, held in Khartoum on July 09 - 10, 2003
- Recommendations of the national workshop on strengthening the role, regulation & legislation of CAHWs, held in Khartoum August 16 – 17, 2003
- Updated Sudan Rinderpest OIE dossier
- PACE News Letter No. 1
- Memorandum of Understanding between AH&EDC Department Soba and Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Soba

4.3 Achievements by Results

4.3.1 Result 1

The necessary capacities of veterinary services and effective project management are established and the range of skills required by the national epidemio-surveillance network is broadened and strengthened, on a sustainable basis

Some of the main activities performed by the PMU during the reporting period, like internal & external communication, accounting, administration, reporting and other day-to-day activities, already have been reported in paragraph 4.2.1 – 4.2.6.

Additional, the following other main activity areas of PMU should be highlighted:

- Provision of office-, laboratory-, veterinary- and communication equipment (total value: approximately € 155,000) to AH&EDC Department and its subordinated units & PACE state offices, and to Central Veterinary Research Laboratory
- Facilitation of skilled-oriented training
- Facilitation of the participation of (10) senior officials in altogether (5) regional PACE workshops and meetings (See: paragraph 5.2.)
- Aiming at the broadening and strengthening of the national epidemio-surveillance network, the PACE Sudan project has introduced the PACE Integrated Database (PID). The first training course on PID (training of trainers) was conducted for (14) trainees from 25th till 31st August 2003 in collaboration with the PACE Data

Management Unit AU/IBAR Nairobi in the newly established in-department training unit at Soba HQ (see photograph below).



Photograph 5: Trainees practicing the PID software programme

- Presently, the staff has completed the entering of available basic information and animal health data into the PID programme at Soba head quarter. Hard- and software for PID application at state level in the first (8) federal states has been procured. Presently, preparations are on-going for training of relevant state veterinary personnel. (First course will be conducted in early 2004).

A tabled summary of the main activities and achievements of Result 1 is displayed in annex table 1.

4.3.2 Result 2

Community-based systems are developed for the effective, coordinated delivery of preventive and curative veterinary services and medicines, in areas served by OLS-NS

The project conducted in collaboration with CAPE AU/IBAR a policy workshop on “Strengthening the Role, Regulation & Legislation of Community-based Animal Health Workers in Sudan” in Khartoum from 16th – 17th August 2003 (see photograph below). The workshop was last one in a series of workshops on the subject of Community-based Animal Health (CAH), held during 2003 by the AH&EDC Department, together with Southern Desk of the FMAR&F, and funded by the CAPE Unit of AU/IBAR. The workshop aimed to examine the current CAH situation in Sudan and the implications of revising animal health policy and legislation.

(47) participants represented different levels and departments within the FMAR&F; the Department of Legislation in the Ministry of Justice, State veterinary departments, the Sudan Veterinary Council, the Sudan Veterinary Association and Women’s Veterinary Associations, FAO and other local and international agencies & NGOs.



Photograph 6: Opening ceremony of the national workshop on CAH

The workshop recommendations resulted in an action plan to be implemented by the FMAR&F in collaboration with CAPE Unit AU/IBAR targeting at:

- A. Revision of national legislation concerning veterinary services;
- B. The establishment of a CAH Unit within the AH&EDC Department, which will be responsible for developing national guidelines on CAH, including harmonization of approaches and training curricula between different CAH projects throughout the country;
- C. The establishment of a Working Group to take forward development of training for vets involved in CAH.

Finally, a proposal for assistance in funding the process of revising legislation and regulation of paravets (including CAHWs) in Sudan was forwarded to the Director General of AU/IBAR, Nairobi/ Kenya on 30/09/03.

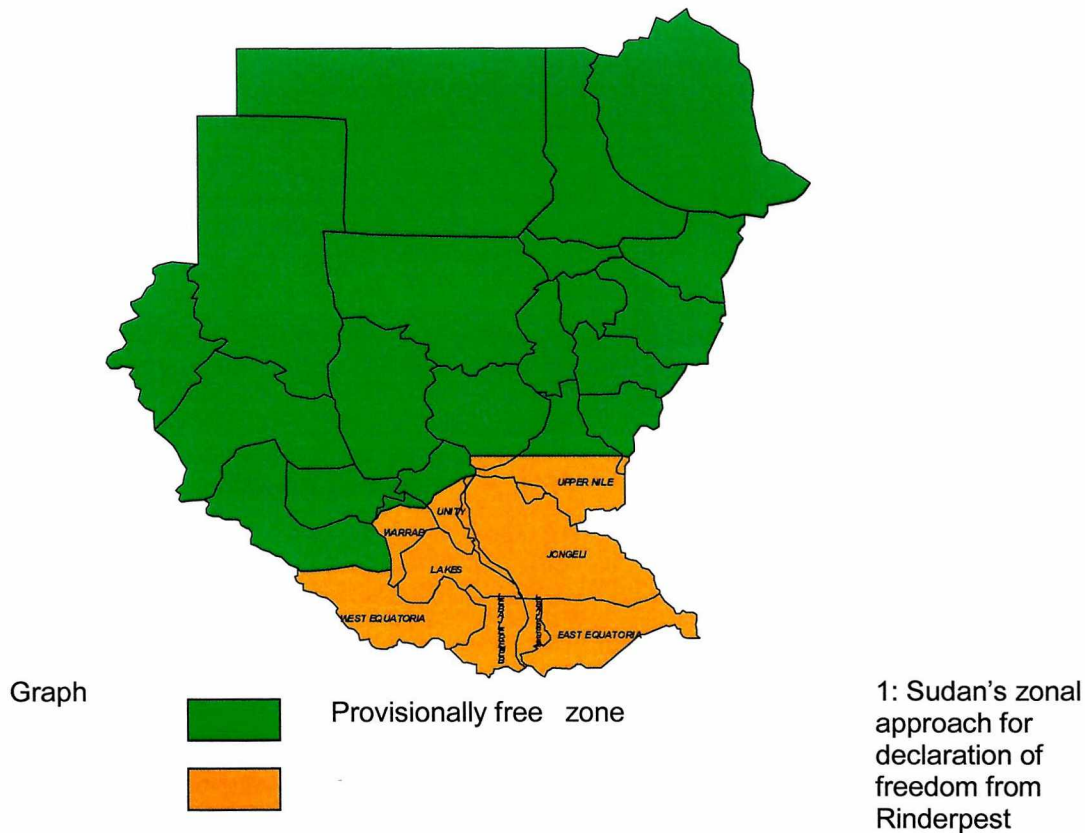
Table 2 in annex displays the summarized main activities and achievements of Result 2:

4.3.3. Result 3

During the reporting period, the following main activities contributed to achieve Result 3:

- Sudan up-dated its declaration of provisional freedom of Rinderpest in August 2003. The self-declaration is based on an extension of the provisionally free zone (zone A) and the surveillance zone (zone B, See graph 1 below). The zone previously defined as the "infected zone" (zone C) became part of the surveillance zone. The self-declaration was accepted by OIE and published in the OIE disease information, Volume 16, No. 35, on 29 August 2003.
- Following the publication of the self-declaration, a presentation about Sudan's progress along the OIE pathway towards freedom of Rinderpest, and about the objective of the PACE programme was performed for representatives of ministries and NGOs at the FMAR&F on 11/09/03. The highlights of this event were broadcasted in the Sudanese television and daily newspapers.

Rinderpest Strategy PACE Sudan, 2003



- The project has promoted (26) field missions of diseases outbreak investigation (all rinderpest negative) & follow-up visits of HQ- and State level staff (See: paragraph 4.2.4)
- GPS devises and satellite telephones are available for field missions
- Representatives of PACE Sudan northern sub-project attended the Regional livestock coordination meetings in Malakal, Wau and Lokichoggio.
- The two PACE Sudan sub-projects exchange regularly disease surveillance information. Presently, both projects are elaborating in collaboration with PEU PACE Nairobi a Rinderpest sero-surveillance plan for the whole country.
- A bonus payment system for accurate and timely monthly disease reporting has been introduced.
- PACE handed over ELISA test kits (total value: € 35,000) to the CVRL for testing of samples of rinderpest and stomatitis – enteritis suspected cases
- Veterinary-, animal identification-, sampling-, communication- and other field equipment of a total value of € 132,000 (see table 2) has been procured.
- The 21 new PACE vehicle purchased by AU/IBAR arrived in Khartoum on 15/11/2003. Presently, the PACE management is preparing their distribution.
- PACE Sudan in collaboration with CAPE Unit Nairobi has conducted the first training of trainers course on PDS (See: Photograph below). The course consisted of three training parts: (part I in El Obeid on 15 – 22/09/03; part II – field exercise in October/ November 2003, and part III in El Gedaref on 08 – 11/12/03). The training laid the foundation for the country-wide application of participatory approaches to collect epidemiological

information as part of an active, targeted disease surveillance programme. As a result of the field exercise, the (17) trainees conducted about 160 interviews with pastoral communities in active disease surveillance targeting for rinderpest, CBPP and other major epizootics. A compiled final report will be available in January 2004.



Photograph 7: PDS training in El Obeid: Participatory approach of disease ranking

- A national training workshop on economical impact assessment of animal diseases with special regard to Rinderpest was conducted in collaboration with Economical Unit of PACE AU/IBAR in Khartoum from August, 20 – 24, 2003. (15) participants from AH&EDC Department and Planning Department of FMAR&F were introduced to economical impact assessment and practised the computerized model calculation (See photograph below). This model calculation will be applied to forecast the cost of the envisaged sero-surveillance activities following the OIE rinderpest pathway. (2) trainees who attended this national workshop will participate in a regional follow-up workshop on economics of animal diseases.



Photograph 8: Training workshop on economical impact assessment of animal diseases

The summarized main activities & achievements of Result 3 are shown in annex table 3.

4.3.4 Result 4

A strong basis for the development of appropriate strategies for the control of priority epizootic diseases is in place within the Department of Animal Health and Epizootic Diseases Control.

The project in collaboration with the Epidemiological Unit PACE AU/IBAR Nairobi conducted a national strategy workshop on CBPP in Khartoum/ Soba on July 09 – 10, 2003 (see photograph below). (38) veterinarians attended the two-day-workshop.

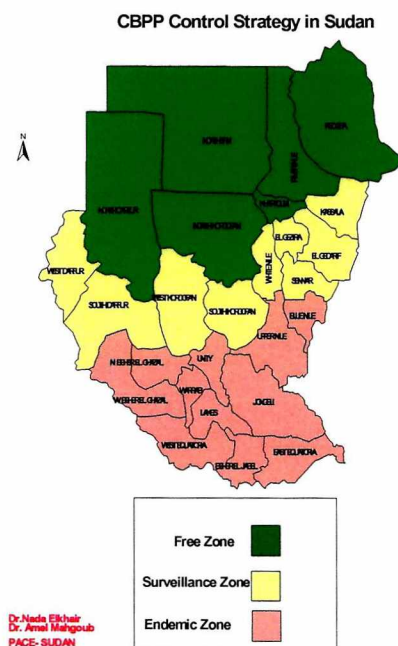
The proposed control strategy of CBPP is based on zonal approach (see map below) and resulted in an action plan consisting of the following main activities to be implemented during coming months:

- Perform an impact assessment of CBPP in Sudan
- Improve epidemio-surveillance network
- Evaluate treatment and elective vaccination as a mean of control
- Search for funds for implementation of plan components
- Develop community awareness and encourage participatory appraisal approach
- Involve private sector in CBPP control
- Revise and enforce legislation related to CBPP

The programme in collaboration with CAPE Unit Nairobi has already started with field activities to assess the importance of CBPP in different areas of the country. Preliminary results from about 160 interviews with pastoral communities (collected during the PDS training) revealed that the disease is prevalent in some transitional parts of northern Sudan and in southern Sudan. The compiled final report will be available in January 2004. An impact assessment survey will be conducted in March/ April 2004.



Photograph 9: CBPP workshop presentation of Dr. Gavin Thomson



Graph 2: CBPP zones in Sudan

Table 4 in annex summarizes the main activities and achievements of Result 4.

4.3.5 WORK PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD³

Code	Cost item	Total EDF budget allocated till 31/10/2004 (€)	EDF funds for the period 1. July 2003 till 30. April 2004		
			approved	Spent till 31/12/03	Remaining

³ Figures are preliminary and rounded because final accounting is done by GTZ-IS Nairobi

1	Enhanced national capacities					
1.1	Personnel		0	0		0
	project support unit	A1 – Personnel	7,600	4,000	1400	2,600
		A2 - Equipment	87,850	22,500	12,500	10,000
		A3 – Running cost	254,550	158,500	59,500	99,000
1.2	Equipment		0	0	0	0
1.3	Running costs		0	0	0	0
	Total 1		350,000	185,000	73,400	111,600
2	Improved veterinary services					
2.1	Personnel		0	0	0	0
2.2	Equipment		10,000	0	0	0
2.3	Running costs		30,000	15,000	550	14,450
	Total 2		40,000	15,000	550	14,450
3	Fight against rinderpest					
3.1	Personnel		0	0	0	0
3.2	Equipment		450,000	345,000	132,000	213,000
3.3	Running costs		200,000	110,000	7,500	102,500
	Total 3		650,000	455,000	139,500	315,500
4	Control of other epizootics					
4.1	Personnel		0	0	0	0
4.2	Equipment		40,000	20,000	10,700	9,300
4.3	Running costs		20,000	10,000	0	10,000
	Total 4		60,000	30,000	10,700	19,300
Totals 1 – 4			1,100,000	685,000	224,150	460,850
Contingencies			100,000	65,000	0	65,000
Grand Total			1,200,000	750,000	224,150	525,850

Furthermore, about € 10,000 for conduction of (1) strategy workshop on CAH were funded by CAPE Unit Nairobi.

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

The PACE Sudan northern sub-project has established effective communication channels and good contacts with the following relevant partners:

- AU/IBAR Nairobi: PACE Management and Coordination Units
- AU/IBAR Nairobi: PACE Common Services Units
- GTZ-IS Nairobi staff
- PACE T.A.s based in neighbouring countries
- EC Delegation to Sudan (Member of PACE Steering Committee)
- German Embassy to Sudan
- Ministry of International Cooperation, Khartoum (Member of PACE Steering Committee)

- FAO-OLS Sudan, Khartoum (Member of PACE Technical Committee)
- World Food Programme, Khartoum
- German Development Agency (DED), Khartoum
- NGOs in Sudan (GGA, VSF-Belgium)
- Ministry of Finance (Member of Steering Committee)
- Animal Resources Research Corporation (Member Steering Committee)
- Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (Member of Technical Committee)
- Veterinary Association of Sudan
- Veterinary University in Khartoum
- Free University of Berlin/ Germany [Centre for Epidemiological Studies]
- Extension Department of FMAR&F
- PACE state coordinators (23)
- Regional veterinary laboratories (14)

5.2 Participation in international and regional meetings

- (1) participant [Dr. Bashir Taha, National PACE Coordinator] attended the regional OIE meeting in Istanbul/ Turkey on 24 – 26/ 09/2003
- (3) participants [Dr. Bashir Taha, Dr. Mohamed A. Razig, Dr. Ahmed Ibrahim Jussef] attended the PACE workshop on export processing zones & OIE pathway workshop, held in Nairobi/ Kenya on 06 – 08/10/2003
- (2) participants [Dr. Ismael Yacoub, Dr. Faiza Awad al Karim] attended the regional FMD meeting, held in Cairo/ Egypt on 06 – 08/10/2003
- (3) participants [Dr. W. Hartwig, Dr. Mohamed A. Razig, Dr. El Mardi Osman] attended the 24th Livestock Coordination Meeting, held in Lokichoggio/ Kenya on 28 – 31/10/ 2003
- (1) participant [Dr. W. Hartwig, PACE T.A.] attended the regional PACE T.A. meeting, held in Bamako/ Mali on 07 – 09/11/2003

5.3 Team building

The team building process has been going well during reporting period. Sudanese counterparts are highly motivated and dedicated to the PACE programme. There is a creative and trustful work relationship between counterparts at AH&EDC department/ FMAR&F and Project Management Unit staff.

The management of the PACE project has also a good relationship with all 23 PACE state coordinators/ veterinary directors.

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No major difficulties and constraints arose during the reporting period, except the delay of the financial contribution of the Government of Sudan to the PACE project. This contribution covers operation expenses, allowances for local staff, fuel, duties, customs fees and others. Consequently, the lacking funds hamper and delay project activities at field level.

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

The project will focus on the strengthening of the disease surveillance & disease reporting network with special regards to

- country-wide introduction of PID at state level,
- harmonization of disease reporting formats,

- strengthening of participatory epidemiology and establishment of PDS teams,
- strengthening of emergency preparedness.

This will go along with continuous training of relevant personnel.

An action plan for Rinderpest sero-surveillance will be elaborated jointly with the southern sub-project and in collaboration with PACE PEU at AU/IBAR Nairobi.

A CBPP impact assessment survey will be elaborated and conducted in collaboration with CAPE Unit Nairobi until April 2004.

Veterinary-, sampling-, animal identification equipment & consumables will be provided in accordance with requirements and project implementation progress.

The project will assure the effective use of the 21 new PACE vehicles for disease surveillance and will monitor their field performance.

The project management will discuss with the EC Delegation in Khartoum the opportunity of getting additional funds for the possible extension of the PACE Sudan programme.

ANNEX:

I. Overview about main activities and achievements of results during the reporting period

Result 1

The necessary capacities of veterinary services and effective project management are established and the range of skills required by the national epidemio-surveillance network is broadened and strengthened, on a sustainable basis

Table 1: Summary of main activities to achieve Result 1

W'plan Ref.	Activity	Planned during reporting period	Achieved during reporting period	Planned for next quarter
1.1	Ensure effective project management, procurement and accounting according to EDF rules	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	On-going activity	On-going activity
1.2	Conduct regular meetings of TC & SC & task force groups	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	(3) TC Meeting & (11) follow-up meetings conducted and documented	On-going activity
1.3	Improve communication between stakeholders	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	Good communication channels established	On-going activity
1.4	Support establishment of a Disease Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	Concept approved by TC; staff selected;	On-going activity
1.5	Introduce PID data management system at AH&EDC	July Sept.	1. course on PID (training of trainers) conducted in August	On-going activity
1.6	Conduct training of veterinary personnel on relevant subjects	SEPT./ OCT.	August/ Sept.	On-going activity
1.7	Establish PID in all states and link them up with head quarter	NOV 03 – MARCH 04	First batch of hard- & software procured	On-going activity
1.8	Organize study tours related to OIE pathway & support participation of senior government staff at PACE meetings	NOV. 03/ MARCH 04	(10) senior government staff attended (5)PACE related events	On-going activity
1.9	Provide short term consultants	SEPT. 03 – APRIL 04	Application submitted to AU/IBAR; decision still pending	X
1.10	Support Communication Unit	JULY/ AUGUST	Procurement of communication equipment completed	
1.11	Give logistic support to Field Operation Unit	JULY/ AUGUST	Office equipment procured in Sept.	

Result 2

Community-based systems are developed for the effective, coordinated delivery of preventive and curative veterinary services and medicines, in areas served by OLS-NS

Table 2: Main activities to achieve Result 2

W'plan Ref.	Activity	Planned during reporting period	Achieved during reporting period	Planned for next quarter
2.1	Conduct workshop to promote definition of role & responsibilities of CAHWs	AUGUST	CAHWs workshop conducted in August	
2.2	Facilitate training of CAHWs and provide training input	SEPT. – NOV.	Training activities with FAO harmonized; Proposal for establishment of CAH Unit at FMAR&F/ AH&EDC facilitated; this unit will facilitate training of CAHWs	
2.3	Coordinate community-based animal health & surveillance activities in transitional areas	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	(2) Regional PACE & livestock co-ordination meetings in Wau & Malakal attended in July & September	On-going activity

Result 3

Sudan is on schedule to be internationally recognized as free of rinderpest disease in 2005

Table 3: Main activities to achieve Result 3

W'plan Ref.	Activity	Planned during reporting period	Achieved during reporting period	Planned for next quarter
3.1	Support implementation of harmonized action plan on rinderpest eradication and ensure compliance with OIE pathway	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	Sudan has up-dated its OIE declaration in August 2003	On-going activity
3.2	Promote activities towards improved disease surveillance and reporting for RP & major epizootics	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	On-going activity	On-going activity
3.2.1	Upgrade & harmonize reporting formats of northern & southern sub-sector projects	AUG./ SEPT.	Postponed	X
3.2.3	Introduce a bonus payment system for investigation & follow-up of RP/ SE rumors	JULY/ AUGUST	Partly achieved	X
3.2.4.	Identify geographical gaps in services and/or reporting	OCT. / NOVEMBER	Field missions are conducted	On-going activity
3.2.5	Improve communication & communication facilities between HQ, vet. labs & field staff	NOV. 03 – APRIL 04	20 Fax machines distributed to PACE state offices & labs	
3.2.6	Facilitate regional task force meetings	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	Funds available/ meetings supported	On-going activity
3.2.7.	Conduct training courses for vets on PDS: (1) training of trainers + (2) courses for field teams	SEPT./OCT.	(1) Training of trainers course completed in December	X
3.2.8	Give logistic support to disease surveillance & provide essential equipment.	NOV 03 – FEBR 04	Field are supported, equipment procured or in progress	On-going activity

			in progress	
3.2.10	Facilitate wildlife surveillance activities	NOV / DEC	Wildlife survey postponed till Oct 04	
3.3	Improve disease diagnosing in regional and relevant labs attached to State vet. departments	JULY - DECEMBER	Funds partly released to labs	X
3.3.1	Support CVRL in Soba in upgrading diagnostic capabilities	JULY- SEPT.	Test kits for RP & SE provided	
3.3.2	Prepare MoU with CVRL & relevant regional laboratories	JULY	MoU with CVRL approved by TC	
3.3.4	Train relevant staff on ELISA	AUGUST – SEPT.	Postponed till I/2004	
3.3.6	Facilitate forwarding of samples to regional labs	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	Funds for sample forwarding available	
3.3.7	Facilitate field investigation mission of HQ & CVRL staff.	CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY	26 field missions facilitated	On-going activity
3.4.	Provide logistics needed for rapid investigation of RP/SE rumours	On-going activity	Sampling equipment & field-adapted tests distributed	On-going activity
3.4.1	Provide vet. tools for clinical & post-mortem examination, sampling equipment.	Sept. / Oct	procurement in process	X
3.4.2	Provide GPS devises	AUGUST	GPS devises available	
3.5	Monitor & follow-up the use of 21 disease surveillance vehicles provided by PACE AU/IBAR	AUGUST – OCTOBER (ON-GOING ACTIVITY)	21 new vehicles arrived in Khartoum, will be soon distributed	On-going activity

Result 4

A strong basis for the development of appropriate strategies for the control of priority epizootic diseases is in place within the Department of Animal Health and Epizootic Diseases Control.

Table 4: Main activities to achieve Result 4

W'plan Ref.	Activity	Planned during reporting period	Achieved during reporting period	Planned for next quarter
4.1	Facilitate epidemiological surveys and economical analysis of the significance of major diseases	JAN – APRIL 2004		X
4.2	Design & conduct survey on CBPP in coordination with universities, laboratories & PACE PCU Nairobi	JAN – APRIL 2004 -	Information from pastoral communities on importance of CBPP during PDS field training collected (160 interviews conducted)	X

II. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AH&EDC	Animal Health and Epizootic Disease Control Department
AU	African Union
CAHW	Community-based animal health worker
CAPE	Community based and participatory epidemiology
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CVRL	Central Veterinary Research Laboratory
DMEU	Disease Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
EC	European Commission of the European Union
EDF	European Development Fund
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO - OLS NS	FAO Operation Lifeline North & South Sudan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOS	Government of Sudan
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
PACE	Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
VSB-B	Veterinaires sans Frontieres Belgium

ANNEX 4

TA to PACE TANZANIA

**Dr. Wolfgang W. Boehle (till Oct.)
Dr. Philippe F.R. Leperre (from 10 Dec.)**

MID-YEAR REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European Development Fund –
Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

DECEMBER 2003

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MOBILISATION-DEMobilISATION:

The second TA for Tanzania, Dr. Boehle arrived in Dar es Salaam in June 2003 and he stayed there until the 31st of October. FAO has proposed the post of Animal Production and Health Officer in their Sub-Regional Office in Harare to Dr. Boehle and he accepted. He terminated his contract as Technical Advisor to the National PACE Project in Tanzania one year earlier than initially planned, on the 31st of October, 2003. He will start working for FAO last part of November.

The third TA for Tanzania, Dr Leperre, was recruited in December 2003 and arrived in Dar es Salaam on 10 Dec.

OFFICES

At the start the TA was temporarily assigned to a small office he shared with the Economist; the office was not lockable, thus not secure. At that time, the offices for the PACE-TZ Team were undergoing renovation for many months. On 21st of July the newly renovated offices were ready for inspection. The results of work performed were relatively satisfactory. Consequently the team started moving in on 22nd of July. A second phase of office renovations is currently finalising; this will add more offices, a library room and stores to the facilities.

On arrival of Dr Leperre, the offices were almost completed. An important items remaining to set up is the network (hard and soft-ware) and prior to this, electricity supply must be sorted out.

TRAVEL

From 5th to 8th of August the NPC, the National Epidemiologist and the TA travelled to Mbeya in the south west of the country in order to visit the National Agricultural Show (Nane Nane). On route a stopover was made to pay a quick visit to Sokoine University for Agriculture (SUA) in Morogoro. While in the Mbeya region inspection visits to the Malawian and Zambian border posts were carried out, in addition to the participation in the PACE presentation at the National Agricultural Show.

Morogoro: From the 22nd to the 24th of September officers of the Ministry for Water and Livestock Development, two experts from the AU-IBAR offices in Nairobi and members of the PACE-TZ Team including the TA attended a two day workshop on “Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative” in Morogoro.

Dodoma: On the 28th of September the Ugandan Minister of State for Animal Industries and a team of Ugandan Officials arrived in Dar es Salaam for an official visit to Tanzania. Tanzanian Ministry Officials guided the Ugandan visitors on a journey to Dodoma and Mpwapwa.

Mpwapwa: On the first of October the convoy of Ugandan and Tanzanian Ministry Officials moved from Dodoma to Mpwapwa to see the Livestock Research Institute, the Livestock Training Institute and the Veterinary Investigation Centre.

Mpwapwa, Babati, Arusha, Mpwapwa: on 16 dec. 5 days after arrival of the new TA (Ph.L.) and on the day of reception of his working visa, the NPC and TA left for a 9 days tour in these areas. This was both an introductory tour for the TA and an inspection of the RP survey activities and CAHW training and activities.

MANAGEMENT:

The TA assisted the National Peace Coordination in drafting the AWP and in reporting, assisting in tender evaluation and reception/payment of supplies, and preparing terms of references for short term technical inputs

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE: TA TO PACE TANZANIA

The PACE-Tanzania Technical Assistant will be based in the National PACE Co-ordination Unit, located in the Department of Veterinary Services in Temeke, Dar es Salaam.

The TA will have an advisory role to the project, which will be administrative as well as technical. S/he will assist the National PACE Co-ordination Unit in the management and implementation of the project as defined in the Global Plan. Administrative duties will emphasize the establishment of a management system, monitoring and reporting (to national authorities, the project and OAU/IBAR). The result areas as defined in the global plan will determine the TA's technical duties.

The TA's roles and functions with regard to management will be viewed in the context of those of the National Co-ordination Unit. A reference document defining these roles will be developed and approved by all parties within one month of the TA's arrival in post. This official document will be used to measure the performance of the TA and other PACE-Tanzania staff regarding the project management. The project's annual work programmes and cost estimates will be used as a basis for the evaluation of technical performance.

In addition to the general duties outlined in Annex A, the TA for PACE-Tanzania will:

- Assist in the management and implementation of the project as defined in the global plan.
- Advise on the efficient management of the project's EDF funds.
- Assist as necessary the follow up of reviews and enactment of legislation and regulations related to veterinary practice by professionals, technicians and auxiliaries in the public and private sectors.
- In close consultation with the PACE Common Services Unit, develop, and establish practical, effective and efficient systems for monitoring the performance of contracts between government veterinary departments and private veterinary contractors.

1. Management

Result areas as defined in the project's Global Plan will determine the TA's technical duties.

2. Preparation of annual work programmes and cost estimates

The project's annual work programmes and cost estimates (AWP&CEs) will be developed by the National PACE Co-ordinator and the PMU within the limits of the indicative funds allocated, in close consultation with the PACE Programme's Common Services, and will be submitted to the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit for approval.

The TA will assist with team meetings to prepare AWP&CEs using the PACE programme's standard formats. S/he will ensure that the standard PACE formats and guidelines related to planning, implementation, monitoring are followed correctly.

Each approved AWP&CE will then be the subject of an Administrative Order issued by the Contracting Authority (the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF for the PACE Programme).

3. INTRODUCTION

The previous and current TA have come into a properly functioning PACE team in its second year of operation, the NPC and his team understand all PACE and EDF procedures very well. The Ministry's specialists competently manage the four thrust areas; PACE enjoys a good reputation within the ministry. The EU Delegation has wished the employment of an internationally recruited long-term TA. Main concerns were that too much emphasis was placed on meetings and Workshops being attended by senior Government personnel and not enough on implementing activities in the field, which would ensure that the four Programme thrusts are achieved by the end of year three. The TA should assist with "facilitation of the implementation of the existing AWP/CE Y2" and help to ensure that the forthcoming AWP/CE Y3 would include more "grass-roots" level of activity. The TA has critically accompanied the elaboration of the Work Plan & Cost Estimate for Year 3 (AWP/CE Y3) of the national PACE component. The whole document was corrected and changes were proposed, most of which were adopted. With communication of 15th of September the revised AWP/CE Y3 was approved by the PACE Coordination Unit, Nairobi (Dr. Rene Bessin). The overall efficiency of the epidemio-surveillance system in place was questioned by the TA on several occasions, it was pointed out, that especially in remote areas (i.e. the northern border with Kenya) collaboration with NGOs and CAHWs can be of great help and is indispensable for the future success of the project.

After his initial 3 weeks in post starting 10 Dec. 03, the last TA came to similar conclusions, with additional concern about the need to improve wildlife surveys quality, modernise data management (network and computer training), streamline the community animal health workers input and legal status and improve informal cross border contacts.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation

The TA has been mobilised in the first semester of 2003. See first six months report.

The last TA was mobilised in December 2003 but could also attend the TA and NPC workshop in Bamako 7-8 Nov. 03.

4.2 Inception phase

The National Programme Coordinator (NPC), Dr. Bahari and the GTZ-Office assisted the TA during his first months in Tanzania; the beginning of work was thus made quite easy. See also first six months report.

The same can be said for the last TA's inception, which was speeded up by the NPC's experience and attention. Tanks to this he was fully operational after 3 days of presence in the country.

4.3 Support to the technical units

Border Issues in Mbeya Region: The Zoo-Sanitary Inspection Officer on the Malawi border is working in a quite inadequate container office together with his colleague from Plant Protection. The collaboration with the customs services is effectively done, whenever there are live animals or animal products crossing the border the Zoo-Sanitary Inspection Officer is consulted. The construction of a new office building is planned. The Zoo-Sanitary Inspection

Officer on the border with Zambia is working in a rather deplorable container office together with his colleague from Plant Protection. This office is outside the border perimeter a bit out of the way from the customs offices and in a quite unfavourable place. According to the two officers the relationship with the customs service is somewhat reduced; as the advice of Plant Protection- and Zoo-Sanitary Inspection Officers is seldom sought by customs. New office buildings are in discussion, but the two officers are sceptical, if there will be office space available for them. There is concern about the effectiveness of Zoo-Sanitary Inspection of live animals or animal products crossing the border, especially at the very busy border to Zambia. In order to find solutions to the apparent problems, we have tried to inform and consult relevant offices in Ministries. The PS of MWLD was updated on the issue during the PSC meeting on 27th of August. As a result, the DVS was entrusted to make the contacts with the relevant departments of concerned Ministries in order to sensitise on zoo-sanitary issues and ameliorate the situation on the border posts. The advice of the TA to handle the zoo-sanitary issues at border posts on a higher government level was not taken up by the PSC.

From the 22nd to the 24th of September officers of the Ministry for Water and Livestock Development, two experts from the AU-IBAR offices in Nairobi and members of the PACE-TZ team including the TA attended a two day workshop on “Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative” in Morogoro. PPLPI has been started by FAO worldwide, with so called “Hubs” in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. The Nairobi Hub, responsible for East Africa, works in collaboration with AU-IBAR. Similar workshops are to be held in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, etc. in order to analyse current policies and identify gaps in rules and regulations, which hinder pro-poor initiatives. Furthermore to strengthen the capacity of countries to formulate livestock sector policy in direct connection with plans for poverty reduction while at the same time preserving the environment and reducing public health risks. The plan is to create a portfolio of livestock related interventions capable of reducing poverty and to initiate an effective system for livestock policy information, analysis and decision making support. The process should involve stakeholders at District, Zone, Ministry, Cabinet and Parliament levels. The workshop participants elaborated a log frame reflecting the Tanzanian situation and showing ways forward with the aim of including PPLPI into national livestock policy.

On the 28th of September the Ugandan Minister of State for Animal Industries and a team of Ugandan Officials arrived in Dar es Salaam for an official visit to Tanzania. Tanzanian Ministry Officials guided the Ugandan visitors on a journey to Dodoma and Mpwapwa. In the Head Quarters of the MWLD in Dodoma a briefing on the Tanzanian Livestock Sector Development was given, followed by bilateral presentations and consultations. Stopovers at a government ranch, marketing and slaughtering facilities concluded the visit.

On the first of October the convoy of Ugandan and Tanzanian Ministry Officials moved from Dodoma to Mpwapwa to see the Livestock Research Institute, the Livestock Training Institute and the Veterinary Investigation Centre, before returning to Dar es Salaam. As far as the TA could see as member of the mission during the short visit, the VIC in Mpwapwa is well equipped; working quite professionally and its director presented his installation in a qualified manner.

The TA did not undertake genuine field visits, although the opportunity was taken during the travels to Mbeya, Morogoro, Dodoma and Mpwapwa to assess and evaluate the situation in the field. Several private visits to National Parks and Game Reserves gave the occasion to observe the wildlife livestock interface in Tanzania.

From 16 to 24 December, the NPC guided the (new) TA in an **introductory and inspection** mission to the following VICs and Centres: Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Babati, Arusha,

and the conservation in Ngorongoro crater. The visit to Serengeti was postponed due to the absence of many staff for holidays. During these visits, the TA was introduced to the Regional livestock advisors, the Veterinary Investigation Laboratories set up and Activities and to the NGO's Farm Africa and VSF UK (VetAid) involved in training of CAHW. We could also interview some CAHW and supervise the activities of RP surveillance teams in the field.

4.4 Support in management issues

The TA assisted the PACE NCO in his management and supervision tasks, namely in

1. Drafting all necessary technical reports (3rd and 4th quarterly PACE report, PACE report on year 2 activities, and in finalizing the WP & CE Year 3.
2. Ensuring the timely distribution of all technical and financial reports
3. Assisting in the tender preparations and evaluation for vehicles and equipment
4. Assisting in the reception and payment of the supplies received
5. Identification of needs for short-term inputs

During the joint PACE-GTZ/SATEC meeting that was held end of June, 2003 for the National Pace Coordinators with the respective Technical Advisors and their close collaborators, the planning and coordinating of additional resources has been examined. The East African Pace teams planned to coordinate namely the use of Short Term Experts in view of sharing travel costs in order to make best use of the available funds. The areas to engage STEs agreed upon were: Environmental Impact Assessment, Team Building, Organisational Development, Socio-Economic Evaluation of Programmes and Communication Skills Training.

The PACE team has drafted the terms of references for 3 short term consultancies: 2 of them concern the data management and the network installation and the remaining one concerns the pathway to effective and sustainable private veterinary network through empowerment of a veterinary council. The proposals are being sent to Nairobi.

4.5 Documents produced

W. Boehle:

- Travel Report on the visit to Mbeya region;
- Travel Report on the participation in a workshop in Morogoro;
- Travel Report on participation in the official visit to Dodoma and Mpwapwa;
- Monthly Progress Report – July, 2003;
- Monthly Progress Report – August, 2003;
- Monthly Progress Report – September, 2003;
- Monthly Progress Report – October, 2003;
- Six Months Report, June 2003;
- Final Report, October 2003.

Ph. Leperre.

- Travel report on the visit to Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Babati, Ngorongoro
- Monthly report Dec. 03 (=inception)
- Six month report Dec. 03
- Brief Inception for EC delegation on their request.

5 BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

The Communication Expert of the PCU in Nairobi, Dr. Francis Inganji had come to DSM in July in order to assist the National Communication Officer Mrs. Mlaki with the development of a National Communication Strategy, the preparation of training on communication skills and the groundwork on a KAP study for PACE Tanzania. In the meeting with the TA, which also included the NPC, it was proposed to prepare and hold workshops on communication skills and conflict management in locations to be determined along the northern border to Kenya. These workshops will serve in bringing together the important stakeholders (public and private / vets and paraprofessionals) of the respective areas in order to establish links of collaboration and communication to serve the mutual interests and the success of epidemic- and disease-surveillance in these vulnerable border areas. Seeing the central importance of professional communication for the PACE programme, there are still plans to prepare workshops for the national PACE core team in communication skills and perhaps conflict management in the near future. The identification of a short-term expert as trainer has to be coordinated with the other East African PACE teams. Communication as a cross cutting issue is playing a vital role in all project activities, from campaigns during disease outbreaks to presentation of sensitisation material and newsletters.

As nothing concerning this issue seems to have happened since end of Oct. The new TA will follow up the matter.

5.2 Participation in international meetings

The last TA participated to the workshop Between Pace Epidemiology Unit Pace GTZ Technical Assistants and National Epidemiologists 07 – 08 November 2003 in Bamako. This consisted in technical update and discussion on control strategy and epidemiological status of the major livestock diseases in the project area. Conclusions of the Project Advisory Committee meeting were presented. The consultants (GTZ Satec) seized the opportunity to organise some team building exercises and clarify some administrative matters

5.3 Team building

Team building and the creation of a lively team spirit were often called upon in the monthly meetings. But in order to reach that accomplishment a lot of guided group work has to be performed. A good example was shown in the workshop, the National PACE Coordinators and their respective Technical Advisors attended in Arusha in order to reveal mutual expectations, clear up roles and to build confidence in a spirit of cooperation. The workshop aimed at strengthening the personal working relationships of those national, regional and expatriate experts who are engaged in the implementation of the programme. On the national level a similar workshop could be of great benefit to the whole PACE-TZ-Team.

6 MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The GTZ-IS-SATEC consortium has suffered a setback by the early departure of the second TA for a post with FAO. But a new TA was quickly identified and took office in Dar es Salaam-Temeke.

PACE Tanzania has suffered a lot from the lack of transport, as the supplier of cars was identified already in March and the vehicles have arrived in the last week of October only. Usual misunderstandings and different interpretations of EDF procedures caused the majority of problems and delays.

Delays in actual transfer of funds to the project account are blamed for a number of delays in the activities.

The EDF procedures and transfer speed are only under EC control. The last TA will endeavour to find ways by which the PACE NCO could minimise the impact of these “facts of EC projects life” on the activities.

During his first 3 weeks in function the new TA identified with the NPC the following areas of immediate concern:

- The VICs recently refurbished and equipped are under utilised despite good equipment and staff.
- The mild Rinderpest cases from Kenya could pose a threat to Tanzania. Increased attention at the borders and in wildlife is required as the border is for a large part in national parks.
- CAHW advantages, limitations, legal status and position in the animal health network must be defined as soon as possible
- Privatisation of a part of the veterinary services must be done progressively, the first step being to define the target with the Veterinary (animal health workers) community in particular with the Veterinary council.
- RLA (regional livestock advisors) terms of references appear still a little vague.
- Computers are now widely available, but frighteningly under utilised both in terms of hours and of software possibilities.

7 PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD⁴

A time frame could not be elaborated yet. This needs a team approach and the last TA only had 5 days in the office and 10 in the field, too little for discussion of those subjects with the whole team. Time frame and details will be discussed in the first month(s) of next period. For these reasons the planned activities hereafter are subject to discussion with and approval of PACE TZ team. Short preliminary consultations, however, do not let major modification be foreseen.

7.1 Control of epizootics

7.1.1 Field surveys.

Monitor/ assess the surveys for Rinderpest in livestock in the field.

Assess the surveys and surveillance in wild life. If necessary, propose improvement.

7.1.2 Set up IT Data management

- a. Provide IT and data management training to all staff. First with basic formal training, second by recruiting a permanent staff to give explanations and solve problems “on demand”
- b. Introduce GIS or at least some kind of mapping in the data management process. This require focussed training and purchase of software
- c. Set un a server and a LAN in the newly refurbished DVS and between DVS and Dept of Livestock
- d. Link the server with internet, the best solution –HF, Satellite, phone- still has to be defined.
- e. Link all VIC (already equipped) to the net

7.1.3 Cross border information, border control

Discussion will be held with the stakeholders to examine the possibilities for:

- a. Additional crossing points with control.
- b. Improve informal contacts between veterinarians across the border.

7.2 Veterinary services

7.2.1 Optimise VICs activities

Discussions will be held with stakeholders to determine ways to improve the output of VICs. Some of the avenues to investigate could be: privatised services to commercial farmers, promote initiatives to auto finance small research and surveys, or simply optimise the use of available reagents. In any case any field trip should return with more than one type of sample and result.

7.2.2 Community Animal Health workers

Organise CAHW inputs rights and duties. Paravets of all denominations (CAHW, VAHW, VVW, APHEM etc) are the only solution to deliver basic animal health care in poor remote areas. Their training is however extremely short and basic and they cannot replace real veterinarians. It would go against privatisation of DVMs if community health workers

⁴ January-June-2004

compete with them in zones where farmers can afford their services. A middle road should be found to strike a balance and an effective, safe, and profitable collaboration between paravets and DVM. This goes through defining the curriculum, the localisation, the rights and the duties of the CAHW, and let them be integrated in the veterinary council. Further attention will be given to control, possibility of further education, and refresher courses

7.2.3 Veterinary council

The pathway toward a fully effective veterinary council representing and controlling both private and public veterinarians will be established. The first step being continued participatory planning with all stakeholders.

The aim is to set up a self professional body to both represent and self regulate the profession, similarly –but not identically- to what is practised in Europe.

7.3 Support in management issues

The TA will continue assisting the NPC and the team in management issues as in the past. Considering the likelihood of an end of the project by en Oct. 04 and the under spending of project budget, emphasis will be put on trying to speed up delivery and attempt to obtain actual delivery of funds before the end of the project.

Dr. Wolfgang W. Boehle, Dar es Salaam, October, 2003,
Dr Philippe F.R Leperre, Dar es Salam, January 2004.

ANNEX 5

TCHAD

END-YEAR REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2003

1. Executive summary

The present report covers a period of 7 months, from June 1st to December 31st 2003.

Indeed, the expert was recruited under the GTZ/SATEC TA contract on June 1st 2003. During the first month of his contract just a few minor activities aimed at recovering the delay accumulated during the first two years of project implementation and at putting in place the new project structure proposed by the GTZ/SATEC audit mission and endorsed by the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), have been carried out.

Since October 31st 2003, the expert plays the role of PACE coordinator, managing the project in close collaboration with a National Counterpart (*Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien*) and under the auspices of the Directorate for Veterinary Services. He is therefore responsible for PACE activities as foreseen by the audit missions held in April and July 2003. The technical structure of the project has also changed: as recommended by the organisational audit in April 2003 two components -“*Contrôle et éradication de la peste bovine*” et “*Contrôle de la PPCB et autres maladies*”- are merged in a single component named « *Contrôle et éradication de la peste bovine et surveillance épidémiologique* ».

During the concerned period the expert attended to 3 regional events, performed a mission in the field and received in Chad two audit missions and 3 technical missions. At the end of each mission a cognitive meeting addressed to PACE and Ministry staff and to further interested parties was held to present the most relevant outcomes, conclusions and recommendations.

Apart from technical activities strictly linked to the project, such as monitoring of surveillance and vaccination campaigns on the spot, studying and trying to find out a solution for the reimbursement of the credit issued to private veterinarians, and the financial activities related with the management of the project -tenders, purchases, supervision of accountancy procedures, invoicing and funds recovering- the expert had to represent the project in front of the Justice for three affairs opposing the project to former employees.

Last, the expert is still looking after -in close collaboration with the National Authorising Office and the EC Delegation- the repayment of the 26.315.000 FCFA

disappeared during the year 2002, for which the Government officially engaged himself to reimburse and the justice finally judged the former accountant non guilty for the misappropriation.

2. Abstract of ToR

The expert was employed under a standard contract based upon tentative ToR summarised as follows:

“The national Technical Assistant in N’Djamena will support the PACE Regional Coordination Unit for west and central Africa in coordinating the PACE programme in Chad and will travel frequently in the country, and may be mobilized to support eventual PACE Programme’s sub-regional initiatives. The monitoring coordination and regular internal evaluations will be the key tasks of the regional Technical Assistant. The approach will be based on participatory monitoring and evaluation in Chad. Consequently, he will be assisted by the PACE coordination units and the PACE common services in their role of supporting national programmes, guidance, facilitation and identification of needs, and provision of assistance.

The national Technical Assistant in Chad will be based in N’Djamena, in the PACE national Coordination in Chad.

He will act as the PACE national coordinator in Chad assisted by the national coordinator of PACE Chad as a counterpart. He will advise the EC Delegation in the country and will be responsible to the monitoring and implementation of the PACE programme in Chad. He will supervise the work of the national PACE programmes and will report to the supervisor, namely the PCU, the PACE regional coordination Unit for West and Central Africa, GTZ and the national PACE Programme coordinator in Chad.

Specifically, he will:

- *Provide appropriate technical support to national coordinator in the specific field of project management, preparation of work programmes, management of the imprest accounts, identify priority areas in Chad. He will support and in particular advise on the efficient management of the project’s EDF funds, Project management systems (including M&E), consistent with the EC’s project cycle management-logical framework approach, have been established and transferred to nationals in each country that receives technical assistance, by the end of 2004. The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit in Chad will provide guidelines for project management.*
- *Assist in the establishment and development of functioning national epidemiosurveillance network within the directorate of veterinary services in Chad as well as national systems of disease surveillance, disease reporting for rinderpest and other major epizootic diseases.”*

The ToR will not be amended; the expert will play the role of PACE coordinator, in close collaboration with a National Counterpart (*Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien*) and under the umbrella of the Directorate for Veterinary Services, which is the final beneficiary and counterpart institution.

3. Introduction

The expert started his assignment under the GTZ/SATEC contract on June 1st 2003. The contract represents a continuum with a former similar contract signed directly between the expert and the EC Delegation in Chad.

During the second half of 2003, the organisational structure of the PACE project in Chad was deeply reviewed, due to the need to assure transparency, smooth implementation and concrete results. Therefore, the expatriate technical assistant was nominated project coordinator, seconded by a national counterpart and more autonomy was given to the coordination unit. These dramatic changes settled the bases for a better performing project, as all decisions are finally taken in full autonomy and the activities can be carried out and monitored faster than before. The Project organigramme was reviewed as recommended by the audit missions in April and July 2003. An autonomous coordination lead by an Expatriate Veterinary Coordinator (CVE) assisted by a Chadian Veterinary Counterpart (HVT) was created by Minister's Decree n. of October 30 2003 ([annexe I](#)). The expert was nominated Project Coordinator through an amendment of the financing agreement between the National Authorising Office and the Regional Authorising Office, formalised on October 31 2003 ([annexe II](#)). The post of HVT was publicly tendered in September 2003. The selected candidate took his post on October 3 following a Minister's Decree n. 062 of October 3 2003 ([annexe III](#)), but resigned in November, leaving the project on December 1st. A new HVT was appointed by Minister's Decree n. 128 of December 25 2003 ([annexe IV](#))

Actual availability of funds represents a major constraint, as the invoices for refurbishing the imprest account of the project have not been issued in time. The main reason was the bad will and obstructionism of the former *Contrôleur de Gestion* -whose contract was not renewed in July 2003- who did not honoured his commitment for updating all the accountancy and invoicing the EC Delegation for reimbursing on the work plan n. 1 and n.2 accounts by July 2003 at the latest. The retard has been partially recovered thanks to the new accountant and the close collaboration with the EC Delegation and the *Cellule ACTION* - The National Authorising Office Support Unit.

4. Provision of services

Field visits

The heavy rains occurred during the rainy season spoiled some important road axes. The already poor national road network was then mostly useless until mid October 2003.

The expert paid some one-day visits to the veterinary posts and the border inspection posts surroundings N'Djamena, to have a first hand impression of the

working conditions -in terms of both human and physical means- and the actual trade of animals towards neighbouring Countries.

From December 15 to December 17, 2003 the expert visited Moundou accompanied by the General Inspector at the Ministry of Livestock, the President of the *Ordre National des Vétérinaires* (the Chad Veterinary Board) and the head of the PACE unit responsible for strengthening livestock owners activities and the veterinary privatisation process. The aim of the mission was to meet with local authorities and private veterinarians working in the southern part of the Country who benefited from the PARC credit scheme. The repayment is very slow and most of the instalments are already expired, a solution viable for each of the parties -the veterinarians, the bank and the European Union- must be urgently found. The relevant state of the art report is attached as annex V. A series of further meetings with all the other veterinarians who took the PARC credit is scheduled in January 2004. An outer short term mission -credit expert- for helping in finding a viable solution, is highly suitable.

Missions received

The expert received and facilitated beyond a logistic point of view the following missions:

- ☞ From July 4 to July 11, 2003 the technical and organisational audit, carried out by the PACE Main Technical Advisor and the Regional Epidemiologist;
- ☞ From August 25 to August 31, 2003 a delegation of private veterinarians from Togo who came for knowing how privatisation was carried out in Chad, for exchanging experiences with their Chadian colleagues and for knowing how livestock keepers accepted and react to the privatisation scheme;
- ☞ From October 17 to October 24, 2003 the PACE Data Management Expert who installed the PID (PACE Integrated Database) software and trained all PACE concerned staff (6 people);
- ☞ From October 17 to October 24, 2003 the Main AU Epidemiologist of PACE, who came for an assessment of the disease surveillance system and for the review and advise on the drafting of the document asking the OIE to declare the Country free from Rinderpest on a zonal basis;
- ☞ From October 22 to October 29, 2003 the PACE Communication expert, who came for advising on the restructuring of the communication unit -whose activities are frozen since January 2003- and to help the coordination in screening and selecting the best candidate for the position of head of the PACE communication unit.

Missions abroad

In the framework of the activities sponsored by the PACE programme, the expert attended the following meetings:

- × The annual coordination meeting in Arusha, from June 26 to June 29, 2003;
- × The Nairobi meeting on free export zones, from October 6 to October 8, 2003 accompanied by the Director of Veterinary Services and the former Head of Animal Health Division and PACE Epidemiologist, now General Inspector at the Ministry of Livestock, who is responsible for animal movement and trading at Ministry level;
- × The Bamako meeting on Epidemiology from November 7 to November 9, 2003 accompanied by the PACE epidemiologist responsible for the epidemic surveillance network (REPIMAT).

After each mission a communication session addressed to PACE and Ministry's personnel was held, and a short report issued. The minutes of the meetings attended have been circulated among the relevant and concerned national personnel/authorities.

Identification of needs for short term inputs

Several short term support missions have been discussed upon and tentatively identified during the regional PACE meetings as well as during the GTZ/SATEC experts meetings. At present, two expertises are urgently needed in order to contribute to the solution of major issues affecting PACE Chad: i) a Credit Expert and ii) a Laboratory Management Expert. The provisional terms of reference for the above experts are respectively attached as annex VI and annex VII.

Documents/reports produced

During the period the expert:

- Assisted, supervised, reviewed and forwarded to the PACE Regional and Central Coordination Units 7 financial monthly reports and 2 financial quarterly reports;
- Contributed to drafting, editing and forwarding the fourth and the fifth quarterly reports, covering February to April and May to July 2003 respectively;
- Coordinated the drafting and editing of the sixth quarterly report, covering August to October 2003;
- Contributed to the drafting of the strategy paper "Cooperation between EU and Chad" as far as activities related to PACE are concerned.

Further Activities

Coordination meetings

The expert attended the monthly coordination meetings as technical advisor up to October 2003, and then organised, held and chaired the meetings of November and December 2003.

Inter-projects and donors meetings

During the period the expert attended several sectoral meetings, among others:

- ✕ The bi-annual meeting of rural development experts operating in Chad under the international cooperation for development umbrella;
- ✕ The annual meeting of GTZ experts in Chad;
- ✕ The technical meeting on research on wildlife and interaction between livestock and wildlife in Chad, promoted by the EC funded CURESS project, dealing with the management of the Zakouma National Park;
- ✕ The steering committee of the PSSP project, dealing with range management and transhumance.

Privatisation of vet services: credit scheme

The PARC project established a credit line for veterinary practitioner that needed help to set up their own private clinic. 21 veterinarians got a credit, reimbursable in short and medium term. None of the veterinarians repaid the whole of his credit. All the involved parties -private vets, lending bank, the EC and the project- want to get rid of the credit issue as soon as possible and with the less “radical” solution. For this reason a series of meetings with the private vets, the bank and the EC Delegation started in November 2003. The scenario is not very promising (see annexe V). The project would like to have an external support to properly address the issue and explore all possible solutions.

Planning of general activities

Having noted that apart from the logical framework matrix the project has any monitoring tool, the expert formally introduced during the November coordination meeting an evaluation method based upon the identification and quantification of major activities and their splitting into detailed actions (see forms attached as annex VIII) as a project routinely activity. All the heads of project components and units are supposed to submit a quarterly activity monitoring form and a monthly action monitoring form.

Purchase of project equipment

The expert actively contributed -in collaboration with the Cellule ACTION- to the launch of local tenders for the purchase of laboratory equipment and consumables for about 80.000 €, a power generator 44 KVA assuring power supply to the project as well as to the DVS, two portable PC, two horizontal refrigerators -20 °C, various office consumables and spare parts for car maintenance and finally fuel and lubricants for the vaccination campaign and the surveillance activities nationwide. The purpose was to assure transparency, wise competition and the wider participation at Ministry level, in order to avoid favouritisms and *copinage*, as it happened sometimes before.

Drafting and negotiating the work programme and cost estimate for the last year

The expert played a prominent role in drafting and negotiating the 3rd work programme and cost estimate, covering the period November 2003 - October 2004. Indeed, due to the fact that two work programmes are still opened and that they will not be closed before the first quarter of 2004, the EC Delegation as well as the NAO suggested to extend the current work programme and cost estimate, increasing at the same time the financial allocation. Thus, the project coordination

discussed in October 2003 the terms and amounts of the amendment to the 2nd work programme and cost estimate with the PCU and the RCU. The document was formally approved by all parties on October 31st, 2003 but it is not yet added to the official EC monitoring tables (OLAS) in Brussels. The 3rd work programme and cost estimate will then have a duration of six months -from May to October 2004- unless the PACE programme as a whole and the PACE Chad in particular will be extended.

Trials in tribunal

The project has been called twice to the labour court and once to the court of justice, but due to the impossibility of hiring a lawyer (see communication of the EC legal service in Brussels, in annex IX) the expert had to attend the relevant meetings in the interest of the project.

The first issue was raised by a former driver that was fired in January 2002 after his first year of contract. The judge summoned twice the project during March and May 2002 to hear the arguments, but the person chosen by the coordination (the *Contrôleur de Gestion*) did not attend the meetings. The same happened in the case of the last summoning, in May 2003. The Court then condemned the project to the payment of the amount asked by the former driver -1.65 Mln FCFA, roughly 2,400 €- in September 2003, and ordered in late December the confiscation of the equivalent amount from the bank account of the project. The letters written by the expert and/or by the national coordinator to the Court, communicating the position of the European Commission and the EDF funded projects as well as the need to address any query to the National Authorising Office, were not taken into consideration by the judge.

The second issue opposes the Project to the former *Contrôleur de Gestion*, who called the project to trial deeming he was arbitrarily fired. The expert took part to 3 reconciliation essays with the opposite's lawyers and the Labour Court Judge, and finally -after an extenuating negotiation lasting about 5 months- the other party apparently accepted the proposal of the project, meaning the payment of all indemnities and benefits foreseen by the Chadian law, but renouncing to the interests and damages (about 24 months of salary) as asked at the beginning. The case is still opened, but we are confident that it will soon be closed.

The last issue is the affair of the 17 cheques disappeared during year 2002, 10 of which have been paid for a total amount of 26,315,000 FCFA. The issue is still opened, as the Court of Justice notified the project that the accountant is free from the allegation of having participated to the steal, and is therefore cleaned and released. The project will contact the labour office for taking the necessary steps to regularise the administrative position of the former accountant. At the same time the project will interact with the EC Delegation and the NAO for obtaining from the Government the reimbursement of the amount disappeared, as stated in former Livestock Minister's correspondence.

The way appears still long to go.

Nevertheless, all the above issues -inherited from the previous management- are diverting the attention and energies of the expert that has to face trials and conciliation meetings on the behalf of the project even if he is not qualified for this activity. A lawyer should be hired part time by the national counterpart to overcome the lack of expertise on the matter. Indeed, a legal service was created in late 2002 in the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Livestock, but it was never staffed.

At the end of the year the expert took 12 days of leave, from December, 22 2003 to January 2, 2004

Annexes

Annex I	Minister Decree creating an autonomous PACE Coordination
Annex II	Amendment of the financing agreement nominating the TA for the post of PACE Coordinator
Annex III	Minister Decree nominating the Chadian Counterpart (1 st HVT)
Annex IV	Minister Decree nominating the Chadian Counterpart (2 nd HVT)
Annex V	State of the art of the PARC credit scheme
Annex VI	ToR for a credit expert short term mission
Annex VII	ToR for a laboratory management short term mission
Annex VIII	Project activities/actions monitoring forms

Annex I: Minister Decree creating an autonomous PACE Coordination

REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

UNITE – TRAVAIL – PROGRES

MINISTERE DE L'ELEVAGE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DES SERVICES VETERINAIRES

ARRETE N° 062 /ME/SG/ DSV/2003 **PORTANT CREATION DE L'UNITE DE COORDINATION DU PROJET PACE**

Le Ministre de l'Elevage

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu le Décret n° 230/PR/2003 du 24 Juin 2003, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 231/PR/PM/2003 du 25 Juin 2003, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 331/PR/PM/2002 du 26 Juillet 2002, portant structure générale du Gouvernement et attributions de ses membres ;

Vu le Décret n° 012/PR/PM/ME/2003 du 16 Janvier 2003, portant organigramme du Ministère de l'Elevage ;

Vu la Convention de financement n° 6125/REG du Programme Panafricain de Contrôle des Epizooties, du 30 Août 1999 ;

Vu la lettre du Ministre de l'Elevage n° 156/ME/SG/2003 du 29 Septembre 2003 approuvant la mise en place de l'Unité de Coordination du PACE composée d'un Coordinateur Vétérinaire Expatrié et d'un Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien ;

Arrête

Article 1 : Il est créé une Unité de Coordination du projet PACE pour la période allant du 1^{er} Novembre 2003 au 31 Octobre 2004, composée d'un Coordinateur Vétérinaire Expatrié et d'un Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien.

Article 2 : L'Unité de Coordination du projet PACE est placée sous la tutelle de la Direction des Services Vétérinaires.

Article 3 : Le présent Arrêté qui prend effet pour compter de la date de sa signature sera enregistré et publié partout où besoin sera.

N'Djamena le 3 octobre 2003

Ampliation :	
ME/SG/IG	4
Toute Directions	7
ACTION	2
DCE	2
Dossiers Intéressés	2
Intéressés	2
Archives	2

DR ADOUM DIAR MOGODI

Annex II: Amendment of the financing agreement nominating the TA for the post of PACE Coordinator

PROTOCOLE D'ACCORD

Entre

L'ORDONNATEUR REGIONAL (OR)

Et

**L'ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL (ON) POUR LES PAYS
PARTICIPANTS AU PROGRAMME PANAFRICAIN DE CONTROLE
DES EPIZOOTIES (PACE)**

AVENANT No. 1

Annex III: Minister Decree nominating the Chadian Counterpart (1st HVT)

REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

UNITE – TRAVAIL – PROGRES

MINISTERE DE L'ELEVAGE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DES SERVICES VETERINAIRES

ARRETE N° 063 /ME/SG/ DSV/2003

PORTANT NOMINATION DE L'HOMOLOGUE VETERINAIRE TCHADIEN DU PROJET PACE

Le Ministre de l'Elevage

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu le Décret n° 230/PR/2003 du 24 Juin 2003, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 231/PR/PM/2003 du 25 Juin 2003, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 331/PR/PM/2002 du 26 Juillet 2002, portant structure générale du Gouvernement et attributions de ses membres ;

Vu le Décret n° 012/PR/PM/ME/2003 du 16 Janvier 2003, portant organigramme du Ministère de l'Elevage ;

Vu la Convention de financement n° 6125/REG du Programme Panafricain de Contrôle des Epizooties, du 30 Août 1999 ;

Vu la lettre du Ministre de l'Elevage n° 156/ME/SG/2003 du 29 Septembre 2003 approuvant la mise en place de l'Unité de Coordination du PACE composée d'un Coordinateur Vétérinaire Expatrié et d'un Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien ;

Vu le procès-verbal de la Commission Technique chargée du recrutement de l'Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien ;

Arrête

Article 1 : Mr Mahamat Tahir Nahar, docteur vétérinaire, est nommé Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien au sein de l'Unité de Coordination du projet PACE.

Article 2 : Le présent Arrêté qui prend effet pour compter de la date de sa signature sera enregistré et publié partout où besoin sera.

N'Djamena le 3 octobre 2003

Ampliation :	
ME/SG/IG	4
Toute Directions	7
ACTION	2
DCE	2
Dossiers Intéresses	2
Intéressés	2
Archives	2

DR ADOUM DIAR MOGODI

Annex IV: Minister Decree nominating the Chadian Counterpart (2nd HVT)

REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

UNITE – TRAVAIL – PROGRES

MINISTERE DE L'ELEVAGE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DES SERVICES VETERINAIRES

ARRETE N° 124 /ME/SG/ DSV/2003

PORTANT NOMINATION DE L'HOMOLOGUE VETERINAIRE TCHADIEN DU PROJET PACE

Le Ministre de l'Elevage

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu le Décret n° 230/PR/2003 du 24 juin 2003, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 408/PR/PM/2003 du 03 octobre 2003, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Décret n° 331/PR/PM/2002 du 26 juillet 2002, portant structure générale du Gouvernement et attributions de ses membres ;

Vu le Décret n° 012/PR/PM/ME/2003 du 16 janvier 2003, portant organigramme du Ministère de l'Elevage ;

Vu la Convention de financement n° 6125/REG du Programme Panafricain de Contrôle des Epizooties, du 30 août 1999 ;

Vu la lettre du Ministre de l'Elevage n° 156/ME/SG/2003 du 29 septembre 2003 approuvant la mise en place de l'Unité de Coordination du PACE composée d'un Coordinateur Vétérinaire Expatrié et d'un Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien ;

Arrête

Article 1 : Le Chef de Division Santé Animale de la Direction des services Vétérinaires est nommé Homologue Vétérinaire Tchadien au sein de l'Unité de Coordination du projet PACE.

Article 2 : Le présent Arrêté qui modifie l'Arrêté 063/ME/SG/DSV/2003, prend effet pour compter de la date de sa signature et sera enregistré et publié partout où besoin sera.

N'Djamena le 24 décembre 2003

Ampliation :	
ME/SG/IG	4
Toute Directions	7
ACTION	2
DCE	2
Dossiers Intéressés	2
Intéressés	2
Archives	2

DR ADOUM DIAR MOGODI

Annex V: State of the art of the PARC credit scheme

SITUATION DE REMBOURSEMENT DES CREDITS AUX VETERINAIRES PRIVES AU 24 DECEMBRE 2003														
	Cabinet vétérinaire	Promoteur	Crédit moyen terme part BDT SA						Crédit moyen terme part FED					
			Montant Crédit	Montant total Remboursable	Montant total remboursé	En cours en capital	Montant Impayés	Intéret de retard	Montant Crédit	Montant Remboursable	Montant total remboursé	En cours en Capital	Montant Impayés	Intéret de retard
1	CAPRESVEL	Semgadi Adaoua	2,576,000	3,508,538	891,300	2,149,086	1,962,924	1,818,559	3,864,000	3,900,275	787,782	3,095,058	2,334,366	2,128,100
2	VETO-SANTE	Gougoubé Réou	2,680,000	3,650,185	927,284	2,235,851	2,042,172	1,891,979	4,020,000	4,057,739	819,586	3,620,257	2,833,376	2,521,628
3	AL-ABIR	Abdelbagui Ibrahim Yakhoub	3,400,000	4,630,834	4,630,834	0	0	0	5,100,000	5,147,878	1,039,774	4,085,092	3,081,072	2,486,351
4	DARSILA	Mahamat Abdoulaye Bechir	2,610,000	3,554,848	571,592	2,228,040	2,320,312	1,887,750	3,915,000	3,951,756	403,984	3,525,698	2,759,380	2,267,216
5	TRANSTEC	Mbaïogou Malachie	3,266,400	4,448,868	1,130,778	2,725,068	2,074,175	1,982,983	4,899,600	4,945,595	998,916	3,924,571	2,466,670	2,351,320
6	LE PATRIMOINE	Djoutetingar Ditaroh	2,288,000	3,116,278	501,074	2,102,670	1,743,468	1,713,468	3,432,000	3,464,218	354,143	3,090,727	2,073,378	2,043,941
7	PROVIDENCE	Mbontar Djedanem	3,276,800	4,463,036	150,733	3,276,800	3,063,825	2,800,712	4,915,200	4,961,344	6,144	4,915,200	3,470,479	3,305,040
8	MANDOUL VETO-	Allayamta Rayamta	2,000,000	2,685,207	1,034,984	1,956,242	1,650,223	906,688	3,000,000	3,026,297	1,102,854	1,913,861	1,923,443	1,467,121
9	ASSISTANCE	Adyl Béchir Bréma	2,400,000	3,095,411	773,734	1,581,757	2,321,677	415,031	3,600,000	3,627,037	809,508	2,803,494	2,817,529	2,064,777
10	C.V.N	Mahamat Tahir Nahar	3,242,000	4,415,635	2,356,949	1,822,719	1,646,948	1,537,021	4,863,000	4,908,654	2,460,403	2,439,096	1,958,596	1,714,549
11	EZOVET	Tchinzoumbe Ezechiel	2,959,000	3,816,383	2,180,704	1,370,336	1,635,679	1,282,133	4,439,000	4,472,339	1,990,785	2,472,275	2,481,554	1,894,213
12	C.D.S.A	Hodégué Massama	4,340,000	5,911,124	3,706,384	1,972,772	1,653,552	1,614,754	6,510,000	7,254,365	3,729,808	3,096,232	1,790,376	2,013,701
13	Le Compagnon de l'Eleveur	Ngarlola Tony Ngarbaroum	2,800,000	3,667,543	1,536,329	1,865,994	2,131,214	973,836	4,200,000	4,614,424	1,809,156	2,803,619	2,805,568	649,224
14	Cabinet Ngarhoulal	Ngarhoulal Naradoumgué	1,200,000	1,485,914	1,281,522	174,135	204,932	164,407	1,800,000	1,936,609	1,391,005	533,568	545,604	411,970
15	PHARMAVET	Youssef Rabeh	3,000,000	4,027,810	491,619	2,784,381	2,828,952	2,462,365	4,500,000	4,539,445	417,790	4,093,460	3,297,320	2,880,712
16	VETO-PROMO	Brahim Kaboul	3,336,000	4,478,925	939,904	2,391,451	2,359,344	2,073,210	5,004,000	5,047,862	922,911	4,099,289	2,749,968	2,505,442
17	BARH-AZOOM	Bedigim Demtita	2,912,000	3,909,661	3,096,661			423,059	4,368,000	4,406,287	1,605,760	2,786,578	2,000,375	1,170,023
18	VET-PERFORMANCE	Adansa Michel	3,300,000	4,430,590	539,980	2,197,706	3,111,840	2,270,247	4,950,000	4,993,389	459,569	4,502,805	3,627,056	3,168,784
19	VETO-PLUS	Bichara Elhadj Abakar			RESTRUCTURE EN CREDIT A COURT TERME									
20	Paradis des Animaux	Abdelkader Abakar	2,090,000	2,695,590	1,540,275	1,033,760	1,155,315	915,515	3,135,000	3,158,547	1,756,489	1,397,687	1,402,058	819,742
21	VETO-CHARI	Alhadj Mahamat Souleyman	2,928,960	3,932,432	825,222	2,506,609	2,761,960	2,294,397	4,393,440	4,431,953	810,302	3,599,118	3,219,240	2,633,662
			56,605,160	75,924,812	29,107,862	36,375,377	36,668,512	29,428,114	84,908,240	86,846,013	23,676,669	62,677,685	49,637,408	40,497,516

SITUATION DE REMBOURSEMENT DES CREDITS AUX VETERINAIRES PRIVES AU 24 DECEMBRE 2003

	Cabinet vétérinaire	Promoteur	Crédit court terme part BDT S.A						Crédit court terme part FED					
			Montant Crédit	Montant total Remboursable	Montant total remboursé	En cours en capital	Montant Impayés	Intérêt de retard	Montant Crédit	Montant Remboursable	Montant total remboursé	En cours en Capital	Montant Impayés	Intérêt de retard
1	CAPRESVEL	Semgadi Adaoua	2,400,000	2,851,521	1,206,848	1,504,212	1,644,673	1,321,234	3,600,000	3,618,010	1,449,904	2,162,698	2,168,106	1,656,187
2	VETO-SANTE	Gougoubé Réou	1,608,000	1,910,519	1,543,208	351,158	367,311	316,428	2,412,000	2,424,068	1,569,845	853,618	854,223	641,205
3	AL-ABIR	Abdelbagui Ibrahim Yakhoub	1,352,000	1,606,357	1,606,357	0	0	0	2,028,000	2,038,146	1,223,901	812,721	814,245	548,997
4	DARSILA	Mahamat Abdoulaye Bechir	1,230,000	1,461,404	899,472	0	0	0	1,845,000	1,854,229	743,074	1,108,384	1,111,155	782,199
5	TRANSTECAV	Mbaogaou Malachie	1,028,000	1,221,403	1,221,403	0	0	0	1,542,000	1,549,713	1,313,086	236,241	236,627	166,659
6	LE PATRIMOINE	Djoutetingar Dilaroh	1,680,000	1,996,065	1,612,304	336,885	383,761	1,597,156	2,520,000	2,532,608	1,639,629	892,353	892,979	682,846
7	PROVIDENCE	Mbontar Djedanem	1,360,000	1,615,861	683,880	852,387	931,981	778,320	2,040,000	2,050,206	821,612	1,225,529	1,228,594	938,494
8	MANDOUL	Allayamia Rayamta	1,168,000	1,446,290	849,476	0	596,814	232,398	1,752,000	1,762,961	1,008,342	752,736	754,619	576,472
9	VETO-ASSISTANCE	Adyl Béchir Bréma	2,529,000	3,131,583	977,826	1,885,714	2,153,737	451,376	3,793,000	3,816,729	1,093,879	2,712,669	2,722,850	529,865
10	C.V.N	Mahamat Tahir Nahar	1,747,000	2,075,672	2,075,672	0	0	0	2,620,000	2,633,108	2,633,108	0	0	0
11	EZOJET	Tchinzoumbe Ezechiel	1,136,000	1,349,681	1,349,681	0	0	0	1,704,000	1,712,526	1,712,526	0	0	0
12	C.D.S.A	Hodégué Massama	560,000	665,355	665,355	0	0	0	840,000	876,633	876,633	0	0	0
13	Le Compagnon de l'Eleveur	Ngartola Tony Ngarbaroum	2,000,000	2,376,269	2,376,269	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,181,340	2,554,068	0	0	0
14	Cabinet Ngarhoudal	Ngarhoudal Naradoumgué	236,000	263,262	263,262	0	0	0	354,000	367,295	367,295	0	0	0
15	PHARMAVET	Youssef Rabeh	1,355,200	1,610,159	681,465	849,380	928,694	775,575	2,032,800	2,042,970	410,626	1,627,256	1,632,344	1,246,453
16	VETO-PROMO	Brahim Kaboul	1,400,000	1,663,387	1,023,791	598,024	639,596	501,073	2,100,000	2,110,506	1,267,353	841,575	843,153	593,759
17	BARH-AZOOM	Bedigim Demtita	800,000	911,503	911,503	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,204,502	1,204,502	0	0	0
18	VET-PERFORMANC	Adansa Michel	1,020,000	1,186,857	901,872	229,668	284,985	222,300	1,530,000	1,536,695	769,304	765,955	767,391	587,009
19	VETO-PLUS	Bichara Elhadj Abakar	3,823,775	4,616,672	766,101	1,845,912	192,528	380,180	4,632,883	4,656,922	776,047	3,863,947	193,658	2,522,840
20	Paradis des Animaux	Abdelkader Abakar	1,225,200	1,455,700	1,455,700	0	0	0	1,837,800	1,846,995	1,846,995	0	0	0
21	VETO-CHARI	Alhadj Mahamet Souleyman	977,800	1,137,522	1,137,522	0	0	0	1,466,400	1,472,819	1,105,071	367,289	367,748	281,120
			30,635,775	36,553,022	24,208,967	8,453,340	8,124,080	6,576,040	44,849,883	45,288,981	26,386,800	18,222,971	14,587,692	11,754,085

Annex VI: TOR for a credit expert short term mission

Mission d'appui à la privatisation vétérinaire Expert en Crédit

Introduction :

Lors du projet PARC, 21 vétérinaires tchadiens ont bénéficiés d'un crédit pour s'installer en clientèle privée grâce à un schéma de crédit co-financé par l'UE et la CBT (Commercial Bank du Tchad ex BDT, Banque de Développement du Tchad).

Le crédit était structuré en crédit à court terme (max 18 mois) et crédit à moyen terme (max 36 mois avec 6 mois de différé) avec une contribution de 60% du crédit sur fonds de l'UE et 40% sur fonds propres de la CBT. Le taux d'intérêt pondéré était 6,7%, voir 0,5% sur le financement UE et 16% sur le financement CBT. Le crédit octroyé aux Vétérinaires Privés (VP) monte à un total de 216.999.058 FCFA dont 129.758.123 FCFA contribution UE et 87.240.935 FCFA contribution de la CBT. La situation de remboursement au 24 décembre 2003 est en annexe. Parmi les 21 VP qui ont bénéficié du crédit 1 est décédé, 11 sont encore en activité en clientèle privé et sous mandat sanitaire, 3 travaillent dans des projets ou pour des entreprises, 2 sont rentrés dans la fonction publique, 1 est député à l'Assemblée Nationale et 3 sont en activité mais sans mandat sanitaire.

Aucun VP a repayé le crédit moyen terme (1 VP a restructuré la totalité de son crédit en court terme), 11 VP ont repayé le crédit courte terme à la CBT, dont 7 ont aussi remboursé la totalité du crédit à la UE.

Documents disponibles :

- ☞ Accord de co-financement signé le 16/06/1997 entre le Ministère du Plan et la Banque ;
- ☞ Avenant no. 1 au protocole d'accord de co-financement, signé le 20/05/1998 ;
- ☞ Projet de convention de crédit entre la Banque et les emprunteurs ;
- ☞ Cahier de charges fixant attributions et responsabilités de la Banque et de l'Assistance Technique mise à disposition par la DERA (DSV) ;
- ☞ Arrêté n. 031/ME/97 portant création d'un comité de suivi de la politique de la privatisation de la profession vétérinaire au Tchad ;
- ☞ Arrêté n. 032/ME/97 portant création de la cellule technique du comité de suivi de la politique de la privatisation de la profession vétérinaire au Tchad ;
- ☞ Audit du projet PARC, cabinet Henry, année 2000 ;
- ☞ Situation de remboursement des crédits au 31 mars 2003, CBT.

Objectif de la mission :

Appuyer la coordination du PACE Tchad dans l'identification et négociation avec les partenaires de solutions pour clôturer le schéma de crédit aux vétérinaires privés octroyé dans le cadre du Projet PARC.

Résultats attendus :

- ✕ Etude approfondi et analytique du dossier crédit aux vétérinaires privés ;
- ✕ Définition d'une stratégie de remboursement totale et apurement des crédits ;
- ✕ Rédaction d'un Mémoire entre la Banque, les Vétérinaires Privés et l'UE (représenté par le projet PACE) portant la stratégie de clôture du dossier crédit.

Activités à mener :

- ☞ Briefing avec le projet PACE Tchad ;
- ☞ Etude des documents disponibles ;
- ☞ Rencontres avec les parties prenantes : Banque, Vétérinaires privés, organisations professionnels (ONVT, UNVPT), autres projets, services de la UE ;
- ☞ Identification des solutions à proposer ;
- ☞ Discussion des solutions avec les parties prenantes ;
- ☞ Restitution finale des conclusions.

Profil de l'expert :

Expert en crédit, économiste agricole ou d'élevage, 5 ans d'expérience minimum dans le domaine, maîtrise de la langue française. Connaissance des problématiques vétérinaires de terrain et des schémas de privatisation de la profession vétérinaire.

Durée de la mission :

14 jours, possiblement en Mars 2004

Annex VII: TOR for a laboratory management short term mission

Mission d'appui au Laboratoire Vétérinaire de Farcha Expert en Gestion de Laboratoire Vétérinaire

Introduction :

Le Laboratoire de Recherche Vétérinaire et Zootechnique (LRVZ) de Farcha représente une pièce incontournable du système de surveillance épidémiologique mise en place au Tchad. Le projet PACE -comme d'ailleurs le projet PARC dans les années passées- soutien activement le LRVZ dans les activités d'intérêt du projet même, à savoir l'analyse des échantillons envoyés par les services de terrain pour la connaissance de la prévalence et le diagnostic des principales maladies animales au Tchad. Autant de plus le laboratoire de Farcha est importante dans le cadre de la procédure OIE que le Tchad vient d'engager vis-à-vis de la peste bovine, selon laquelle les services vétérinaires doivent procéder à l'échantillonnage d'au moins 314 troupeaux sensibles par an (environ 10,000 prélèvements) pour obtenir le statut de pays totalement indemne de la maladie.

Le LRVZ est en pleine reconversion et restructuration, une nouvelle direction a été nommée et une partie du personnel remplacée, mais pour le moment il n'y a pas encore de résultats tangibles et il semblerait nécessaire un appui externe pour étudier à fond le problème de gestion des activités et le lier à la gestion administrative. Plusieurs études, audits et propositions ont été menés par des acteurs divers (Coopération Française, Service Allemand de Développement, Ministère de l'Elevage) mais les recommandations ne sont pas encore mises en place.

Documents disponibles :

- ☞ Etude de restructuration du laboratoire de Farcha, SCAC 1999, 3 volumes ;
- ☞ Rapport technique Ouagal Mahamat/Alain Houchot, Ministère de l'Elevage, 2002 ;
- ☞ Audit comptable et financier commandé par la Coopération Française, 2002 ;
- ☞ Plans globaux et devis programmes des projets intervenants dans le LRVZ (PACE, PSSP, PASEP, PSAOP).

Objectif de la mission :

Appuyer le projet PACE Tchad et le Laboratoire LRVZ de Farcha dans l'identification des contraintes majeures au bon fonctionnement du laboratoire dans le cadre du système de surveillance épidémiologique des maladies animales au Tchad.

Résultats attendus :

- ✖ Appui à l'identification du plan de restructuration, ravitaillement et relance du laboratoire de Farcha ;
- ✖ Identification des besoins en termes d'équipements, consommables et formation par rapport aux maladies d'intérêt du projet PACE ;
- ✖ Identification des contraintes au bon fonctionnement du laboratoire.

Activités à mener :

- ☞ Briefing avec le projet PACE Tchad ;
- ☞ Etude des documents disponibles ;
- ☞ Rencontres avec les parties prenantes : Secrétariat Général du Ministère de l'Elevage, Direction du Laboratoire de Farcha, Direction des Services Vétérinaires, autres projets, services de la UE ;
- ☞ Etude de la situation actuelle du laboratoire, analyse des procédures techniques et de gestion, évaluation des activités menées pendant les 2 dernières années ;
- ☞ Identification des solutions à proposer ;
- ☞ Discussion des solutions avec les parties prenantes ;
- ☞ Restitution finale des conclusions.

Profil de l'expert :

Expert en gestion de laboratoires vétérinaires, médecin vétérinaire, biologiste ou technicien de laboratoire, 5 ans d'expérience minimum dans gestion de laboratoires vétérinaires ou de sections diagnostiques vétérinaires, maîtrise de la langue française. Profonde connaissance des techniques de laboratoire et de la gestion d'un laboratoire diagnostique vétérinaire.

Durée de la mission :

21 jours, possiblement en Avril 2004

Annex VIII: Project activities/actions monitoring forms

Planification détaillée des activités

ACTIVITE
OBJECTIF

(Intitulée de l'activité sur la base du chronogramme des activités)

(Objectif de l'activité)

ACTION	CALENDRIER (semaine)													Responsable de l'action
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5	
1. <i>(action visée à la réalisation de l'activité)</i>														
2. <i>(action visée à la réalisation de l'activité)</i>														
3														
4														
5														

RESULTATS ATTENDUS	OBSERVATIONS
1. <i>Resultat de l'action 1</i>	
2. <i>Resultat de l'action 2</i>	
3	
4	
5	

MOYENS NECESSAIRES

moyens humains

moyens physiques

IMPUTATION BUDGETAIRE

NOTES *(responsable de l'activité, conditions préalables/spéciales, bénéficiaires)*

Chronogramme des activités trimestrielles

		Semaines 2004															
	Activité	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
2	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
3	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
4	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
5	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
6	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
7	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
8	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
9	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
10	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
11	(Intitulé de l'activité)																
12																	

	Période de réalisation
	Extension acceptable de la date limite

ANNEX 6

TA to PACE Uganda

Risto Heinonen

END-YEAR REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT FINANCED UNDER THE 8TH EUROPEAN
DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NR
8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

JANUARY 2004

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December the **PACE Uganda co-ordination** was transferred to Dr. N. Nantina, the National Epidemiologist.

An important event during the reporting period was the visit of the **EC Project Monitoring team**. PACE had improved its performance and scored good (c) for efficiency, effectiveness and impact. Relevance & design and potential sustainability remained with problems (c).

Two **Technical Committee Meetings** took place and one **Steering Committee Meeting** of the UVA/PACE Privatization Component. The EC support period will be ending in April 2004 and UVA will take over. Interest for the scheme is low (currently 2 applicants). Public Service is employing more veterinarians and wishes to post one veterinarian to each Sub-County. This policy does not support the privatization process.

With help of CAPE a **Unit for community-based animal health support** was established. The Unit will be manned with an Officer, who will be co-ordinating all government, non governmental and private sector agencies involved in community animal health in Karamoja and in districts surrounding it.

Rinderpest serosurveillance was carried out. The overall antibody level was app. 3% and it was ranging from 0 to 38%. Subsequent investigations on seropositive sites is ongoing. **Clinical survey** included 20,160 head of cattle. Disease conditions found included FMD, CBPP and tick-&fly-borne infections.

ASF epidemic has moved to the eastern region of the country. Diagnostic Laboratory is performing fluorescence technique for the demonstration of virus antigen. **FMD** continues to be a serious problem; 33 outbreaks were reported in 2003. Laboratory has the capability of antigen typing. **CBPP outbreaks** have been reported from south and from north-east. Vaccinations are limited and are only depressing disease incidence.

Training in **participatory disease search** was carried out in Karamoja. Sixteen Field Staff members participated and are about to launch field work. A course in **PACE Integrated Database** was held in Entebbe by the PACE CSU Data Manager. The course had 15 participants. LAN was installed and includes 3 computers in two buildings.

KAP study in Rakai and Ntungamo districts included pastoralists along the border to TZ and R. Two main problems were stock thefts across the border and decreasing availability of common grazing land.

Export zone WS was organized by a consultancy team. The result shows that despite the political backing for livestock export trade, breeders associations and ranchers are not yet ready for immediate exploitation of export opportunities.

The RO attended **Uganda Veterinary Association Symposium** and the General Annual Meeting. He also participated in **PACE EU workshop** and the **TA meeting** in Bamako (November).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The TA's roles and functions with regard to management will be viewed in the context of those of the National Co-ordination Unit. A reference document defining these roles will be developed and approved by all parties within one month of the TA's arrival in post. This official document will be used to measure the performance of the TA and other PACE-Uganda staff regarding the project management. The project's annual work programmes and cost estimates will be used as a basis for the evaluation of technical performance.

1. Financial and administrative management

The TA for PACE Uganda will be involved in the financial and administrative aspects of the project work programmes. He will be one of the project's imprest account holders and will assist in ensuring the proper use of and accounting for all EDF funds allocated for the project, in full compliance with EDF procedures.

The TA will analyze expenditure and will ensure that it is within the limits of and in accordance with the approved budget. The TA will assist the timely preparation of accounts for submission to the PACE Financial Controller.

Since many activities have been decentralized in Uganda and will be carried out by the District Veterinary Officers, the TA will devise and negotiate agreement with the MAAIF of a practical system to ensure that funds sent to the Districts can be accounted for. This system will accommodate a revolving fund system (including its auditing) related particularly to the sale and purchase of CBPP vaccine.

2. Preparation of annual work programmes and cost estimates

The project's annual work programmes and cost estimates (AWP&CEs) will be jointly developed by the National PACE Co-ordinator and the TA within the limits of the indicative funds allocated, in close consultation with the PACE Programme's Common Services, and will be submitted to the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit for approval.

3. Establishment of contracts for services and supplies in accordance with EDF procedures

On behalf of the national PACE co-ordinator, the TA will assist the identification of suitable contractors, support the project in preparing various administrative documents -such as invitations to tender for purchasing materials - and will oversee the management of all such contracts that are concluded in the framework of the project.

4. Support for field operations and technical duties

The result areas defined in the project's approved work programme's will determine the TA's technical duties. The TA will make field visits to operational areas and laboratories to assess their needs, monitor their performance and to give general support as required.

The TA will advise on the submission of appropriate samples of standard quality to appropriate laboratories.

5. Liaison and reporting

The TA will report through the national PACE Co-ordinator to the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Uganda on the financial progress of the project.

He will participate in the meetings of the PACE Uganda Steering Committee and other PACE meetings and workshops. In the case of regional PACE meetings and workshops, the prior approval of the PACE Programme Co-ordinator will be required.

He will assist the collation of accurate and appropriate information required by the National PACE Co-ordinator and will ensure that quarterly, annual, mission and other reports are presented in the PACE Programme's approved format. These will provide the basis for the continued release of project funds.

3. INTRODUCTION

The TA for Uganda was deployed by GTZ in January 2003. His contract continues up to the end of the ongoing PACE implementation (31st October 2004).

The 3rd workplan of the Ugandan PACE national component covers activities up to 30th April 2004. The subsequent 4th WP will be a short one for only 6 months. This is because of the synchronization process for the possible PACE extension.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1. Programme Co-ordination

4.1.1. The co-ordination of PACE Uganda was transferred to Dr. N. Nantima, The National Epidemiologist, in December 2003. The outgoing Co-ordinator, Dr. C. Rutebarika, was promoted to Assistant Commissioner Disease Control.

4.1.2. EC Project Monitoring Team visited PACE Uganda Co-ordination at the Ministry and paid visits to three districts in the West of the country in September. The monitoring report scores PACE Uganda performance as good (b) in efficiency, effectiveness and impact. Problems (c) remained with the “relevance & quality of design” and with “potential sustainability”.

PACE Co-ordination was recommended to carry out SWOT analysis in key districts to determine the local capacities for improved continuing inputs into PACE. Other recommendations concerned private veterinary practice, as the impression of the monitoring team was that private-public interface has problems inhibitory for the promotion of private praxis (see 4.1.3.).

4.1.2. **Two Technical Committee Meetings** were held during the period under review. The September meeting discussed the progress of rinderpest surveillance, which included the whole country and sero-surveillance in zone B₂. The highlight of the November meeting was the discussion about the rinderpest outbreak in Kenya and its consequences for Uganda. It was felt that Participatory Disease Search was the best surveillance tool in Karamoja. All 3 districts in the region had prepared workplans and were waiting for funding for field operations.

4.1.3. **The 22nd steering committee meeting of the UVA/PACE Privatization Component** took place in November. The support to the Component will be ending in April 2004, although the contract of the manager will continue up to June. It was proposed that Uganda Veterinary Association should take over the whole management of the privatisation scheme after the withdrawal of EC funding.

The number of candidates for the privatisation scheme is low (currently 2 loan applicants). The economic situation is not very favourable to take risks and veterinarians in government service are inhibitory to private praxis, as they freely provide health care to livestock keepers. Additionally the prevailing government policy, which aims at employing a veterinarian in every Sub-County, does not favour private sector development.

4.1.4. With assistance from IBAR/CAPE a **Unit for community-based animal health support** was established. The Unit will be manned with an Officer, who will be co-ordinating all governmental, non governmental and private sector agencies involved in community animal health service delivery in Karamoja region of Uganda and in the neighbouring districts. The Officer will maintain detailed inventory of all relevant projects and activities. He will work with MAAIF, UVB and Makerere University to ensure the quality and uniformity of CAHWs in the field, and will involve CAHWs in disease surveillance in an appropriate manner.

4.1.5. **Financial audit** of the project accounts was carried out in November 2003. Unfortunately the audit report was not available before Christmas festivities delaying the replenishment procedure.

As per 1st December, the project accounts showed the following balance:

	ACC	ACC NO	BANK	BALANCE
1	EDF	01056-124716-00	Standard Chartered	49,093,632
2	GoU	014/00/072630/01	Stanbic	9,748,134
3	RF*	014/00/0716/01	Stanbic	103,165,422

* =Revolving Fund

4.1.6. The building of EpiUnit was **renovated**. This included refurbishment of floors, ceiling and painting of outside and inside walls. During the same period the memory of two desktop computers was increased to required new level.

4.2. Disease surveillance and diagnostic services

4.2.1 Rinderpest surveillance

Serosurveillance for rinderpest was concluded. The number of samples collected in zone B₂ is 2898 with 86% compliance. Additionally, 1768 samples were in the serum bank, which had been collected during routine outbreak investigations. All of them have been tested for the presence of rinderpest antibody applying C ELISA.

Results show an overall antibody level of app. 3%, ranging from 0 to 37.8% in some districts. Closer examination of records indicate that in a number of occasions not only eligible animals, mening 1 to 3 years old, had been sampled. Revisiting of positive herds is ongoing.

During the survey, 20,160 head of cattle were clinically examined for rinderpest-like signs throughout the county. Many outbreaks of FMD, CBPP and tick-born diseases were detected.

4.2.2. Outbreaks of ASF

Fluorescence technique is applied for the demonstration of virus antigen on tissue samples brought to the laboratory. Outbreak areas have moved more to the eastern part of the country. This activity is receiving also support from FAO and special training has been carried out by a Consultant from Onderstepoort.

4.2.3. FMD

Foot and Mouth Disease is rampant in many parts of the country. The number of reported outbreaks was 33 during 2003. The co-operation with the Police force has been re-established after a number of sensitisation meetings. Now police checkpoints for livestock movement control have been established along important highways. The high figure also indicates the significantly improved readiness to report outbreaks.

The enhanced laboratory diagnostic capacity is assisting in the planning of control measures, as the laboratory is now typing antigen from material collected from outbreaks. The test seems to work well but there are still problems to get samples, which indeed contain antigen material and which have been transported under required care to the laboratory.

4.2.4. CBPP

The extensive CBPP outbreak close to DRC border in Bundibugyo District has been contained through extensive vaccination. Elsewhere vaccinations have been limited due to constraint availability of the vaccine and are only depressing disease incidence.

Other outbreak areas have been reported from a number of Ugandan districts. In Karamoja cattle of the West Pokot ethnic group, who move seasonally between Uganda and Kenya,

were vaccinated by Kenyan teams inside Uganda. This is an example of good cross-border co-operation.

The Diagnostic Center is applying ELISA technique for CBPP serology. The test seems to be very sensitive and may give a number of false positive results. It is, however, very convenient to apply on a large number of samples.

4.3. Training/Workshops

4.3.1. Training in participatory disease search (PDS)

Training in the techniques of PDS was given in October 2003 to 16 selected animal health care providers from Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kotido districts. The course was supported by CAPE Unit of PACE Common Services from IBAR through the provision of a specialist consultant and also financially.

At the end of the course participants from each district presented the current survey situation with special emphasis to areas covered weakly or not at all. This was the basis for the workplan, which now includes the problem areas. The workplans were presented to the Technical Committee and funds for the field work have been committed.

4.3.2. Export Zone Workshop

The concept of infection-free zones will be difficult to apply in Eastern Africa, because a number of pathogens can be present without any clinical signs of disease. The establishment of such zones remains theoretical and uneconomic. It is for this reason why the idea of export zones was developed. They are defined areas, where measures are in place to satisfy the requirements of a particular importer(s) for a particular commodity or range of commodities that cannot be fulfilled country-wide. Such Export systems will minimize disease risks and provide safer trade of animals and animal products to specific markets with resultant benefits for both the exporting and importing countries.

A workshop to discuss the potential and possibilities of such export zones in Uganda was held in September. Participants were stakeholders from private and public sectors and included the Hon. Minister of State for Animal Industry.

The feeling was that, despite the political backing for livestock export trade, breeders' associations and ranchers were not ready for immediate exploitation of export opportunities.

4.3.3. Training course in PACE Integrated Database

This training was provided by the PACE Common Services Data Manager. It was carried out in the EpiUnit Entebbe in December. During the training the data entry process from district reports into the PID frames was intensively studied. Further on the generation of maps with selected grids and information on them was learned by all participants.

At the end of the course local area network (LAN) was installed and includes now three computers in two buildings.

The number of course participants was 15.

Data collection forms have been produced and are waiting for dissemination. This will be done after the reporting training workshop, which is planned for late January for PACE Co-ordinators from all Ugandan districts.

4.3.4. KAP study

Communication Expert initiated and carried out KAP study in Rakai and Ntungamo districts. The target group included livestock keepers (pastoralists) along the border to Tanzania and Rwanda.

Interestingly, the major problems were associated with stock theft and decreasing availability of common pasture.

The second KAP is planned to be undertaken in the Karamoja pastoral area early 2004.

4.3.5. Sensitization workshop in disease surveillance for districts in eastern Uganda

This workshop took place in Tororo and was attended by 42 members of veterinary field staff from the eastern region of Uganda.

The aim was to improve disease reporting and to sensitise staff for the control of CBPP and FMD. Special attention was given to rinderpest. Details of the outbreak, which occurred recently in Kenya were presented and discussed, and compared with last confirmed rinderpest outbreaks in Sudan and in eastern Uganda.

4.4. Meetings attended

4.4.1. Uganda Veterinary Association Symposium

The Annual General Meeting and Symposium took place in Kampala late November. The main topic was 'Revitalizing the Livestock Sector towards Export Market'. Several papers were presented, including the breeder's views of future markets and challenges in the dairy industry. The main presentation was made by the Commissioner, Livestock Health & Entomology, who outlined the complex conditions in the planning for livestock export market. The presentations opened vivid discussions and comments.

4.2 Field visits

During the period under review, the RO undertook the following field visits:

September:

- Bundibugyo CBPP outbreak investigation
- visit to Karamoja to sensitize Vet. Staff and Administrators about disease surveillance and to assess the security situation.

- Travel to Ntungamo, Mbarara and Rakai districts with the EC Monitoring team.

October:

- PDS training in Karamoja

November:

- No field visits (Bamako +leave)

December:

- Tororo surveillance WS
- Outbreak investigation in Lake Mburo National park

4.3. Identification of needs for short term inputs

4.5 Documents produced

4.5.1. Restricted tender was initiated for the procurement of a 4WD vehicle, suitable to carry out surveillance work under difficult conditions. The tender was opened and the vehicle order has been awarded.

4.5.2. Restricted tender was prepared for a service contract to review laws related to animal health for modernization. The tender has been opened and assessed. The contract will be signed immediately after the replenishment of the programme account.

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

The Main Epidemiologist visited Uganda. He held discussions with various Officials in MAAIF and participated in the Export Zone Workshop in September.

The PDS training in Karamoja was conducted by a Consultant from Tufts University (USA) in October. He travelled to Moroto on road and stayed the whole training period of two weeks (including preparation).

The Data Manager from PACE CS held one week course on PID for 15 participants in December.

The Officer in charge of CAPE Unit visited MAAIF together with the Officer for CAH (November). Preparatory discussions were held about modalities for the establishment of a Community-Based Animal Health Support Unit within MAAIF.

5.2 Participation in international meetings

The RO participated in the PACE EU and TA meetings in Bamako last November.

5.3 Team building

Workshops and other training during the period under review improved operational spirit among those working full time with PACE Uganda co-ordination. Also the co-operation with veterinary field staff was intensified, especially with the District PACE Co-ordinators.

In all workshops and training courses the participation was extremely active, giving the feeling that staff is motivated and willing to work. In many instances the facilitation of the field staff is, unfortunately, limited by meagre resources of the Government and PACE can only assist within its workplan limits.

Altogether five workshops were held during the second half of 2003.

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Security has not improved during the second half of 2003. There has been periodic worsening of the situation in Katakwe and Lira Districts, which are bordering Karamoja.

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

PDS Karamoja is delayed (waiting for replenishment). Will start in January and continue up to April;

Cross-border meetings will be held with Tanzania & Rwanda in March, with Kenya & Sudan in April

Wildlife surveillance will be carried out in March. This will include Kidepo Valley, Murchison Falls, Queen Elisabeth and Lake Mburo National Parks.

Preparation of the 4th Workplan will fall in the planning period as an extensive task.

Entebbe, 15th January 2004

Dr. Risto Heinonen

ANNEX 7

Regional TA posted in CAMEROON

Dr Hanns-Achim Krebs

MID-YEAR REPORT

July – December 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European
Development Fund - Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

January 2004

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Regional Technical Assistant posted in Cameroon/Central Africa will cover the following countries: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, The Gambia and Nigeria.

The principal roles of the Regional Technical Assistant are:

- to act as an advisor to the National PACE Coordinators in each of the above mentioned countries.
- To monitor and ensure smooth implementation of the PACE Programmes in each of the named countries
- To supervise the work of the national PACE programmes and to report to the PACE Programme Coordinator.

In addition the Technical Advisor is expected to perform the following specific tasks:

- 1 Provide technical support to National PACE Coordinators in the fields of project management, preparation of work programmes, management of the imprest accounts, identification of additional technical assistance needs and in general advise on the efficient management of EDF funds.
- 2 Ensure that standardised reporting and information management systems are effectively transferred by the PACE Common Services and adopted by National disease surveillance units by the end of 2004. Coordinate and harmonise disease surveillance.
- 3 Assist with the establishment of effective national and regional epidemio-surveillance networks within the directorates of the countries and ensure that disease reporting systems for rinderpest and other major epizootic diseases become functional.
- 4 Develop appropriate systems for the control of livestock disease, disease reporting and the improved delivery of animal health services at the national level. Facilitate and assist in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of contracts between the public and private sectors for the delivery of certain public functions to be performed by private operators on behalf of the state veterinary service.
- 5 Assist in drafting national and regional, economically appropriate strategies for the control of major epizootic diseases including CBPP, ASF and RVF.
- 6 Advise on the development of a livestock movement control system based on stock movement permits.
- 7 Report accurate and appropriate information to the PACE regional Coordinator in Bamako and the PCU in Nairobi and develop appropriate linkages with other projects, regional and international institutions concerned with livestock health.

- 8 Assist in the preparation of quarterly, annual, mission and other reports in the approved PACE programme formats. All reports to be submitted to the PACE Coordination Unit.
- 9 Write scientific papers, as appropriate, to be published through the PACE Programme coordinator and the AU-IBAR.
- 10 Perform other duties that may be assigned by the PACE Programme Co-ordinator that are consistent with the objectives of the programme.

3. INTRODUCTION

The Regional TA for Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon based in Cameroon/Central Africa arrived on 23rd October 2003 in Yaounde and assumed service the next day.

The situation at arrival:

the PACE-Cameroon program was completely blocked. The AWP/CE1 was signed almost 2 and a half years ago but no perceptible activities were taken up and no funds from EU-Delegation released. No work programs, logical frames or chronograms were established. No reports of PACE team member meetings or reports on planned activities were available.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation

The TA arrived in Yaoundé on 23rd October 2003. The formal letter of acceptance delivered by AU/IBAR for the TA to work in Cameroon was delivered on 18th November 2003.

4.2 Inception Phase

The first week of stay in Yaoundé was spent with the visits to the National PACE Coordinator, the Cellule de Développement Rural of the EU Delegation, the Delegation of the European Commission in Cameroon, GTZ-office and several meetings were held with the Administration and Finance Officer recruited by the Cellule de Développement Rural of the Delegation of the European Commission. Unfortunately no meetings of the PACE team members was organized during this phase, even up to this moment yet. There hasn't been an office for the PACE team yet, but it was possible to rent an office room for the TA at GTZ office. All in all, the situation of PACE Cameroon at arrival of the TA remained more or less the same as described in the mid-year report January-June 2003.

There was only a non signed Addendum to the AWP/CE available. The period of this Addendum was from 31st October 2003 to 30th April 2004. The NPC expressed the wish to establish a new Addendum with a period going from 31st October 2003 to 31st October 2004 in order to permit the PACE program to have a working period until the official end of the entire PACE program. The same calls for tenders launched during the summer have been refused by EC-Delegation because of failure to comply with the EC procedures.

The first part of the inception phase was quite short and got finished by the beginning (1st November) of the TA's mission to the PACE council committee meeting in Bamako. During this mission the TA's first impressions on the situation of PACE Cameroon were confirmed and only a big change could improve the situation of the PACE Cameroon program. That means that a new PACE team has to be named. This new team has to be more available in the PACE activities and must win the confidence of the EC-Delegation of Cameroon.

Back to Cameroon on the 12th November, the TA prepared the arrival of the mission (19th – 23rd November) of Dr. Bessin and Dr. Bourzat. At the end of this mission that gave a very important impact to launch the PACE program in Cameroon, an aide-memoire was established. The main issues are:

At Ministry level: to identify and engage the human resources for the new PACE team.

At State Veterinary Service level: to accelerate the installation of the new PACE team and to make an office space available.

At EC-Delegation level: to make the funds rapidly available and to facilitate the several procedures.

At Ministry of Finance (NAO) level: to collaborate during the establishment of a new Addendum (1st may – 31st October 2004) to the AWP/CE.

After the mission of Drs. Bessin and Bourzat the TA informed during a meeting with the Principal Adviser for Rural Development at the EC-Delegation reported on the results of that mission and further explained the importance of the PACE program for the country and the region. An agreement was reached to immediately launch the activities of PACE Cameroon and to make the funds available.

At the TA and Administration and Finance Officer (RAF) level now several calls for tender documents were prepared and call for tenders launched. In December, two tenders (a car for the RAF and computers, printers, photocopy machine,...) were launched and are now evaluated and the dealers are ready for delivery. Two other calls for tender documents (two four-wheel drive cars and 25 motor bikes) were approved by the EC-Delegation and the calls for tenders were launched at the end of December.

The good news of this inception phase are the release of the first instalment of funds by the EC-Delegation, funds that arrived on the 19th December in the PACE bank account. Also the Minister (MINEPIA) decided to attribute to the PACE project an office area close to the State Veterinary Department and we got the keys just before Christmas. But some modification works have to be done there now. The NPC is helping us to get a phone line quickly for this office. It seems that the Minister is in a haste to appoint a new National PACE Coordinator, so we are expecting the nomination in January 2004.

4.3 In-country visits/field visits

With the exception of the mission to Bamako (1-12 November PACE council committee, épidémio-surveillance workshop and GTZ/SATEC TA meeting) no in-country visits were realized for the following reasons:

- the time available was quite short (68 days of service since arrival, the Bamako meeting and the mission of Drs Bessin and Bourzat in Cameroon)
- The PCU and the Regional PACE Coordination Unit for West and Central Africa agreed that it is important to follow up closely the changes in the PACE Cameroon project.

The TA has undertaken from 11th to 23rd December 2003 a field trip by car to the extreme North of Cameroon in order to visit the regional chief veterinary officers and in order to get from them, an idea of the epidemiological situation of the country. A long meeting was held with the PACE epidemiologist and the head of the PACE wildlife unit in Garoua. The LANAVET and the Vet Lab of the Ministry of Education and Research in Ngaoundouré were visited and the TA was able to get an idea of the different livestock holding systems in the different regions of the East, North and the Extreme North.

4.4 Identification of needs for short term inputs

There is certainly the need (see comments about the WP in chapter 3) for the future National PACE Coordinator and the other members of the PACE team to undergo training in the use of the Logical Framework Matrix and Project Cycle Management as management tools.

Finally the privatisation of veterinary services is still at its beginning in Cameroon, consequently a short term mission must be carried out to analyze the situation of this privatisation process and to describe how to set up a sound installation of private vets and the needs of the institutional support.

4.5 Documents produced

Monthly TA activity reports to the GTZ-IS Nairobi.

Tender documents for cars, motorbikes and computers. A construction drawing and the list of construction materials for the transformation of the new office space.

5 BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

The main communication effort provided by the TA in Cameroon was the work of persuasion at Ministry, EC-Delegation and Regional Veterinary level to convince these partners that the PACE Program Cameroon is right now really beginning and that the period of stagnation is definitely over.

There is a steady exchange with the PCU and the Regional Coordination unit in Bamako about the ongoing of the take-off of PACE-Cameroon.

5.2 Participation in international meetings

1-12 November PACE council committee, épidémio-surveillance workshop and GTZ/SATEC TA meeting in Bamako.

5.3 Team building

This is quite a weak point in the PACE project Cameroon. The PACE team seems to exist only on paper and even some of them didn't believe any more in the PACE program in October 2003. But with the nomination of a new PACE team by the Minister this situation is going to change.

6 MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summing up it may be said that the present TA encountered at his arrival more or less the same difficulties that encountered the predecessor TA in March 2003. But as things are changing now significantly since November 2003 our view is pointed to the future.

7 PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

The main activity in the very next time is to follow up the installation of the new PACE team in Cameroon. The next step will be the follow up of the launching of the work of the épidémio-surveillance network by the PACE team.

But already during these installation phases, the TA is going to start his in-country visits beginning with the RDC followed by Equatorial Guinea, Ghana and The Gambia. Two border meetings have been planned with the PACE teams from Nigeria and Chad.

The next international PACE meeting is planned to hold in Guinea Conakry in February. At the level of Cameroon, the TA intends to visit the veterinary services of the North-West and the West provinces of the country and to continue to launch several calls for tender for the project material.

When the new PACE team will be installed, a logical frame and a chronicle work program has to be worked out. In February a new addendum has to be prepared for the present WP1 to cover the work period till October 2004.

ANNEX 8

Regional Technical Assistant

**In charge of West African coastal countries,
based in Bamako**

Dr Nicolas DENORMANDIE

MID-YEAR REPORT

JULY - DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European Development
Fund - Project Nr 7-ACP-RPR-744/745 8 ACP-TPS-032**

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

JANUARY 2004

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Technical Assistant, Dr. Nicolas Denormandie, is based at the Regional Coordination Unit of PACE in Bamako (Mali), covering seven French-speaking countries within Western and Central Africa, including 6 coastal countries (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Gabon, Congo) and 1 non coastal country: Central African Republic.

The Technical Assistant's contract started on May 15th, 2003 and ends on October 31st, 2004.

During the last six months (July to December 2003), the RTA has visited every of the seven countries at least once including 2 countries (Togo and Benin) which have been already visited twice.

The 3 first countries visited were chosen according to their immediate priority : Guinea in July (because of the upcoming work plan which had to be approved before November 1st, 2003 with a deadline being the 1st of August for first submission to the regional coordination), Congo in July (because of the upcoming work plan and because of a request for additional financial support in view of the remaining funds and the importance of cattle trans boarding and meat processing) and finally Central African Republic in August (for geographical facilities and because of the imminent departure of the actual national Technical Assistant Dr Olivier Debaere who was terminating a 2 years contract with the French Cooperation).

Then the Ivory Coast (September 2003) visit corresponded to a country request in order to smoothen relationships with the European Union in view of an amendment to the Work Plan and to finalize an important management transfer of 2 funds (vaccines fund and reimbursement of loans for private vets' fund). The visit to Gabon was slightly delayed due to the non-availability of the National Coordinator despite previous arrangements. It included a proper field visit to remote areas dedicated to cattle breeding.

Finally a second round of visit aimed at the implementation of the PID (PACE Integrated Database) software, and training of the persons in charge, was carried out in Togo and Benin, together with a field trip in Benin.

No major difficulties were encountered during those missions. The first round of missions was aiming at meeting all the main stakeholders of each PACE team,

familiarising oneself with the programmes and staff, and getting a broad but detailed picture of their activities. Each mission was followed by an exhaustive report of activities done, people met, discussions made and recommendations given. Those detailed reports were made in order to ease the following missions and give a proper background of achievements to allow objective assessments of progress made between each visit. The ongoing preparation of the "100" objectives indicators is already being used by now for the second round of visits. It allows also each country to follow a proper step-by-step pathway leading to the accomplishment of the 4 thrusts needed. Although some recommendations are still pending, rather than just listing the breach of commitments, the RTA tries to understand the real reasons behind and find sustainable solutions. He believes that no achievement can be imposed and therefore tends to advise and motivate each team by proving that each activity done can serve its own interest in the future. He tries for example to attract financial participation of private laboratories for sustainable communication activities without any governmental support. He recognizes that some teams are aware of their weaknesses and consider the eventual extension as their last chance to achieve what has been implemented. Hopefully the regular visits of the RTAs acting as boosters, added to the awareness of eventual drawing rights for a future extension (or at least technical and financial orientations) may activate revised management of the PACE teams with some useful self criticism. In resume one could state that overall programme progress is satisfactory in Guinea, intermediate in Benin and RCA (despite political events), and poor in : Ivory Coast (due mainly to political troubles), Togo (poor management), Gabon (delays in purchase procedures and internal conflicts) and especially Congo (delays in purchase procedures and very low budget). These findings are more or less in line with EU monitoring reports (when available) although the latter are sometimes over negative without taking account the real difficulties faced (Ivory Coast, Gabon).

It is relevant to add that in addition to a heavy program of visits (7 countries split into 3 clusters, all of them outside the RTA base which is unique amongst the TAs), a lot of time was to be spent in Bamako concerning issues of regional coordination, like developing monitoring tools (objective indicators), preparing and attending meetings, writing reports, guidelines, framework documents, etc. However, despite this tight schedule, the planning missions foresees the achievement of the second round of the 7 countries visits by March 2004, and hopefully a third one before October 2004.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

According to the Terms of reference outlined in the tender document, the long-term technical assistants (TA) to national projects will be responsible for supporting project implementation by assisting with management and financial administration. The activities of the TA should be achieved as much as possible with a capacity building and participative approach; they should create opportunities for nationals to gain experience under their supervision and should not substitute for nationals in implementation. Long-term TAs will also have an important role in regular monitoring and reporting. They will assist the countries to ensure that the PACE national global plan and work plan are implemented satisfactorily, making a proper efficiency of the resources made available and, importantly, will ensure appropriate communication flows between PACE national and the regional co-ordination units, and with the local delegation of the European Commission. The TAs will also provide specific technical expertise.

The major outputs to be ensured by the technical assistants, in conjunction with the national PACE co-ordinator in each country, will include:

1. Standardized reporting and information management systems are effectively transferred by the PACE Common Services and are adopted by National disease surveillance units by the end of 2003.
2. Laboratory diagnostics procedures and performance indicators are in place within 12 months of being agreed at PACE regional co-ordination workshops and during country visits.
3. Performance monitoring of contracts between government veterinary departments and private veterinary contractors has been established, evaluated, appropriately adapted and transferred to the government department.
4. Dossiers, which comply with international standards, are available and support the countries' applications to the OIE⁵ for recognition of freedom from rinderpest infection. (These will be derived from data collected in each country following the requirements of the OIE pathway, with support and guidance from the PACE Epidemiological Unit).
5. Reporting to AU/IBAR has been established in the required formats by the end of the second year of implementation of the respective national PACE programme.

⁵ Office International des Epizooties

6. Project management systems (including M&E⁶), consistent with the EC's project cycle management-logical framework approach, have been established and transferred to nationals in each country that receives technical assistance, by the end of 2002. (The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit will provide guidelines for project management).
7. The administration is able to prepare the annual work programmes in the required format, and in a fully participatory manner.

Furthermore, terms of reference presented in the document 312 F2.3.1. from AU/IBAR (addressed to the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi, 18.03.2003) specify that regional TA's will act as advisors to the PACE national co-ordinators and the EC Delegation in the countries and will be responsible to the monitoring and implementation of the PACE programme in the latter. They will supervise the work of the national PACE programmes and will report to the supervisor, namely the PACE programme co-ordinator.

Finally, terms of reference as defined by the regional coordination unit, finalised together with the Regional TA (document 138 of June 9th, 2003) and directed to the NPC's concerned, further specify that TA's should support NPC⁷ in terms of (translated from the French original):

1. Financial and administrative management of the programme, the preparation of annual work plans, the revue of logical frameworks and the establishment of an appropriate M&E system;
2. Implementing an efficient information and reporting system, amongst others through the installation and efficient use of the PACE Integrated Database (PID) management system, developed by the PACE Data Management Unit.
3. Reinforcing the epidemio-surveillance networks for animal diseases and their sustainability.
4. Identifying better ways to associate private operators in surveillance and animal disease control related operations.
5. Cost - recovery of veterinary services rendered.
6. Pursuing actions already implemented towards Rinderpest eradication, in particular with respect to OIE procedures.

⁶ Monitoring and Evaluation

⁷ National PACE Co-ordinators

7. Developing control strategies for other epizootics, e.g. CBPP⁸, ASF⁹ and ¹⁰RVF.
8. Developing more appropriate systems for the control of livestock movements.
9. Preparing quarterly and annual progress reports.

The TA's will also promote the sharing of lessons learnt from positive or negative experiences in the PACE programme implementation between the countries.

The regional TA's will assist the NPC's regarding the four major objectives (1. Strengthening national capacities of analysis and action regarding epidemiology, animal health, communication and projects' management. 2. Improving accessibility and distribution of vet drugs based on a harmonised privatisation process with a proper task share between public and private sector. 3. Rinderpest eradication according to OIE pathway. 4. Control of other epizootics with a special focus on CBPP). Finally, it is stated that for each country covered, the TA will draft a personal work plan in which scheduled visits, activities and expected results are presented. These documents will be submitted for approval to the NPC and to the ECD¹¹.

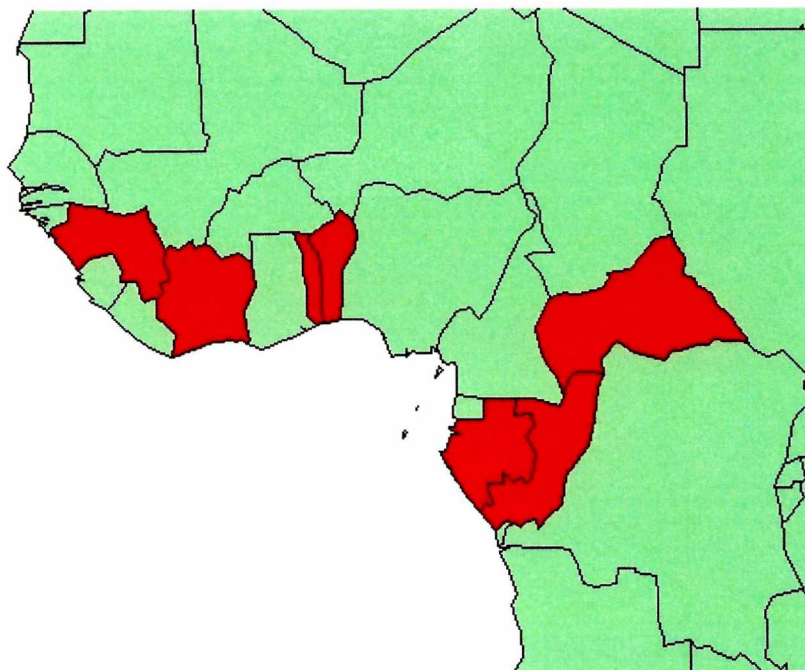
⁸ Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia

⁹ African Swine Fever

¹⁰ Rift Valley Fever

¹¹ European Commission Delegation

3. INTRODUCTION



The technical assistant (TA) is in charge of the West African coastal countries plus selected countries in central Africa. He covers a cluster of 7 countries grouped in 3 sub clusters: **Guinea and Ivory Coast; Togo and Benin; Gabon, Congo and Central African Republic**; the given area represents 2 million km², with a human population of about 39 million and an estimated 8 million heads of cattle and 18 million small ruminants. All countries are French-speaking.

The cumulated national indicative PACE budgets represent 6.6 million EUR (Guinea: 1, Ivory Coast: 1, Togo: 0.7, Benin: 1, Gabon: 0.7, Congo: 0.2 !, RCA: 2).

Ideally and for economic reasons, The TA tries to group his visits of countries of duty according to their sub cluster, unless an urgent request is needed. Following agreement with the regional coordination unit and the national coordinators, the TA does his utmost to visit each country every 4 months in order to keep a regular follow up of the activities of each national programme together with the recommendations agreed upon.

The TA is entitled to achieve a total of 370 days of in-country visits during his contract that is between mid May 2003 and October 2004. The Technical Assistant's contract started on May 15th, 2003 and will end on October 31st,

2004, thus covering a period of 17,5 months. Therefore he will have at disposal a maximum of $370 / 17,5 = 21$ days per month of in-country visit.

Over the last 6 months, the RTA has visited 5 countries for the first round of missions (by chronological order: Guinea, Congo, RCA, Ivory Coast and Gabon), and 2 countries for the second round of missions (Togo and Benin which had been already visited in June). The executive summaries of the mission reports are presented at the end of this progress report and show the disparity of achievements done. The advanced countries being used as model for the others.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation

Please refer to the previous half-year report (January - June 2003)

4.2 Inception phase

The TA was assigned an office within the Regional Coordination Unit in Bamako. His office is equipped with office furniture left behind by the CIRAD¹² and by the French cooperation and will have to be handed over to the new epidemiologist, who is expected to be posted by the French technical assistance on February, 2004.

Over the last six months, a black and white printer, an uninterrupted power supply (UPS), an air-conditioner and small office stationary were purchased. The TA shares a colour printer with his colleague RTA for sahelian countries; and the office phone of PACE has been provided to him on arrival. During the period, the computer maintenance team of PACE Bamako settled a new satellite (wireless) link between the TA's computer and the Local Area Network of the regional coordination unit and provided him a personal e-mail address: nicolas.denormandie@pacereg.org, accessible from the countries under his cover.

Since June 5th, that is 3 weeks after his duty, the TA is using a vehicle, a Landrover Discovery Td5, given by the GTZ-Bamako office. A satellite phone had been given to him earlier in Kenya before his arrival in Mali by the GTZ-IS office in Nairobi.

¹² Centre de Coopération International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement.

Working conditions at present are quite satisfactory. Nevertheless, it would be more practical to have direct access to an external telephone line, instead of using only the switchboard at the secretariat. But hopefully it should be solved when the Local Area Network server will be linked to a wireless transmission. It will mean that the telephone line used for the server will be available directly for the 4 technical assistants.

4.3 In-country visits

Over the period, the RTA has conducted 7 missions (one first mission in each of the 5 remaining countries : Guinea, Congo, RCA, Ivory Coast and Gabon / one second mission in the countries already visited at the end of the first half year that is the beginning of his duty : Togo, Benin).

Each mission focuses on the level of achievements of the components of the PACE programme done compared to expected. Technical and financial issues are both assessed as well as the progress made for each step within the 4 thrusts.

During each mission, the following topics are covered:

1. Overall set-up of the PACE programme (infrastructure, organisation)
2. Financial and administrative management (including software use and reporting)
3. Closure of WP and de-commitment of funds (of WP 1 and 2)
4. Financial auditing (of WP 1 and 2). In Togo a Financial & Organisational auditing was requested by the ECD.
5. Contribution (present and future) of the government to the 4 components of the PACE Programme: ESS, breeders services and vet privatisation, RP eradication, control of other epizootics (office material, communication, vehicles, cold chain, indemnities, emergency fund, compensation fund, etc)
6. Progress in acquisition of equipment and services (EDF procedures)
7. Daily Relationship with ECD and National Authorizing Officer representatives and with suppliers
8. Assessment of needs for STE (GTZ-pool)
9. Assessment of the ESS (lab-facilities, training and refreshing courses, means of transport, means of communication, reporting sheets, feedback)

10. Assessment of the level of veterinary services available and provided to breeders (network of proximity agents/auxiliaries, private veterinarians, veterinary drugs and equipment retailers and wholesalers)
11. Assessment of the rinderpest eradication and OIE pathway achievements (clinical and sero-surveillance)
12. Assessment of epizootics' preparedness (contingency plan, emergency fund, compensation fund)
13. Assessment of CBPP control (movement control, vaccinations and abattoir screening)
14. Assessment of control for other priority diseases (mainly PPA, PPR, Newcastle disease)
15. Wildlife surveillance (agents network, equipment available for serum collection through hunting or life capture, level of training and refreshing, reporting)
16. Communication (media used, bulletin, radio, posters, leaflets, didactic documents for training and refreshing, selling points to breeders for higher human participation to the epidemiosurveillance network, and to decision makers for government handing over)
17. Database management (PID implementation and other software, including GIS)
18. Veterinary privatisation and legislation, sanitary (vaccination) and surveillance mandates
19. Disease reporting (internally within the ESS) and externally (to IBAR and OIE), financial reporting (to PCU) and progress reporting (to PACEREG and PCU).

During each mission a large range of stakeholders are met both in the capital and in the field: PACE staff, ECD and National Authorizing Officer representatives in charge of the PACE, Veterinary services staff, private vets, laboratory staff, wholesalers, retailers, epidemiosurveillance network agents, technical agents, cattle market staff, butchers, auxiliaries, sanitary defence committee representatives, breeders.

Each mission is followed by a comprehensive report (in French), which includes recommendations for the various stakeholders mainly PACE staff, and the RTA himself but also government representatives and ECD representative in charge if needed. It contains a work plan for the 4 coming months, including deadlines. It is usually sent to the National Coordinator for review. After further

endorsement by the PACE Regional Coordinator, it is sent back to the National Coordinator and PACE staff with copy to the ECD representative in charge. For each first visit, the objective was to describe all components of the PACE programme and the status of PACE and its integration within the administrative network. It represents a reference description of achievements, which can ease a proper follow up for the next missions, planned each 4 month. It will allow taking into account previous recommendations and work plans agreed with each PACE team.

As from the second mission in a country, the assessment includes a review of the achievement of the recommendations written in the first mission report.

At the PACE regional coordination, regular informal meetings have been carried out between the regional coordinator, the 2 regional TAs, the regional epidemiologist and the head of communication unit in order to share ideas, experiences, and to agree on the way to develop extra indicators for a closer monitoring allied to an exhaustive step by step path way to follow by the PACE national teams. Around 82 out of an objective of 100 indicators have been already listed for the regular monitoring and pathway. Another one was dedicated to the preparation of the 8th Advisory Committee Meeting: 40 monitoring criteria equally balanced have been developed. They allow the calculation of a general country score, being the average of the score obtained by the 4th main objectives:

Country	Objective I																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Benin																	
Ivory Coast																	
Guinea																	
Togo																	
CAR																	
Congo																	
Gabon																	
score	2,4	1,9	2,0	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,2	1,4	2,0	2,1	1,6	1,3	1,9	3,0	1,9	2,1	1,9

Country	Objective II									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Benin										
Ivory Coast										
Guinea										
Togo										
CAR										
Congo										
Gabon										

Score	2,1	2,2	2,1	1,5	2,2	2,7	2,2	2,3	1,5	2,2
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	Objective III					
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
Benin						
Ivory Coast						
Guinea						
Togo						
CAR						
Congo						
Gabon						

Score	2,7	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,9
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	Objective IV							Tot. score
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Benin								2,3
Ivory Coast								2,0
Guinea								2,6
Togo								1,9
CAR								2,4
Congo								1,5
Gabon								1,7
score	1,3	1,7	1,3	1,7	1,0	1,1	1,2	

	: Activities (completely and satisfactorily) implemented	= 4 points
	: Activities implemented and in progress	= 3 points
	: Activities beginning to be implemented or stagnating.	= 2 points
	: Activities not implemented yet	= 1 point

With regard to the RTA's activities, the current number of mission days is as follows
:

Number of days of :							
	Office Bamako (Mali)	Mission in covered countries	Detail	Mission outside covered countries	Detail	Leave	
Year 2003							Total
From 15th of May	17	0		0		0	17
June	10	10	4 (Togo) + 6 (Benin)	10	1 (Kenya) + 9 (Tanzania)	0	30
july	19	11	6 (Guinea) + 5 (Congo)	1	1 (kenya)	0	31
August	16	13	8 (CAR) + 5 (Ivory Coast)	2	2 (Cameroon)	0	31
September	17	4	4 (Ivory Coast)	0		9	30
October	17	8	8 (Gabon)	0		6	31
November	15	15	10 (Togo) + 5 (Benin)	0		0	30
December	9	10	10 (Benin)	0		12	31
Total	120	71		13		27	

Missions	Days booked ¹³	Days/provision until 31.12.2003 ¹⁴	Total number of days/provision	% until 31.12.2003	% as compared to the total
In-country	0	0	0	0 %	0 %
In-region	71	158	370	45 %	19 %
International	13	7	18	186 %	72 %
Total	84		388		22 %

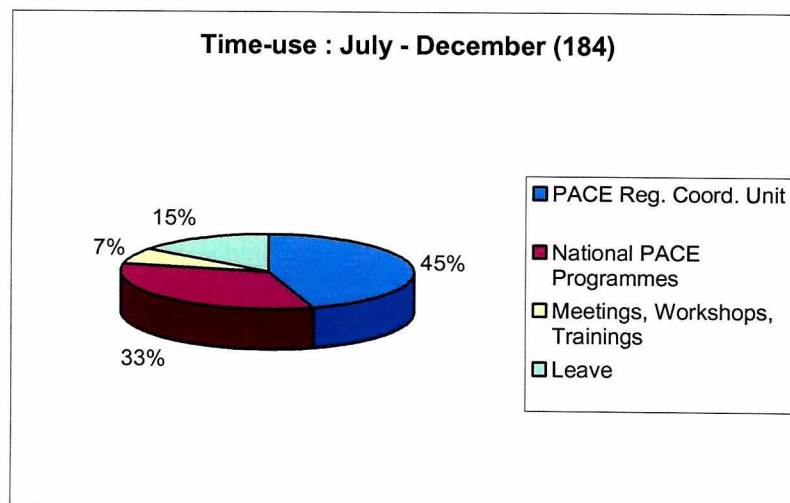
It is evident from the table presented above, that the number of mission days conducted doesn't match at all the targeted number of mission days. The provision for in-region travel reaches an average of 21 days travel/month, which is a lot. So far, the monthly number of travel days is around 9.5 days/month.

There are several reasons for this. First, each mission requires preparation (advising the NPC, drafting terms of reference, awaiting clearance, requesting visas, making reservations for airline tickets,) and processing (report writing, obtaining endorsement, dispatching,).

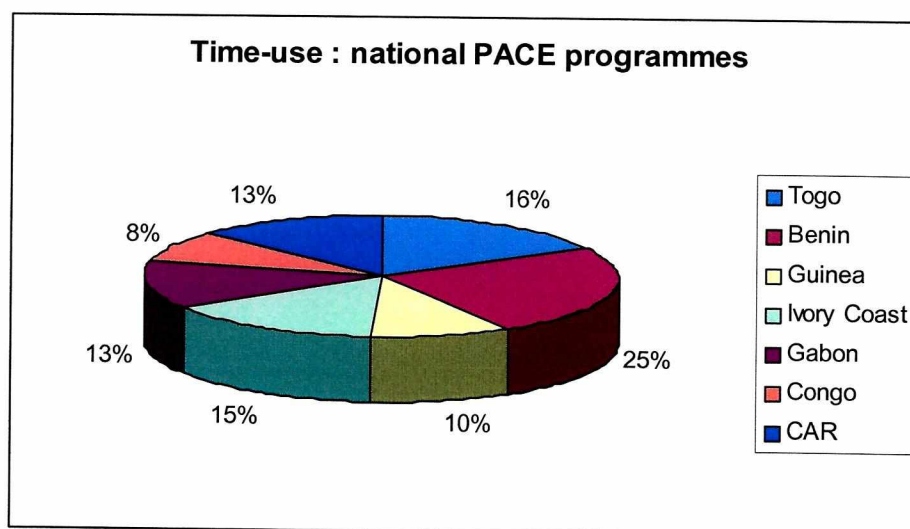
Then, assistance to the Regional PACE coordinator in terms of overall coordination and monitoring activities was rather under-estimated. Similarly, the number of mission days involving international travel was underestimated. Attending regional and international workshops, conferences and meetings represents so far 7% of the workload. Provisions for international travel over the 17.5 months period (Mid May 2003 - October 2004) have today already been used for 72% and will thus be insufficient for the remaining period.

¹³ chargeable nights only

¹⁴ on the basis of 17.5 months



The next graph illustrates the attention given to every of the 6 countries over the last six months in terms of mission-days:



4.4 Identification of needs for short-term inputs

The first common need expressed but not yet requested officially concerns a socio economic study related to the control of the second major disease, which is Contagious Bovine Peri Pneumonia (CBPP). In general, economic assessments of

epidemiological surveillance networks and diseases control have been often mentioned by National Programmes as needs for short-term input by GTZ-IS.

A detailed case study regarding economics of ESS on 2 distinct countries representative of Western and Central Africa, respectively of Sahelian type (Mauritania) and coastal type (Benin) has been proposed. ToR are under finalisation.

4.5 Documents produced

Mission reports

Mission report NDN/2003/01/GUI : Guinea, July 2003

Mission report NDN/2003/01/CO : Congo, July-August 2003

Mission report NDN/2003/01/CAR : Central Africa Republic, August 2003

Mission report BAS/2003/01/ICR : Ivory Coast Republic, August-September 2003

Mission report BAS/2003/01/GA : Gabon, October 2003

Mission report BAS/2003/02/TO : Togo, November 2003

Mission report BAS/2003/02/BE : Benin, November-December 2003

M & E (team work)

Country programme progress monitoring table (ACM)

Progress report countries (ACM)

Progress reports

Half year report GTZ to AU/IBAR (January - June 2003) : Annex B

Monthly update reports GTZ (July - December 2003)

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

No special communication activities have been undertaken apart from one interview on a rural radio in Benin during a field visit of more than 300 farmers (in Savalou and Chetti).

5.2 Participation in international meetings

The TA co-organised and attended the 8th Advisory Committee meeting in Bamako (November 4 - 6th, 2003), followed by the workshop on the harmonisation of epidemiology and control strategies, jointly organised by the PEU and GTZ-IS/SATEC (November 7 - 8th, 2003).

5.3 Team building

Following the 8th ACM in Bamako, another meeting between GTZ-IS administrator, M. Francis Chabari and the 9 technical assistants was held on Sunday, November 9th in order to clarify and finalise procedures for daily activities of the TA's, and define relationship with national GTZ, regional GTZ-IS offices and staff.

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Regional TA confirms that with 7 countries to cover - all outside the duty base of the RTA -, the 4 components to look at, and the fixed time cost it represents, a strong cooperation need to be built between all actors of the PACE programme in order to facilitate regular missions. It seems crucial that the Regional TA becomes a focal point of information in order to share positive experiences and success stories to replicate or negative ones to avoid. A lot of conception or implementation effort and time could be saved from this continuous collaboration. Furthermore a strong link between TAs (regional and national) is recommended, which could multiply the "mobile resource centres", personified by the TAs.

Although the RTA had sometimes the feeling of being considered at first - especially for countries showing problems - more as a judge than a technical

support, and despite some strong recommendations or comments rather frank included in his reports, his second round of visit and the request for more or longer missions from previously "late" or silent NC has proved him that his input brings significant progress to the ongoing activities of the national programmes. Not only to the relationship with ECD officer-in-charge and to the finalisation of WP, but also to concrete achievements within the 4 main components.

The RTA is aware that some problems might still arise in some countries regarding the implementation of certain recommendations. Nevertheless, he believes that his continuous boosting role will maintain a regular improvement on each national PACE programme 's activities and impact to beneficiaries.

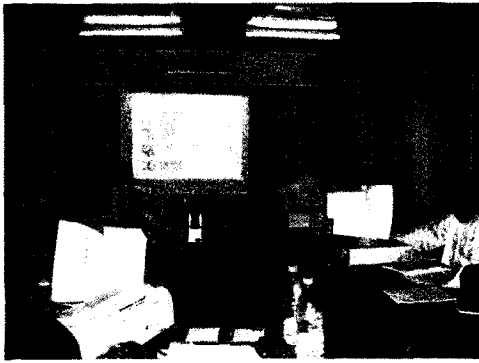
During the period covered, two countries have initiated a new work plan : Congo (WP3) and Guinea (WP4) with the help of the RTA. Unfortunately for the latter WP, the approval process was delayed due to the reinforcement of the new 9th EDF rules by the EC delegations.

7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

7.1 Main tasks

The RTA will concentrate his back up task to countries, which appear to be in need of close support : Congo, Togo, Gabon, and Ivory Coast.

The RTA attended in November together with his colleague RTA (for the sahelian countries) and the West Africa PACE epidemiologist, a one week training in Bamako on how to install the PID (PACE Integrated Database) software and how to utilize it. This "training of trainers" was conducted by Dr Berhanu Bedane, in order to accelerate the spread of the implementation of a database network through the regional Technical Assistants or experts. For the two last weeks of November the expert achieved one-week mission in Togo and one in Benin, aimed mainly at assuring the implementation of this PID software. Therefore his main future visit will focus on the implementation of the software for the countries in need that is: Ivory Coast, Congo, RCA, Guinea (to check) and Gabon.



Training of PID in Bamako for PACE Mali and for 3TAs (1 Epidemiologist + 2 RTA)

The RTA will follow up Guinea's WP4 approval and will give support for the preparation of the Work Plans for RCA, Gabon, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast by April 2004, according to the final report on PACE extension (2 alternative are foreseen: extension to the existing Work Plan, or new 2 year Work Plan).

The RTA will continue together with his colleagues to follow the recommendations of the ACM, especially concerning the finalisation of the national programmes "monitoring tables".

7.2 Summary plan of in-country visits

Month →	January				February				March				April			
Week →	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PACE programme:																
Kenya (Meeting Extension PACE)		X														
Ivory Coast			X	X												
Congo					X											
Central African Republic						X										
Guinea							X	X								
Gabon									X							
Togo										X	X					
Benin													X			

As far as meetings are concerned, several regional meetings are planned for the months of January, February and March: Meeting about the draft report on PACE extension in January (9th), The regional meeting on CBPP in Conakry (Feb. 25-27th), the meeting on the economic assessment of ESS in Addis Ababa (dates?)

Then, the RTA might attend the next ACM in Nairobi (April 2004), the next General Session of the OIE in Paris (May 2004) and the Annual PACE Coordination Meeting in Libreville (June 2004).

07.2003 : Bamako - Conakry - Bamako - Brazzaville

08.2003 : Brazzaville - Bangui - Bamako - Abidjan

09.2003 : Abidjan - Bamako

10.2003 : Bamako - Libreville - Bamako

11.2003 : Bamako - Lome - Cotonou

12.2003 : Cotonou - Bamako

21.07.2003 - 26.07.2003 : Mission NDN/01/GU : GUINEA

The WP should end on October 2003. Up to now, the execution of this programme doesn't meet any major problem. All equipments planned have been purchased. The country has a functional epidemio-surveillance network. 10 private veterinarians have been integrated to the epidemio-surveillance network named REMAGUI. Therefore they reinforce the 31 active stations out of the 340 existing administrative veterinary stations. From now, a synergy movement is going on which tends to gradually integrate, thanks to the new project called PASEL, the 309 other breeding (or veterinary) stations (equipped by former projects) to the REMAGUI.

43 private veterinarians are working in the country. Within PACE the first credit operation engaged in June 2002 reaches 41.000.000 of Guinean francs in favour of the implementation of 15 private veterinarians with an updated reimbursement rate of 98%. The second operation has just started in June 2003 : today 11 private veterinarians have benefited from a credit of 53 millions of Guinean francs.

Since May 2003, the country is recognized as free from rinderpest according to the OIE pathway.

A specific control strategy against CBPP is conceived through the settlement of a cordon sanitaire. Tattoos are used to avoid transport of animals between infected and free zones. Moreover private veterinarians are given sanitary mandates for the control of CBPP. This strategy appears to bring good results since prevalence of the disease has been reduced.

The PACE coordination is well integrated to the National Direction of Breeding (*Direction Nationale de l'Elevage* or DNE).

Professional organisations of breeders (CCNEG, Committee of Sanitary Defense) are playing a major role and collaborate efficiently to decisions taken jointly between administration and services providers (private veterinarians, wholesalers). Around 2000 CAHWs trained within the breeders exist and assure primary health care. A small proportion of them is even gradually integrated to the veterinarians through trainings delivered by veterinarians themselves or by the CFEL (Training Center of Labé)

The regularity in the transmission of quarterly reports needs to be improved.



Visit to a rural vet clinic



*Model of a metallic board for didactic message
on control of CBPP in Labe*

27.07.2003 – 01.08.2003 : Mission NDN/01/CO : CONGO

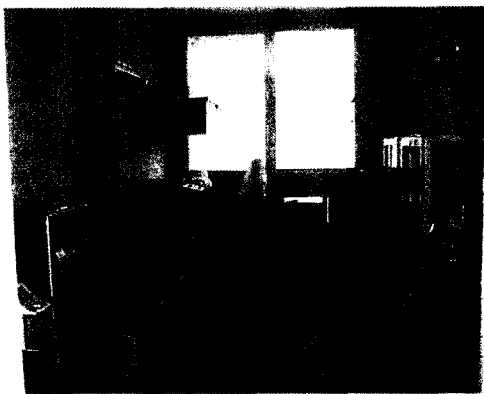
The implementation of the PACE National component is impeded by the lack of equipments essential to the work of the field agents. The local ECD and NO have authorised an amendment to the WP1 (already closed) allowing the usage of remaining funds to execute the purchase of 10 motorcycles and 2 motorized pirogues. But it has to be mentioned that the global financing (166.170 Euro equivalent to 109.000.375 FCFA) allocated to Congo is rather poor; which implies that at the end of the WP2, the balance of the initial global budget amounts to 10 millions FCFA (15.245 Euros) and has been already engaged for the WP3, planned to be executed between November 2003 and October 2004.

Instead of the 40 stations expected, the number of epidemio-surveillance sites has been reduced to 15. The agents have been selected but have not yet been trained. It is foreseen to organise a training session together with the distribution of diagnostic and sampling material.

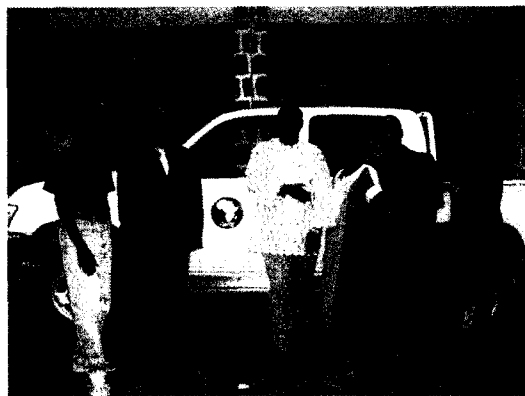
The conception of legal texts and rules on veterinary pharmacy and liberal exercise of the veterinary profession is in process. There are 10 private veterinarians essentially oriented towards pet activities or acting as advisors for peri-urban breeding farms (whom 1 private veterinarian only in the rural sector) and at least 40 veterinarians are available on the market. A Veterinarian Doctors Association exists but the veterinary Order is still under creation.

The financing support from the government budget has not yet been mobilised but the national PACE coordination managed to obtain from the Congolese government some computer material. A request for the purchase of another vehicle and 3 motorbikes (in order to complete the 10 motorbikes) has been addressed to the government. For the WP3, a budget of 50.000.000 FCFA is to be financed by the Congolese government.

The reporting of the zoo sanitary status to OIE and to AU-IBAR-PACE should be systemized. The country has to follow the OIE pathway in order to access to the status of country free from rinderpest. The installation of the database software PID (PACE Integrated Database) is requested.



Visit of the national vet laboratory built in 1975, in need of rehabilitation



The PACE-Congo team

02.08.2003 – 08.08.2003 : Mission NDN/01/CAR : CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

The execution of the programme has been significantly disturbed by the troubles which affected the country. This situation has had a negative impact on the strategy of implementation of a *cordon sanitaire* meant to separate the West part declared provisionally free from rinderpest since December 2000 and the North, the North-East and the South-East parts considered as risk zones and where vaccination were maintained. A ministerial decree dated from the 27th February 2003 has redefined the vaccination zone by reducing it. OIE has been informed by a correspondence dated on 27th May 2003. Finally and following the recommendations expressed during the Arusha meeting, a discussion should be soon organised in the country to finalise a decision of a possible stop of the rinderpest vaccination throughout the whole national territory by end 2003.

The last events (March 2003) have shown vandalism acts, which occurred as well within the Coordination Unit of PACE, together with the *Agence Nationale de Développement de l'Élevage* (ANDE) and the Laboratory LACEVET (situated in the same compound). An official request intended to mobilize funds in order to replace investments lost with the looting has been addressed by the National PACE Coordination to the ECD in Central Africa Republic.

The PACE RCA has theoretically started its 3rd Work Plan since May 2003 but no disbursement was made due to the delay in the closure of the WP1. The Central African Republic counterpart now amounts to a moral engagement in case of any epizootic emergency event, in view of the recent troubles.

Despite those problems, the national coordination shows concrete signs of dynamism. The network is composed of 37 administrative agents (out of 110) + 37 relay agents. It can lean on the technical skilfulness of these agents who have benefited from a recent refreshing training in April 2003. The various trainings delivered represent a solid input of the project. Only accessibility issues and rehabilitation means for the rolling stock and sampling material are pending. The PID software installation and training related are awaited.

There is no private veterinarian but a selection following an interview of 15 eligible veterinarians has retained 2 candidates who have just finalized a training course in Cameroon and are waiting for funds

to start their clinic. The institutional frame to authorize any liberal exercise exists. A first revolving fund is about to be allocated from Merial. However no loan can be granted from the government. The Ministry of Breeding has only mentioned to authorize the disposal of a local for their settlement.

So far there is no regulation applied regarding the usage of veterinary drugs. Self medication is a current practice but a decree imposing rules concerning the delivery of veterinary pharmacy is in process and should be soon finalized.

PACE Central African Republic represents a kind of model as far as the quality and regularity of its reporting and training curriculum and support for the network agents are concerned. The communication component has achieved 2 major medias : 1/ the regular publication of a good quarterly zoosanitary information bulletin (13 issues by now), called SISAC info (*Système d'Information de Surveillance Animale en Centrafrique*), often mentioned as a reference. 2/ a weekly radio broadcast (97 in total) highly appreciated from the auditors mainly breeders.



Visit of the "PK13" market near Bangui, focal point of all transport and importation of (Mbororo) cattle from in country or Tchad and Sudan



Record of one of the weekly radio broadcasting for breeders carried out by the PACE-CAR communication team and the NC

18.10.2003 – 25.10.2003 : Mission NDN/01/GA : GABON

Reasons and comments related to the given mission:

The Terms of Reference of the mission was to make a first contact with the PACE Gabon team and to assess through a field visit the reality of the PACE Gabon's achievements, especially regarding its epidemiosurveillance network for cattle and wildlife. The PACE Gabon although enthusiastic if staff is considered individually suffers from a lack of team spirit. The RTA tried his utmost to create a better environment amongst each other in order to achieve significant progress by 2004. This in view of the next PACE annual meeting (June 2006), for which Gabon has been proposed to be the host country. Generally, assuming that the laboratory staff will be trained on time, the mission was promising.

Status assessed by the Regional TA:

It is important to remind that Gabon as well as its neighbouring country Congo doesn't have any breeding vocation. The few ranching farms previously in activity in the south in the provinces of Nyanga and Ngounié (Van Lancker Company amongst others) are now closed and now Gabon imports 90% of its meat consumption. This implies the problem of a weak development of breeding, nevertheless useful as a protein source, which represents a means of alleviating poverty, an indirect means to avoid the recrudescence of diseases imported and a way to reverse the commercial scale through less importation.

PACE Gabon has started its activities in May 2001. At the date of the RTA mission (October 2003), PACE Gabon had reached half of the 5 years expected in the Global Plan.

The purchase of vehicles planned for the WP1 has been achieved but it is not the case for the WP2 purchases (covering the period May 2002 – April 2003). The WP3 has been delayed (WP1 was just closed in October 2003). The project is integrated to the Direction of Breeding but in reality the collaboration is rather poor.

The building of 2 quarantine cattle pens is still pending. In view of the important number of live animals imported, the creation of 2 quarantine cattle pens has been planned in the Global Plan in order to participate to the control of animals' movements. 2 sites have been elected corresponding to 2 main entry points, one terrestrial, and one from sea. The first one in the north of Gabon at Eboro is on good track to be built despite some delays. The second one which should serve Libreville should be located in the south of the capital at the edge of Ovendo. Its building is still delayed since the location site had been initially allocated to another project. The epidemiosurveillance network focusing on risk zones, the quarantine cattle pen of Eboro aims at protecting Gabon from African Swine Fever which is endemic in south of Cameroon.

An epidemio-surveillance network has started to work. 5 control stations are functional, based on clinical observation. The cattle network includes 5 persons responsible of surveillance posts + 12 relay agents. Those agents have been trained in April 2003 that is after the agents of the wildlife network. Forms are filled and sent, but the sensitisation towards breeders is problematic in such a country which has no breeding vocation and whereby stray animals are common (in particular in the south part of the country). The high level of consumption of imported meat emphasizes the necessity of increasing vigilance at borders level in order to avoid any "importation" of cattle diseases. That explains the watchfulness carried out on main diseases (from list A of OIE) of the Gabon network which are RP, PPR, Newcastle disease (existing in Gabon), CBPP, ASF (disease not yet observed in Gabon but present within Central Africa). The 2 regional units are not yet in place.

The national coordination of the programme meets difficulties to implement the privatization component due to a lack of willingness from the administrative authorities. The credits for private veterinarians seem to have been forgotten or annulated. The provisory legal text for the exercise of private veterinarian is ready for discussion, but the Veterinary Order and the delivery of sanitary mandate are only at proposal level. The equipments for the laboratory have just been delivered and settled; they are not yet functioning. The laboratory could be operational provided the training of the personnel (3 persons) could be finalized ; training which has faced a significant delay. The country doesn't transmit regular reports and the communication activities are rather poor. Some activities have better respected plans of action (recruitment, field staff training, and wildlife component).

The wildlife network operates with one 4X4 vehicle, 1 computer, observation material (binoculars, GPS) and collecting material (cool box...), observation sheets and interview sheets (neighbours, or hunting guides) filled properly each 15 days. For the first year the surveillance focused on the following parks: Lopé, Impassa and Minkipé. The second year it focused on the parks of Gamba, Moukabala and Iguéla. The 2 first years were dedicated on clinical surveillance. The third year should start the serological surveillance on an average of 50 buffaloes essentially from hunting (no anaesthetic gun available).

The wildlife network started before the cattle one and counts 20 agents recently reduced to 16 for budgetary reasons (on EU demand).

Part of the non utilised budget (fund for private veterinarians support, equipment reduction) has been transferred to the running costs and to indemnities, costs which should have been borne by the government as counterpart. The WP1 has just been closed (October 2003)



Sensitization and training meeting with the wildlife game keepers in the Park of la Lopé (province of Ogooué-Ivindo).

16.11.2003 – 25.11.2003 : Mission BAS/02/TO : TOGO

Reasons and comments related to the given mission:

The Terms of Reference of the mission were to settle the PID software and to train the staff in charge of it. This was done and the 2 persons trained are able to enter all data collected. No field visit was organised due to a lack of time since the installation and training need at least 5 to 7 days. Nevertheless a first assessment was done to compare achievements carried out since the first mission made in June 2003 by the RTA. Some progress had been observed but a serious problem of staff remains especially due to the retirement of the responsible of the epidemiology and due to the resigning of the accountant. Another issue also remains regarding communication between the Coordinator and the various chiefs of components. Finally motivation issue through indemnity which is rather unequal amongst staff has been raised and shared (hopefully to be solved soon since the EC representative agreed to pay indemnity fees according to the new list of indicators provided to him by the RTA) with the EC representative.

Status assessed by the Regional TA:

An epidemiological network is set gradually. The REMATO includes 50 agents (22 Ingénieurs Adjoints d'Elevage + 28 vaccinators) covering 50 observation stations whose 30 correspond to 30 administrative (prefecture) stations. Investments planned in WP1 and WP2 have been realised.

Since Mai 2003, the country is recognized free from rinderpest according to OIE pathway. The country has achieved its procedure of drawing lots of herds sampling for clinical and serological surveillance. The serological surveillance could start although the analysis results are depending on the rehabilitation of the veterinary laboratory of Lomé. The laboratory is still waiting for a kit for Rinderpest, an ELISA reader and a computer since the purchasing procedures have suffered some delay. But the general power has been fixed and the installation of a water pressure system is almost done. African Swine Fever is endemic in Togo and continues to kill, which has lead to a serological survey in 2002, whose final report is still pending.

The installation of the PID software and the training of how to use it have just been done by the regional TA recently trained in Bamako. 2 persons have been trained. Few veterinarians are settled as private but there is no Order yet. Those veterinarians represent relay agents for the network but should be more integrated within the REMATO. The distribution of veterinary drugs is poorly organised. A protocol for the financial support to the implementation of help is elaborated but the guarantee fund is not operational. On 2nd of December 2003 will be done the bid opening to determine which bank should be considered to receive the guarantee fund of 45 millions Euros for the support of private veterinarians. The wildlife component of PACE is frozen. Only the training of the person in charge has

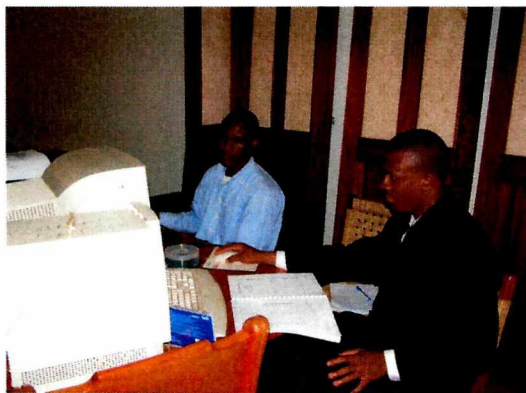
been achieved (Gabon 2001) but the restitution has not yet be delivered. Activities are absent; and wildlife, which is considered negligible and doesn't represent a priority, is not watched after.

The communication component remains very weak. A trial to broadcast didactic messages through the national radio has failed due to prohibitive prices. Rural radios which are proposing affordable offers have been approached. A zoosanitary bulletin should come up by the end of 2003.

The European commission has requested and organised the execution of an accounting and organisational audit in May 2003. The results reveal real difficulties within the management of the project in particular linked to the institutional position of the National Coordinator who is also the Director of Breeding and Fisheries, which represents an overloaded task and probably hinders the activities. There are also relational difficulties between the Coordinator and the chief of components due to a deficit in communication.

The coordinator and chiefs of components often mention the lack of communication due to the existing administrative structure in which the network agents are not answerable to the Direction of Breeding and Fisheries. This implies that theoretically each mission (or communication to the network agents) of the PACE or of the Direction of Breeding should be previously authorized by the general secretary of the Minister of Breeding. A similar issue exists for the PACE Benin but some "short cuts" are accepted to ease work and communication.

At the end of the year, 3 accountants would have left the PACE project. For this time, the lack of motivation will not be the only reason. The person involved has in fact succeeded a general selection for public function. His replacement is of course urgent. As well as for the responsible of the cattle network who will soon get retired (and whose dedication to the project is rather poor if not absent).



Installation of the PID software for PACE-Togo with the help of 2 Oracle specialists



Training on the PID use for the 2 persons in charge

26.11.2003 - 10.12.2003 : Mission NDN/02/BE : PACE BENIN

Reasons and comments related to the given mission:

The Terms of Reference of the mission was to install and train the PACE Benin team on PID software, assess the situation since the last visit and help for need, meet the Chargé de mission from the European Commission. 2 persons were trained on PID and are able to enter all data collected. As observed during the previous mission, a good team spirit was observed, which could be improved for better achievements. A problem of handing over to the chief of communication who will get retired on March 2004 is needed

Status assessed by the Regional TA:

The reception of all planned vehicles occurred on April 2003 after several months of delay. The adjudication for the delivery of 36 motorcycles has been also finalised. In November 2003, 34 out of the 36 motorcycles have been distributed to the agents. An epidemio-surveillance network is settled (RESUREP). It has 36 stations (36 agents out of the 106 administrative agents) whom 24 active surveillance stations and 12 border stations. The other administrative agents are also acting as relay agents and usually benefit through private agreements from the share of the indemnity fees of the 36 selected agents. Unfortunately out of the 36 initial agents trained, only 10 are still in function in their original post due to mutations. The 26 others have been trained gradually on the field work.

There are around 50 private veterinarians authorised of whom 35 are active but their input within the RESUREP is not well defined. Legal texts for creation and operation of the RESUREP have been reviewed in June 2003 for the 1st joint meeting of the Steering Committee and of the Technical Committee since the launch of the network two years ago (sustainability, role of relay agents, mechanisms of data transmission, use of performances indicators for the retribution of agents as per activities achieved). Since May 2003, the country is recognised free from rinderpest according to the OIE procedures. 314 herds are now observed through quarterly visits in regards to rinderpest controlled. Around 75% of those herds have gone through blood sampling during the serological surveillance. For the remaining 25% it should be done before the end of 2003. 4 Laboratories spread within the country are functional (including the one of Parakou associated to the rinderpest control and the Bohicon one for African Swine Fever). The zoo sanitary information bulletin of Benin named « La clochette », whom the first number had been published for the first quarter of 2003, has just published its second number in December 2003. But the Communication activities of the National programme remain poor except the broadcasting of rural radios. Reports are remitted regularly to the Coordination Unit.

On sanitary level, a raise of Africa Swine Fever's incidence is noticed. A capture mission of wild ungulates (16 ungulates captured including 10 buffaloes) in the National Park of Pendjari has been organised between February and March 2003 under the coordination of the Technical Advisor in charge of wildlife for West and central Africa. But the anaesthetic gun and the remaining capture material is needed. Moreover 27 serums from hunting have been collected in 2003.

A structural adjustment programme for veterinary inputs delivery and support to privatisation created by decree on 10 February 2003 has started its activities and should last two years. It will allow assessing the status of the private veterinary profession, the national coverage in terms on veterinary inputs and the accessibility of veterinary services. As far as privatisation is concerned, the banks approached have not yet replied to the proposal of PACE guarantee funds.

The regional AT has just installed the PID (PACE Integrated Database) software beginning of December 2003 and has trained 2 persons responsible for its use, ready to enter data.

Regarding sustainability, it is the first time (year 2003) since the beginning of PACE Benin that the government contributes to its financial counterpart (except for salaries of the civil servants involved) which reached the amount of 50 millions of FCFA (purchase of 2 computers, diagnostic kits and laboratory equipments, renovation of 3 border stations). However the vaccines cost recovery needs improvement (unit dose established at 65 FCFA only), especially through the help of the Communication sector towards breeders.



Training on the PID use for the 2 persons in charge



Sensitization meeting with breeders in Savalou (300km from Cotonou) on their sentinelle role in the epidemiosurveillance network

ANNEX 9

Regional TA posted in MALI

Dr Patrick BASTIAENSEN

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY - DECEMBER 2003

**SERVICE CONTRACT financed under the 8th European
Development Fund - Project Nr 8/ACP/TPS 32**

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

JANUARY 2004

149

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The regional technical assistant (RTA), Dr. P. Bastiaensen, is based at the Regional Coordination Unit of PACE in Bamako (Mali), covering five French-speaking sahelian countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger), as well as Guinea Bissau (Portuguese speaking).

The RTA's contract was initiated on May 30th, 2003 and ends on October 31st, 2004.

Over the last six months, the RTA has visited every of the six countries at least once. Two countries should have initiated a new work plan (WP) on November 1st. Mali did, Senegal's WP approval was delayed until January 31st in order to allow the full de-commitment of unused funds.

At present, no major difficulties have been encountered. These first six months were used to familiarise oneself with the six national programmes and their staff and actors. The reports which these missions yielded, and which are sometimes very critical of the advances made (or not made) to date, will serve as a guideline for future programme implementation and will define the RTA's future work plan. Problems might arise in some countries when it comes to the implementation of certain recommendations made by the RTA and which are likely to upset or derange those that have already rusted into the habits and daily routines of the PARC and subsequent PACE programmes. The RTA's main role will therefore consist in advising and motivating PACE staff and stakeholders for this opportunity created by the PACE extension and the expected new technical and financial guidelines which will govern this extension.

As a rough guideline, one could state that overall programme progress is satisfactory in Senegal and Mauritania, intermediate in Burkina Faso and poor in Guinea Bissau, Mali and Niger. Except for Niger, these findings are in line with EU monitoring reports (when available) and the mid-term review. For Niger, we believe that the PACE programme (coordinator) has not been monitored for too long (the last mission conducted in Niger dates back to 2002), thus giving the false impression that programme implementation had remained satisfactory. As far as Guinea Bissau is concerned, it remains unclear what the consequences of the military coup of September 2003 have been on programme implementation and especially the commitment of the Government to adhere to the OIE. Both the RTA and the EU monitoring reports are rather positive about the PACE programme itself, but recognise the tremendous constraints created by the political and economical crisis this country is going through. A second mission is scheduled for January 2004.

A lot of time was spent working in Bamako on issues of regional coordination, both in terms of developing monitoring tools, preparing and attending meetings, drafting reports, guidelines, framework documents etc. Furthermore, a lot of time has been spent working in and with Mauritania on the issue of sero-positive samples for RP in warthogs.

For the first semester of 2004, in-country visits have been approved until the end of February 2004 (Guinea Bissau and Mauritania, thereafter Niger and Burkina Faso). Further missions are planned in Senegal and Mauritania. In between, the TA will assist PACE Mali in the execution of its programme.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

According to the Terms of reference outlined in the tender document, the long-term technical assistants (TA) to national projects will be primarily responsible for supporting project implementation by assisting with management and financial administration. Their activities will be conducted in the context of capacity building; thus, they should create opportunities for nationals to gain experience under their supervision and should not substitute for nationals in implementation. Long-term TAs will also have an important role in monitoring and reporting. They will assist the countries to ensure that the PACE national global plan is implemented satisfactorily, making the best possible use of the resources made available and, importantly, will ensure appropriate communication flows between PACE national and the regional co-ordination units, and with the local delegation of the European Commission. The TAs will also provide specific technical expertise.

The major outputs to be ensured by the technical assistants, in conjunction with the national PACE co-ordinator in each country, will include:

8. Standardized reporting and information management systems are effectively transferred by the PACE Common Services and are adopted by National disease surveillance units by the end of 2003.
9. Laboratory diagnostics procedures and performance indicators are in place within 12 months of being agreed at PACE regional co-ordination workshops and during country visits.
10. Performance monitoring of contracts between government veterinary departments and private veterinary contractors has been established, evaluated, appropriately adapted and transferred to the government department.
11. Dossiers, which comply with international standards, are available and support the countries' applications to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest infection. (These will be derived from data collected in each country following the requirements of the OIE pathway, with support and guidance from the PACE Epidemiological Unit).
12. Reporting to AU/IBAR has been established in the required formats by the end of the second year of implementation of the respective national PACE programme.
13. Project management systems (including M&E¹⁵), consistent with the EC's project cycle management-logical framework approach, have been established and transferred to nationals in each country that receives technical assistance, by the end of 2002. (The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit will provide guidelines for project management).
14. The administration is able to prepare the annual work programmes in the required format, and in a fully participatory manner.

Furthermore, terms of reference presented in the document 312 F2.3.1. from AU/IBAR (addressed to the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi, 18.03.2003) specify that regional TA's will act as advisors to the PACE national co-ordinators and the EC Delegation in the countries and will be responsible to the monitoring and implementation of the PACE programme in the latter. They will supervise the work of

¹⁵ Monitoring and Evaluation

the national PACE programmes and will report to the supervisor, namely the PACE programme co-ordinator.

Finally, terms of reference as defined by the regional coordination unit (document 160 of June 11th, 2003) directed to the NPC's concerned, further specify that TA's should support NPC¹⁶ in terms of (translated from the French original) :

10. Financial and administrative management of the programme, the preparation of annual work plans, the revue of logical frameworks and the establishment of an appropriate M&E system;
11. Implementing an efficient information and reporting system, amongst others through the installation and efficient use of the PACE integrated data management system, developed by the PACE Data Management Unit.
12. Reinforcing the epidemio-surveillance networks for animal diseases and their sustainability.
13. Identifying better ways to associate private operators in surveillance and animal disease control related operations.
14. Cost – recovery of veterinary services rendered.
15. Pursuing actions already implemented towards rinderpest eradication, in particular with respect to OIE procedures.
16. Developing control strategies for other epizootics, e.g. CBPP¹⁷, ASF¹⁸ and ¹⁹RVF.
17. Developing appropriate systems for the control of livestock movements.
18. Preparing quarterly and annual progress reports.

The TA's will also promote the sharing of lessons learnt from positive or negative experiences in the PACE programme implementation between the countries.

Finally, it is stated that for every country covered, the TA will draft a personal work plan in which scheduled visits, activities and expected results are presented. These documents will be submitted for approval at the NPC and the ECD²⁰.

¹⁶ National PACE Co-ordinators

¹⁷ Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia

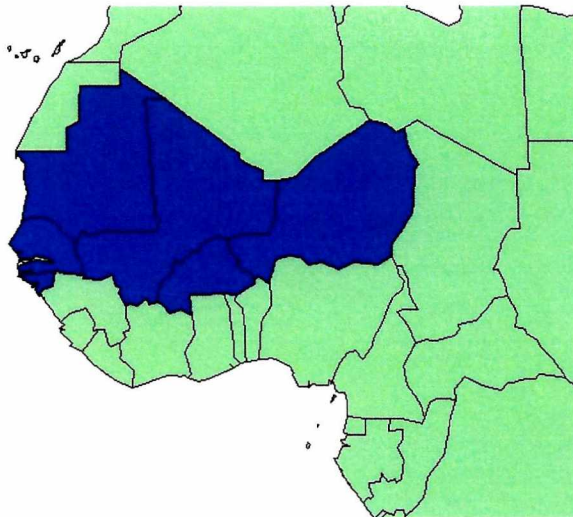
¹⁸ African Swine Fever

¹⁹ Rift Valley Fever

²⁰ European Commission Delegation

3. INTRODUCTION

The regional technical assistant (RTA) for the West African sahelian countries covers a cluster of 6 neighbouring countries : **Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.**



The RTA is based at the PACE Regional Coordination Unit in Sotuba (5 km's outside Bamako), Mali from where an estimated 370 days of in-country visits will be made (including Mali itself) between June 2003 and October 2004.

The RTA's contract was initiated on May 30th, 2003 and ends on October 31st, 2004.

Over the last six months, the RTA has visited every of the six countries at least once. The executive summaries of the mission reports are presented at the end of this progress report and illustrate the variability of progress made in these countries.

Two countries should have initiated a new work plan (WP) on November 1st. Mali did, Senegal's WP approval was delayed until January 31st in order to allow the full de-commitment of unused funds.

The demographic, economic and livestock-related data for the six countries are presented in the next table and further illustrate the complexities and differences between the countries covered. Three countries (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) are rated at the bottom of the human development index – list (172-174).

The six countries covered represent an area of 4 million km², 50 million inhabitants and 18 million heads of cattle and 30 million heads of sheep and goats.

The cumulated national indicative PACE budgets represent 6,6 million EUR.

As will be shown hereafter, a lot of time was spent working in Bamako on issues of regional coordination, both in terms of developing monitoring tools, preparing and attending meetings, drafting reports, guidelines, framework documents etc. Furthermore, a lot of time has been spent working in and with Mauritania on the issue of sero-positive samples for RP²¹ in warthogs.

²¹ Rinderpest (cattle plague)

Basic demographic and socio-economic indicators for the 6 countries covered.

Source	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO
Country	Human population (.000)	Area (.000 ha)	Area (km ²)	Pop. density (n/km ²)	Number cattle	Number sheep	Number goats
Burkina Faso	11.856,00	27.400,00	274.000,00	43,27	4.800.000,00	6.800.000,00	8.700.000,00
Guinea Bissau	1.227,00	3.612,00	36.120,00	33,97	515.000,00	285.000,00	325.000,00
Mali	11.677,00	124.019,00	1.240.190,00	9,42	6.181.900,00	6.150.000,00	8.850.000,00
Mauritania	2.747,00	102.552,00	1.025.520,00	2,68	1.500.000,00	7.600.000,00	5.100.000,00
Niger	11.227,00	126.700,00	1.267.000,00	8,86	2.260.000,00	4.500.000,00	6.900.000,00
Senegal	9.662,00	19.672,00	196.720,00	49,12	3.230.000,00	4.900.000,00	4.000.000,00
Total	48.396,00	403.955,00	4.039.550,00	11,98	18.486.900,00	30.235.000,00	33.875.000,00

Source	WB	FAO/WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	UNDP
Country	Gross Domestic Product (.000.000 USD)	GDP per capita (USD/cap.)	GDP per capita (USD/cap.)	GDP par capita (corrected) *	Economic growth 2000-2001	Economic growth 2000-2001 (corrected) **	Human Development Index ***
Burkina Faso	2.500,00	210,86	220,00	1.120,00	5,6%	3,1%	173
Guinea Bissau	200,00	163,00	160,00	890,00	0,2%	-2,0%	166
Mali	2.500,00	214,10	230,00	770,00	1,4%	-0,9%	172
Mauritania	1.000,00	364,03	360,00	1.940,00	4,6%	1,4%	154
Niger	2.000,00	178,14	180,00	880,00	7,6%	4,2%	174
Senegal	4.700,00	486,44	490,00	1.480,00	5,7%	3,2%	156

(*) World Bank / PPP (Purchase Power Parity) : GDP corrected for purchase power of 1,0 international USD.

(**) World Bank / Economic growth corrected for demographic growth (economic growth/capita)

(***) UNDP / on a total of 175 listed countries.

4. MAIN TASKS PERFORMED DURING THE PERIOD

4.1 Mobilisation

Please refer to the previous half year report (January – June 2003)

4.2 Inception phase

On arrival, the RTA had been assigned an office within the Regional Coordination Unit in Bamako. This office was already equipped with the necessary office furniture. Over the last six months, a laptop computer (compatible with PID software requirements), a printer, a phone, an uninterrupted power supply (UPS), an air-conditioner and small office stationary were purchased.

The TA's transport, a Landrover Discovery Td5, was received on June 5th, 2003. A Hughes satellite phone and subscription (Thuraya) were received on June 24th.

In conclusion, working conditions at present are entirely satisfactory. The inconvenience of not having direct access to an external telephone line (only through the switchboard at the secretariat) will soon be solved as the new LAN server has been linked to a wireless transmission and the telephone data-line will be available for the 4 technical assistants to share.

4.3 In-country visits

Over the last six months, the TA has conducted at least one mission for every of the 6 countries covered, including Mali. Senegal and Mauritania were visited twice.

Every first mission is conducted as a kind of assessment (not evaluation) mission of programme advances in all relevant aspects of programme implementation (both technical and financial). A typical mission would cover the following checklist of topics:

20. Overall set-up of the PACE programme (positions, infrastructure)
21. Financial and administrative management (including software use)
22. Closure of WP and de-commitment of funds (of WP 1 and 2)
23. Financial auditing (of WP 1 and 2)
24. Contribution of the government to the ESS –funding (present and future)
25. Progress in acquisition of equipment and services (EDF procedures)
26. Assessment of needs for STE (GTZ-pool)
27. Assessment of the ESS (including lab-facilities)
28. Assessment of rinderpest eradication and OIE pathway (sero-surveillance)
29. Assessment of disease preparedness (contingency planning, emergency funding)
30. Assessment of CBPP control (abattoir screening and vaccinations)
31. Assessment of control for other priority diseases
32. Wildlife surveillance
33. Communication
34. Database management (PID implementation and other software, including GIS)

35. Veterinary privatisation and legislation, sanitary mandate
36. Disease reporting (internally within the ESS) and externally (to IBAR and OIE), financial reporting (to PCU) and progress reporting (to PACEREG and PCU).

In addition to the meetings with PACE staff, veterinary services staff and other stakeholders (private vets, livestock holders, wildlife services, related projects or programmes), meetings with ECD-officers-in-charge and NAO-support offices are (almost) always included.

As from the second mission in a country, the assessment includes a review of the recommendations from the first mission. To what degree have these recommendations been followed? The recommendations are usually directed to the NPC, but also to the livestock department, the ECD, the NAO and occasionally the (Regional) Coordination Units (PACE-REG and PCU).

Every mission is concluded by a comprehensive aide-memoire, signed by both the RTA and the NPC before leaving the country. Every aide-memoire contains a work plan for the next 4 to 6 months, identifying deadlines and the specific involvement of the RTA.

After being reviewed and endorsed by the regional coordinator, the aide-memoire is then presented as a mission report which is sent to (at least) NPC and ECD in the country. The executive summaries of the mission reports are presented at the end of this progress report and illustrate the variability of progress made in these countries.

As a rough appraisal, one could state that overall programme progress is satisfactory in Senegal and Mauritania, intermediate in Burkina Faso and poor in Guinea Bissau, Mali and Niger. Except for Niger, these findings are in line with EU monitoring reports (when available) and the mid-term review.

For Niger, we believe that the PACE programme (coordinator) has not been monitored for too long (the last mission conducted in Niger dates back to 2002), thus giving the false impression that programme implementation had remained satisfactory.

As far as Guinea Bissau is concerned, it remains unclear what the consequences of the military coup of September 2003 have been on programme implementation and especially the commitment of the Government to adhere to the OIE. Both the RTA and the EU monitoring reports are rather positive about the PACE programme itself, but recognise the tremendous constraints created by the political and economical crisis this country is going through. A second mission is scheduled for January 2004.

As from next year, 40 monitoring criteria, developed by the PACE Bamako team, will be used to further monitor programme implementation in these countries. The 40 criteria being equally balanced, this analysis allows for the calculation of a general country-score, which is the average of the score obtained per objective.

The assessment to date, using these 40 monitoring criteria²², yields the following result:

Country	Objective I																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burkina Faso																	
Guinea Bissau																	
Mali																	
Mauritania																	
Niger																	
Sénégal																	

	2,7	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,3	2,8	2,3	1,7	2,3	2,5	1,8	1,2	2,8	3,3	2,8	2,8	2,2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Country	Objective II										Objective III					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6
Burkina Faso																
Guinea Bissau																
Mali																
Mauritania																
Niger																
Sénégal																

	2,5	2,7	2,2	1,7	2,8	3,5	2,7	2,7	1,2	2,7	3,7	2,7	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,8
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Country	Objective IV							Score				Tot.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I	II	III	IV	
Burkina Faso								2,4	2,8	3,2	1,7	2,5
Guinea Bissau								2,1	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,7
Mali								2,4	2,4	2,2	1,3	2,1
Mauritania								3,0	2,5	3,2	1,7	2,6
Niger								1,8	2,3	2,3	1,4	2,0
Sénégal								3,4	3,0	3,0	1,7	2,8

	1,3	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,0	1,2	1,3	2,5	2,5	2,6	1,5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- : Activities (completely and satisfactorily) implemented
- : Activities implemented and in progress
- : Activities beginning to be implemented or stagnating.
- : Activities not implemented yet

²² Please refer to the documents presented at the 8th Advisory Committee Meeting for the definition of these 40 criteria. Criteria are rated 1 – 4. Scores therefore are presented as compared to the maximum score of 4.

With regard to the RTA's activities, the current number of mission days is as follows :

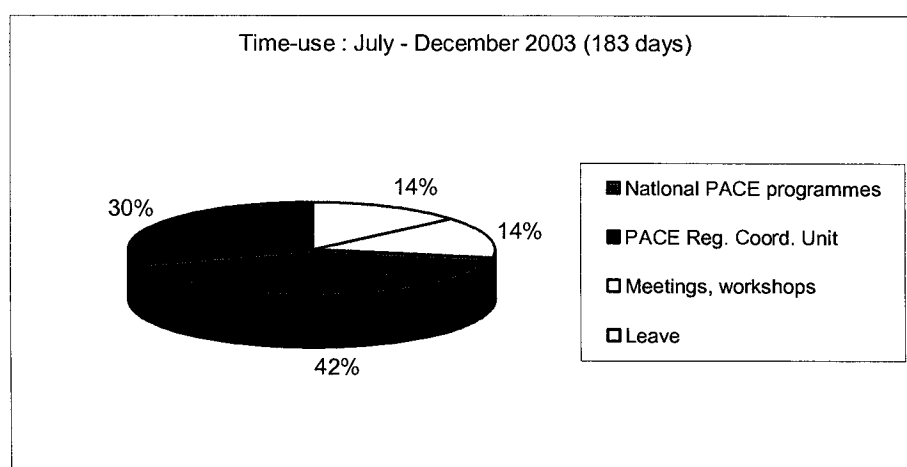
Missions	Days booked ²³	Days/provision until 31.12.2003 ²⁴	Total number of days/provision	% until 31.12.2003	% as compared to the total
In-country	1	25	60	4 %	1 %
In-region	60	127	310	47 %	19 %
International	16	7	18	228 %	89 %
Total	69		388		18 %

It is evident from the table presented above, that the number of mission days conducted doesn't come anywhere close to the targeted number of mission days. The provision for in-country and in-region travel boils down to an average of 21 days travel/month, which is a lot. So far, the monthly number of travel days is around 9 days/month.

There are several reasons for this : firstly, every mission requires preparation (advising the NPC, drafting terms of reference, awaiting clearance, requesting visas, making reservations for airline tickets,...) and processing (report writing, obtaining endorsement, dispatching,...).

Secondly, most of the work conducted in Mali for the national PACE programme does not involve travel and does therefore not appear as 'work' as such (hence the difference with the number of 'mission' days in the table above and the number of 'working' days in the graph below).

Thirdly and not the least important, assistance to the Regional PACE coordinator in terms of overall coordination and monitoring activities were largely under-estimated. Similarly, the number of mission days involving international travel was hugely underestimated. Attending regional and international workshops, conferences and meetings represents so far 14% of the workload. Provisions for international travel over the 17 months period (June 2003 – October 2004) have today already been used for 90% and will thus be insufficient for the remaining period.

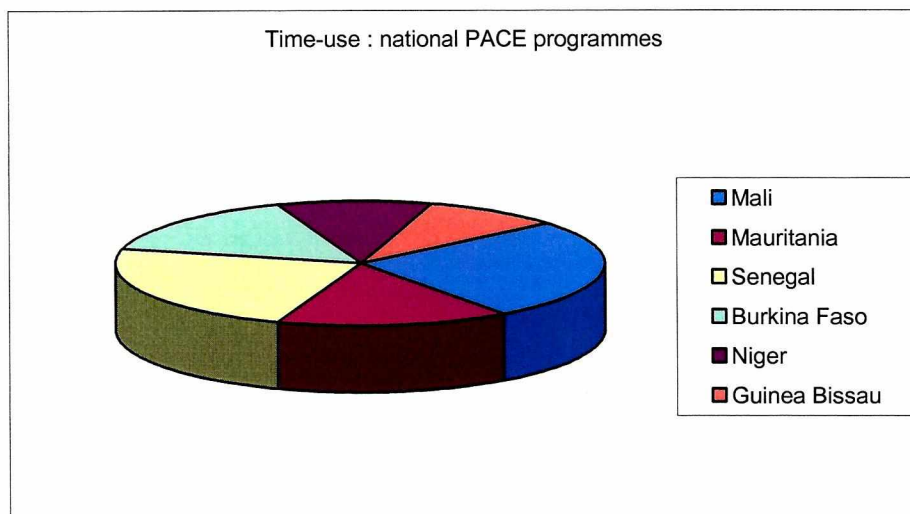


²³ chargeable nights only

²⁴ on the basis of 17 months

The time use graph presented above illustrates the importance of coordination – activities in Bamako (30%), as compared to the work conducted in the countries with the national PACE programmes (42%).

The next graph illustrates the attention given to every of the six countries over the last six months in terms of mission-days (in the case of Mali, travel is not [always] involved).



In terms of the RTA's impact on national programme implementation progress, it is still too early to draw conclusions. As a preliminary attempt, one could look at the degree to which recommendations from the first mission in a country have been followed or executed when visiting the country for the second time. So far, this has only been the case in Senegal and Mauritania. For these two countries the status is as follows :

	Recommendations ²⁵	Date ²⁶	Realisations ²⁷	Date
Senegal	8	July 2003	5	October 2003
Mauritania	7	August 2003	5	December 2003
Overall	15		10	
%			67%	

²⁵ Recommendations to the NPC only

²⁶ Date of the mission

²⁷ Recommendations which should have been realised at the given date (month) only

4.4 Identification of needs for short term inputs

Following the discovery of two sero-positive samples for RP in warthog (Mauritania) in July 2003, the RTA requested a short term mission to be funded through the GTZ-IS STE pool for the supply of a wildlife specialist to investigate the consequences of the discovery for Mauritania's and the neighbouring countries' disease free status. This request was made due to the absence of the regional wildlife PACE expert for West and Central Africa at the time. This proposal was not withheld by PCU and instead, the wildlife expert for east-Africa, Dr. Richard Kock, conducted a mission to Mauritania between 9 and 12 November 2003. His report is available and was translated in French by the RTA.

The economic assessment of epidemiosurveillance networks and the economics of disease control have repeatedly been mentioned by NPC as needs for short-term input by GTZ-IS. This has been the case in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Mauritania. Furthermore, it has been suggested by the Regional Coordinator that it would be useful to fund a case study regarding the economics of ESS in two distinct countries in West and Central Africa, in order to supply scientific and reliable data on the West and Central African situation to the PACE Economics Unit in view of the Addis Abeba meeting. Terms of reference have been drafted by the RTA and submitted to the PACE Regional Coordinator for approval. The ToR suggest two countries (with operational ESS) to conduct the study : Benin (small coastal country, soudanian to humid tropical eco-climatic conditions, dominantly christian, agro-pastoral livestock systems, presence of tsetse and trypanosomosis, importance of pigs and poultry) and Mauritania (big country, sahelian to soudanian eco-climatic conditions, dominantly muslim, mainly pastoral livestock systems, no tsetse, importance of small ruminants and camelids).

4.5 Documents produced

Mission reports

- Mission report BAS/2003/01/SN : Senegal, July 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/01/GW : Guinea Bissau, August 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/01/BF : Burkina Faso, September 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/02/SN : Senegal, October 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/01/NE : Niger, November 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/02/MR : Mauritania, December 2003
- Mission report BAS/2003/01/ML : Mali, Sept. – Dec. 2003

Technical reports (team work)

- Report regarding Mauritania's RP status (OIE Scientific Committee)
- ASF Contingency Plan for Guinea Bissau (draft)

M & E (team work)

- Country programme progress monitoring table (ACM)
- Progress report countries (ACM)

Progress reports

- Half year report GTZ to AU/IBAR (January – June 2003) : Annex B
- Monthly update reports GTZ (July – December 2003)

5. BACK-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD

5.1 Communication

National PACE coordinators of the countries covered, directors of livestock or veterinary services departments, heads of national veterinary labs, national PACE staff, field personnel, lab technicians, private veterinarians.

AU/IBAR : Regular exchanges with the PACE coordinator and the CTA, with the financial controller and with the Common Services (privatisation and legislation, communication, epidemiology, wildlife, data-management mostly)

National EU Delegations : Regular contacts with the rural development advisers in charge of PACE.

NAO : Regular contacts with the NAO-EDF support offices.

OIE : Regular contacts with the Regional Director (Bamako office)

Information networks / discussion groups :

- ProMED,
- EMPRES-L,
- OIE-list,
- LEAD-L,
- PAAT-L,
- Tryplink.

Partner organizations / programmes : ECOPAS (Parc W) – Burkina Faso

GTZ-IS Nairobi and Eschborn staff, GTZ Bamako staff

GTZ-IS PACE national and regional T.A.s

Hardware :

Fixed telephone access (through switchboard) :	+ 223 - 224.60.53
Telefax :	+ 223 - 224.05.78
Cellphones :	+ 223 - 647.49.63
	+ 223 - 676.43.02
	+ 221 - 561.52.61
Satellite phone :	+ 88 (216) 511 05462

LAN 10/100 network (pacereg.org)

E-mail : patrick.bastiaensen@pacereg.org

5.2 Participation in international meetings ²⁸

The RTA has attended the 27th *International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control* (ISCTRC), organized by AU/STRC in Pretoria (South Africa) from September 29th to October 3rd, 2003.

The RTA co-organised and attended the first cross-border meeting between the veterinary services of Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. The meeting took place in St. Louis-du-Sénégal, on the border with Mauritania on October 21st and 22nd, 2003. The meeting was attended by representatives of state veterinary services, national parks, national and regional veterinary labs, PACE national programmes, PACE regional coordination, PEU, OIE, IAEA and the private sector (veterinary council of Senegal).



Attending the cross-border meeting of veterinary services of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (St.Louis, Senegal – Oct. 2003)

The RTA co-organised and attended the 8th Advisory Committee Meeting in Bamako (November 4 – 6th, 2003), followed by the workshop on the harmonisation of epidemiology and control strategies, jointly organised by the PEU and GTZ-IS/SATEC (November 7 – 8th, 2003).

Please refer to the main report for further general information.

5.3 Team building

Following the 8th ACM in Bamako, a separate meeting between the GTZ-IS administrator, M. Francis Chabari and the technical assistants was held on Sunday, November 9th in order to clarify, discuss and review procedures for day to day operation of the (R)TA's and their liaison with national, regional and leading GTZ offices and staff. This meeting was the opportunity to meet and welcome two new TA's, Dr. Hans Krebs (RTA, based in Yaoundé) and Dr. Philippe Leperre (TA, based in Dar es Salaam).

Please refer to the main report for further information.

²⁸ The RTA also attended the training workshop on PID installation, implementation and troubleshooting for RTA's. From Wednesday, October 29th to Saturday, November 1st, the two GTZ RTA's based in Bamako, as well as Dr. Fatah BENDALI (PACE epidemiology unit, based in Bamako) and two epidemiologists from PACE-Mali attended a workshop on the use of the PACE INTEGRATED DATABASE lead by Dr. Berhanu BEDHANE from the PACE Database management unit in Nairobi.

6. MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At present, no major difficulties have been encountered. These first six months were used to familiarise oneself with the six national programmes and their staff and actors. The reports which these missions yielded, and which are sometimes very critical of the advances made (or not made) to date, will serve as a guideline for future programme implementation and will define the RTA's future work plan. Problems might arise in some countries when it comes to the implementation of certain recommendations made by the RTA and which are likely to upset or derange those that have already rusted into the habits and daily routines of the PARC and subsequent PACE programmes. The RTA's main role will therefore consist in advising and motivating PACE staff and stakeholders for this opportunity created by the PACE extension and the expected new technical and financial guidelines which will govern this extension.

In the course of the last six months, two countries should have initiated a new work plan : Senegal (WP n° 4) and Mali (WP n° 3). Whereas the support of the RTA could have benefited these two countries in the approval process, much of the efforts were rendered useless by the enforcement of new 9th EDF rules by the EC delegations. Furthermore, failure to de-commit earlier WP funds in time, prevented the approval of new work plans beyond a certain amount, despite the financial needs that were identified and justified. Thus, Mali's WP was approved up to the 100% limit of the national indicative budget, Senegal's WP was not approved and will be re-examined for approval on January 31st, 2004 when former WP funds will have been de-committed.



7. PLANNING FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

7.1 Main tasks

Main tasks will consist in giving the appropriate back-up to those countries which appear to need assistance the most : Guinea Bissau, Mali and Niger.

PID installation and implementation will be conducted in Mauritania (re-installation), Burkina Faso and Niger. Follow-up will be needed in all six countries.

The RTA will follow-up on Senegal's WP-4 approval (January 2004) and will give the appropriate support to the drafting of the work plans for Burkina Faso, Niger, Mauritania and Guinea Bissau by April 2004, in accordance with the guidelines of the mission (and the report) on PACE's extension until 2006 (either drafting an extension to the existing work plan, or drafting a new two year work plan).

The RTA continues to follow-up on the declaration to be made by Mauritania's veterinary services to OIE's Scientific Committee meeting with regard to the RP situation (by January 31st, 2004).

The RTA also continues to follow up on the recommendations of the ACM with regard to the national programmes 'monitoring table'.

7.2 Summary plan of in-country visits

So far, in-country visits have been approved until the end of February 2004 (summarized hereunder). Further missions are planned in Senegal and Mauritania. In between, the TA will assist PACE Mali in the execution of its programme.

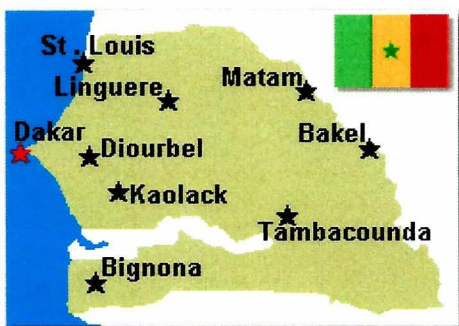
Month →	January				February				March				April			
Week →	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PACE programme :																
Burkina Faso					X											
Guinea Bissau		X														
Mali	X															
Mauritania				X					X	X						
Niger						X										
Senegal											X					

As far as meetings are concerned, several regional meetings are planned for the months of January, February and March: the regional meeting on Rift Valley Fever in Dakar (Jan. 20 – 22nd), the regional meeting on CBPP in Conakry (Feb. 25 – 27th), the meeting on the economic assessment of ESS in Addis Ababa (dates to be decided yet).

In the long term, it is expected that the RTA might participate in the next ACM in Nairobi (April 2004), the forthcoming General Session of the OIE in Paris (May 2004) and the Annual PACE Coordination meeting in Libreville (June 2004).

NEXT PAGES: SUMMARIES OF COUNTRY MISSION REPORTS JUNE – DECEMBER 2003.

2003/01/SN



The regional technical assistant has concluded a two week mission to PACE Senegal during the month of July. This mission took place while PACE Senegal prepares to initiate its 4th WP. Financial commitments at present represent about 107% of the national indicative budget, due to the fact that none of the remaining funds of the previous WP were de-committed. The actual level of expenses is about 80% of the NIB. Even if the next WP will be more modest due to the significant contribution of the Senegalese government to the National Epidemio-Surveillance System (186 million FCFA), the fact remains that PACE Senegal benefited from the drawing rights, before these were properly defined. There is therefore an urgent need to de-commit WP's 1 and 2 if one wants to avoid a refusal by the ECD to approve WP n° 4.

At the technical level, the Epidemio-Surveillance Bureau and the Prophylaxis Bureau, make use of two distinct but compatible networks and databases : TAD info (EMPRES/FAO) and EMERCARE (CNES Télémédecine), the latter introduced for the surveillance of RVF in the northern part of the country. PID will be installed shortly.

Through talks with central and regional animal health officials, the need for a new cross-border meeting has been evident. This meeting should include at least Senegal, Mauritania and Mali.

Serological screening of rinderpest has not begun yet, despite the analysis of 1.545 samples collected in 2001 (cattle, 0,5 % positives). Senegal aims at freedom of infection status by 2005, therefore at submitting the request to OIE by November 2004. This allows theoretically for two consecutive years of disease and serological surveillance of rinderpest (2003 and 2004). If collaboration with LNERV improves, this scenario should be realized without a problem. As far as wildlife screening is concerned, talks with officials of *Eaux et des Forêts* and *Parcs Nationaux*, reconfirmed their firm willingness to participate in this activity. The primary problem remains the availability of appropriate equipment. Bidding documents will have to be drafted in the coming weeks.

Due to a recovery rate of about 85% of credits approved to private practitioners during PARC, the PARC warranty-fund is still very much intact and represents about 200.000 €. Since the start of PACE efforts to transfer this fund from PARC to PACE have been in vain. First because the cover rate had to be reduced from the initial 80% to 50%, thereafter because it seemed impossible to transfer funds from PARC (EDF 5 and 6) to PACE (EDF 7 and 8). Efforts are now underway to transfer the funds to an independent structure (still to be identified), other than PACE, which ends next year.

In conclusion, the performance of PACE Senegal is very satisfactory, both at the management level and at the technical level. The updating of WP 3 accountancy on TOMGIFT software is however very urgent. At this stage, it is important not to degrade to an 'administrative' routine of satisfying basic reporting and donor requirements. It is of paramount importance to review regularly the operational efficacy of the tools implemented until now. The review of the contingency plan for rinderpest and the drafting of similar plans for other priority-diseases appear to be priorities. Moreover, we think that –given the satisfactory implementation of PACE activities to date– the programme could be more ambitious, defining new goals and objectives. The eradication of African horse sickness should be examined, given its huge importance for the livestock-agriculture complex. African swine fever as well, from an epidemiological perspective, could be controlled and would have a considerable impact on poverty reduction.

2003/02/SN

The regional technical assistant has concluded a one week mission to PACE Senegal during the month of October (6 – 10th). This mission took place in order (a) to evaluate advances made since the last mission (July 2003) and (b) to prepare the upcoming cross-border meeting between the veterinary services of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (scheduled October 21-22, 2003).

Most of the week's work has been used to overcome the last obstacles to the approval of the 4th work plan by the ECD. Before the RTA left Senegal, an agreement had been reached with the ECD and the work plan had already been signed by the national PACE coordinator (NPC), the NAO and the Minister of Animal Husbandry. Since closing-procedures of funds from WP n° 2 seemed to be delayed in Brussels, it was not sure whether it would be possible for the EC Delegate to sign the 4th work plan.

Without taking into account the de-commitment of WP n° 1, commitments amount to EUR 1,7 millions (WP 1-4), or 133 % of the national indicative budget (EDF funding). Expenses to date represent a mere EUR 825.000, or 62 % of the budget.

The audit of WP's 1 and 2 (and 3 ?) will be financed by the ECD through the FCT fund. It is not expected that these funds will be made available before the end of the year.

Accountancy on the EC-approved TOM GIFT software installed recently, is still not updated (for WP n° 3). Expenses for July, August and September are still to be introduced into the system.

Several studies will be initiated during the upcoming WP 4 : one is a study on cattle movement which was scheduled for WP 3 but which has now been transferred to WP 4. Two other studies will cover the epidemiology of ASF (African Swine Fever) and AHS (African Horse Sickness) in line with the RTA's recommendations in July 2003.

The PID software has now been installed, but is not used (yet) since doubts remain on the compatibility with the existing TAD-Info software. Both the NPC and the SNSE (national épidémiosurveillance network) are now subscribed to EMPRES-L, OIE-List and ProMED.

Outputs from the communication-unit have improved a great deal since the last visit. Posters and several other support-materials have been printed. The unit benefits from a very dynamic trainee in communication-sciences for the next three months.

With regard to veterinary privatisation, it has been agreed with the NAO's support team, that a broad meeting would be organised before the end of November to establish a feasible scenario for the transfer of PARC III funds (warranty fund) to a sustainable and competent body.

Towards the end of the mission, both NPC and RTA travelled to St. Louis to inspect hotel and conference facilities and to discuss several financial and logistical aspect with the authorities involved in the meeting, as well as hotel management.

2003/01/GW



The regional technical assistant has concluded a one week mission to PACE Guinea Bissau early August 2003. This mission took place while PACE Guinea Bissau prepares to initiate its 3rd WP, approved since May, but still not operational, due to delays in transfer of funds. Commitments at present represent about 90 % of the national indicative budget (664.655 €) while actual expenses are situated at about 50%. Talks were held with both ECD and NAO in order to hasten de-commitment of remaining funds of WP n° 1 and n° 2 as well as with regard to the bidding procedure for the financial audit (WP 1 and 2). These visits coincided with the arrival of two letters from PCU-Nairobi with regard to these same two issues. As from year 4 onwards, the government ought to contribute towards the management of the

epidemiology-surveillance network (22,7 million FCFA per year). In the present circumstances (absence of constitutional assembly) it has been impossible to introduce this cost in the government budget or to put it to vote. If the upcoming elections lead to a new government, the national contribution could be inserted into the 2004 budget. Financial management so far is satisfactory. The accountant has been made available by the Livestock Directorate-General and seems to master EDF procedures. Due to the absence –so far- of Government contributions and of proper revenues, accounting is still fairly simple and is indeed updated on a daily basis. According to the accountant, the PACE accountancy software – *“although old-fashioned”* - is sufficient for the present needs of PACE.

With regard to the communication unit, almost all recommendations left by the last visit from Daniel Grégoire in August 2002, have been implemented.

A rinderpest contingency plan was submitted for approval to the epidemiology unit in Nairobi in march 2003. No reply has been received since. Strangely enough this plan was drafted in French, thus giving the impression that the plan's sole objective would be to fulfil OIE requirements. A rapid analysis of the draft document shows that it will most probably be acceptable when it comes to OIE approval. A meeting with the members of the epidemiology surveillance posts (veterinary agents) revealed several problems related to border and movement control of cattle imported from Guinea and Senegal. A cross-border meeting including Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Senegal would appear to be useful. Serological screening for rinderpest will commence shortly. The lab is now fully equipped and a ten-day training session by Dr. Joseph SARR of LNERV was conducted at the end of July. 400 samples randomly collected over the last few months were screened during this training and revealed 8% positives. It is regrettable that no further investigation into these positive samples was undertaken. Serological screening within the wildlife population has been impossible so far. Partner institutions identified during PARC

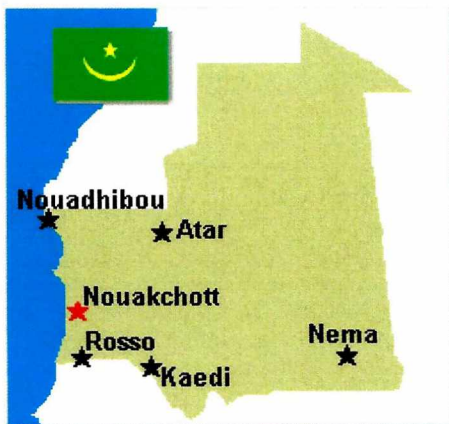
(before the war) and the beginning of PACE (after the war) are non existing today. The technical assistant therefore recommends a joint mission by the regional technical assistant and the wildlife unit in order to adopt an appropriate strategy which will allow to attain the required number of blood samples.

In conclusion, PACE implementation suffers from the prevailing political and economic situation in the country. Activities, which PACE is capable of implementing within its radius of control are generally well implemented, though improvements are possible. Problems appear whenever activities need involvement of private or public partners. Veterinary services are still 100% government-run and suffer of very poor working conditions, leaving livestock owners disappointed as to their impact. Furthermore, the fact that Guinea Bissau has never known rinderpest (since 1967), nor PPCB (although this still has to be confirmed), is likely to create a credibility problem : is PACE not distancing itself from the genuine priorities of Bissau-Guinean livestock : PPR, pasteurellosis, anthrax, blackleg, Newcastle disease and African swine fever ? Moreover, PACE is presently the only programme supporting livestock development in this country. Therefore, stakeholders' hopes are raised very high. Finally, PACE Guinea Bissau should try harder to contribute to the improvement of delivery of veterinary services and drugs (and vaccines !) to livestock owners (based on cost-recovery), whether through privatisation or through other channels. The improvement of vaccination cover is the only way in which PACE can hope to have a genuine impact on animal production in this country. A better sanitary status with OIE won't. At present, the only reasonable solution would be to support a small centralized veterinary pharmacy (wholesale), without pushing the installation of private practitioners in rural areas. The state-owned veterinary clinic was recently (December 2002) 'privatised' in that six government vets now run the clinic and especially the pharmacy at their own expense and for their own benefit. It is important to underline that this informal structure (their legal status has not been approved yet) is presently the only one able assure timely delivery of veterinary drugs and vaccines to veterinary posts and subsequently livestock owners all over the country. So far, the clinic has received no financial support. To the extent that this clinic manages to consolidate itself legally and can present proof of sound financial management and reasonable profits, the technical assistance recommends that –in principle- this initiative should be eligible for the upcoming credit programme. Remains to be seen whether the 16% interest rate will not prove to be prohibitive.



Meeting with the 10 surveillance officers of the ES-network in Guinea Bissau (+ NPC and staff)

2003/01/MR



The regional technical assistant has concluded a 3-day mission to PACE Mauritania (August 17th – 20st, 2003). This mission was requested by the Regional Coordinator in order to investigate the recent discovery of two serum samples from warthogs, hunted in the south of the country, bordering the Senegal – river, which revealed (strong) antibody presence against rinderpest, using the recommended c-ELISA. The two samples were part of a set of 32 (28 were analysed) samples of warthog serum, collected between January and march 2003. The results produced by Nouakchott's veterinary lab were confirmed by Dakar, Abidjan and WRLR Pirbright. The CVO of Mauritania has informed the OIE and neighbouring countries of the situation as from July 17th onwards. The last declaration so far, was made on August 21st, confirming the results at Pirbright.

The history of RP in Mauritania in a nutshell : the last confirmed outbreak of rinderpest in this country dates back to 1983 (Assaba county, south Mauritania), the last suspected outbreak from 1985 (Guidimacha county, south Mauritania). The country stopped vaccinating against cattle plague in 1998 and declared itself provisionally free from rinderpest that same year. Mauritania was declared free of disease, May this year. Warthogs are concentrated along the border with Senegal (foremost) and Mali (less). The Senegal river represents a natural barrier against warthog movement. This is not the case for cattle, which cross the river at the Diama dam, in the south west of the country. The Mauritania – Mali border is in majority uncontrollable. The warthogs found seropositive were shot on two different sites along the Senegal river : Nkheila (N'Khaila) and Gouer (Guere), close to Keur Massène (Keur Macèn) and Saint Louis (Sénégal). This is an area of authorised hunting (subject to purchase of licence), adjacent to the Diawling National Park, a world-renowned bird sanctuary.

The REMEMA, Mauritania's épidémiosurveillance network, took immediate measures to organise bleeding of cattle in the vicinity of the sites where the warthogs had been hunted down. 86 samples were collected, but have not been analysed yet. Furthermore, they enhanced nationwide surveillance for (clinical) cases.

The investigations conducted by the regional TA included visits to the veterinary lab, to the veterinary post, to the area where the warthogs had been hunted, a thorough investigation of sampling forms and laboratory results and numerous interviews with all those involved. Having made these investigations of "quality assurance", the conclusion still stands : there is evidence of antibody presence in warthogs, more than twenty years after the last recognized outbreak in Mauritania. The results are genuine, the protocols have been respected, errors have been made, but are in no way serious enough to put a shadow of doubt on these results. Fraud cannot be excluded, but is highly unlikely.

The question remains : is this the tip of the iceberg, with more discoveries to follow in Senegal and Mali (none of these countries have produced results on wildlife surveillance yet) or is it merely a last witness of the last RP epidemic of 1985 ? In both cases, the virus would have had to circulate within a sylvatic cycle for years, not manifesting itself clinically in warthogs and not transmitting itself clinically to cattle. Whether there has been seroconversion in cattle is still to be confirmed. Information to date is too scarce to give a firm answer to these questions. The regional TA has therefore recommended the following :

- a) organise a technical back-up mission from the PACE wildlife unit (soon)
- b) organise a cross-border meeting including Senegal and Mali (later)
- c) analyse ASAP all samples collected from cattle in the area.
- d) identify 100 adult sentinel bovines for a three-year surveillance in the two areas.
- e) improve the quality of sampling forms for wildlife, including data of the hunters and trackers.
- f) initiate, as from November 15th onwards, a renewed sampling of warthogs in the area, collecting not only serum samples but also full-blood samples (on filter paper). Furthermore request a raise in the number of licenced hunting of warthogs (presently 40 units) for the hunting season 2003-2004.

As far as Mauritania's sanitary status is concerned, there is no reason for alarm. In the presence of a well-functioning surveillance network and in the absence of clinical cases, Mauritania's disease-free status should not be menaced by the discovery of serological evidence of RP. It merely delays the process of being declared an infection free country, at least for a year; that is : if no further positive cases are found.

2003/02/MR

The regional technical assistant has concluded a one week-day mission to PACE Mauritania (December 7th – 15th, 2003). This mission was the second mission of the RTA, the first one having been related to the discovery of seropositive samples for RP in warthogs (August 2003). This mission was planned to cover all aspects of PACE implementation, except those related to wildlife and sero-surveillance which have been covered extensively over the past months. Nevertheless, the reply received from OIE on December 9th regarding the report submitted by Mauritania to the Scientific Committee on December 1st required some attention. The RTA therefore attended a special meeting of the Technical Committee of Mauritania's REMEMA epidemio-surveillance network in order to deal with the proposals made by OIE's Scientific Committee (and the suggestions made by one of its members). It has been agreed that is of paramount importance to complete sero-surveillance of cattle in risk-area 'A' (refer to the map on page 12). There are still 1.800 animals to be bled. Furthermore, qualitative and quantitative data on disease surveillance in cattle will be compiled, based on active and passive disease surveillance reports from field personnel. Sampling of warthogs, shot by commercial hunters, is ongoing and ought to yield the required 30 samples by January 31st, which is the deadline set by OIE to submit a progress report. Finally, this report will have to present reliable data on the population at risk (both for cattle and for warthogs). Attempts have been made to overcome shortage of ELISA diagnostic tests at CNERV level, by requesting help from OIE and / or neighbouring labs and by requesting ECD to approve an accelerated purchase procedure (direct bidding).

Other technical subjects were discussed : the approach towards CBPP, RVF and FMD control, the contingency plan for RP and the approach used for emergency funding.

Both the data management and the communication units were visited and recommendations made. For the first, it would appear that reinstalling PID because of computer failure will be necessary. Meanwhile the existing Access-based database is performing well, but could use some improvements. Furthermore, it is essential that more than one person should be instructed to deal with both databases. A request will be made by REMEMA for the RTA to re-install PID and attempt a transfer of data from the present database to PID. In terms of communication, activities are well developed; to such an extent that it becomes worthwhile to start investigating its impact at livestock holders' level. For this, performance criteria will have to be defined. Furthermore, there is room for a

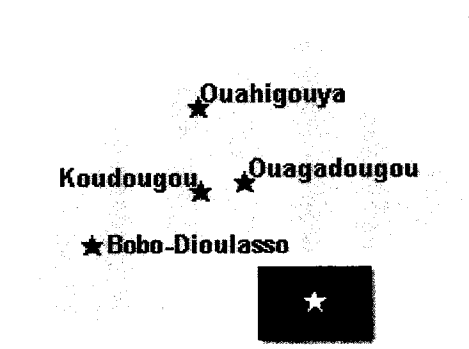
better visibility of both PACE and EU on equipment and vehicles purchased through the EDF financing agreement and on official documents and manuals produced with the support of PACE/EU.

As far as veterinary privatisation and legislation is concerned, PACE's influence on events is very limited. Nevertheless, veterinary privatisation is ongoing and the involvement of private vets is increasing. 10 private vets have been granted a sanitary mandate and cover about 50% of vaccinations for CBPP in the country. The present veterinary legislation is outdated and a proposal of law has been submitted to the ministerial council for approval and transfer to the national assembly. The RTA recommended to prepare cautiously future decrees in order to avoid losing control over the privatisation process. The bill, as it is drafted now, contains indeed several articles which are likely to create problems and conflicts of interests if they are not corrected by stringent additional decrees.

In terms of office and financial management, there are hardly any complaints. Priorities are the de-commitment of work plans 1 and 2 and the contracting of a financial audit for work plans 1 and 2. PACE Mauritania has presently committed 103 % of its national indicative budget (996.995 €), but has spent about 67 %. It is generally felt that the national budget (EDF) is insufficient to reach year 5 (in case PACE is extended to 2006) and Mauritania will therefore attempt to request drawing rights, in accordance with existing guidelines, presented at the 2002 advisory committee meeting.

In conclusion, PACE programme implementation in Mauritania is most satisfactory. The programme is well on its way to achieve full realisation of the PACE programme objectives. The epidemic-surveillance networks' ambitions however, reach further and include not only early warning, but also early reaction and the means to conduct control operations for a broad scale of diseases. Mauritania's veterinary services and the REMEMA are therefore looking for other opportunities to finance these aspects. PACE's misleading name ("control of epizootics") is perceived as a disadvantage when applying for additional funding with EU or elsewhere, since the programme claims to control epizootics but does not really deliver.

2003/01/BF



The regional technical assistant has concluded a 12-day mission to PACE Burkina Faso (September 2nd – 13th, 2003). The PACE Coordination is a very light structure, consisting of the NPC and office personnel, including one assistant-accountant (not an accountant). The four thrusts of the PACE programme are executed by four existing structures and their senior officers : the Director-General of Veterinary Services for thrust 1, the Chief of the Veterinary Inspection Service for thrust 2, the Director of Animal Health for thrust 3 and the Chief of the Epidemiology Service for thrust 4. Institutions, alien to the Livestock Directorate-General are also associated, e.g. other donor projects (PNDSA, PAPME), a bank (BACB), the veterinary council, the association of private vets, the CTA/P₂ project, etc. Cross-theme units are : database management, wildlife and communication. Especially the latter three units

suffer from lack of human resources. The accountancy needs to be added to this list as well.

PACE Burkina Faso has started its third WP in May 2003. Commitments to date represent 86% of the national indicative budget (1,3 million €). Actual expenses (31 July 2003) represent a mere 50% of the nat. indicative budget. The contribution from the Government of Burkina Faso represents 8% of the WP-3 budget (15 million FCFA or 23.000 €). It will be raised to 84 million FCFA (or 128.000 €) next year. Previous work plans 1 and 2 have not been de-committed yet. Following the reply of the PCU to questions raised by the ECD, the financial audit will be initiated shortly. The accountancy at present, although not suffering from any particular problems with the ECD, is considered to be insufficient to 'survive' an audit without damage. PACE is now coping with its third assistant-accountant (in 2,5 years of existence), data are poorly managed, the PACE accountancy software has been installed but is not used, one encounters problems finding specific invoices or bank statements.

Human resources constraints related to the database management unit appear to have found a solution and the database being developed at present looks promising. Unfortunately, it is not clear, when and how the PID (PACE) will be installed and how it will be integrating existing data.

All aspects of the OIE pathway and clarification of the rinderpest situation, are well underway : the RESUREP epidemic-surveillance network is well established and benefits from the extensive PARC experience, the network is well embedded within the livestock services through the Epidemiology Service (SE) of the Animal Health Directorate (DSA). Burkina Faso obtained disease-free status in May 2003, the serological survey for 2003 has already been concluded (almost 10.000 samples collected in 314 herds), 30% of samples have been processed so far and are negative for RP. Furthermore, 69 samples have been collected from warthogs, buffaloes and antelopes in hunting areas and in the Nazinga (wildlife) ranch since 2002. Most of these samples have been

processed and are negative for RP. For the next year, a memorandum of understanding will be signed with the ECOPAS regional programme (EDF funding) which manages the cross-border national park of 'W' (Burkina Faso, Niger and Benin); this will allow for additional capture of animals within the park.

The only contingency plan to date is the one for RP as submitted to the OIE last year. Although OIE has accepted this contingency plan, the TA has insisted on the poor practical use that can be made of the plan. Future plans (especially towards CBPP and ASF) will have to be drafted in a different way if any efficiency is to be expected.

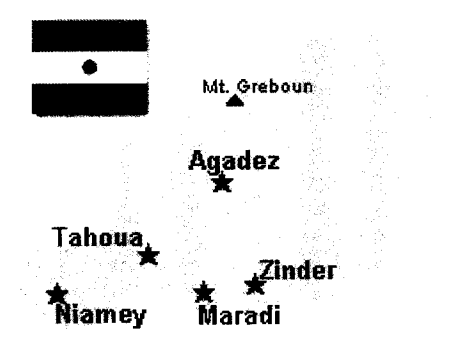
The RESUREP as it exists today, is directed towards the RP problem or to the most the bovine stomatitis-enteritis complex. No other diseases are being formally monitored by the active surveillance agents. Proposals have been drafted to allow CBPP monitoring and in an later stage ASF monitoring. The CBPP will have to include abattoir and slaughter slab-monitoring as well.

The support to private veterinarians is presented by both government officials and private vets, as a failure. Nevertheless, activities programmed in the Global Work Plan of PACE are well underway and consist mostly of training and support to legislation and sanitary mandates. The problems referred to are related to the credit programme, initiated during PARC II and still active through the 1,3 million € warranty fund created during PARC III (project CTA/P₂). Reimbursements of credits (for a total 925.000 €) has come to a complete standstill since 2001, despite a reasonable degree of reimbursement during the first years. There is an obvious confidence crisis which will need to be overcome if reimbursements are to be re-activated and more credits are to be issued to young practitioners. This is not only the task of the CTA/P₂ project, but necessitates the involvement of PACE as well, if PACE wants to attain the objectives mentioned in its Global Work Plan.

In conclusion, PACE Burkina Faso is a programme which is still very much under the influence of the former PARC project. Programme activities are still biased towards PARC cornerstones (rinderpest eradication foremost) to the detriment of PACE novelties (especially related to other epizootics).

The programme is suffering heavily from a rapid personnel turn-over, which has paralysed (or still paralyses) such units as communication, wildlife, database management and even accountancy. The World Bank structural adjustment programme with its restructuring of agricultural services (including livestock services) and the new organisational framework recently approved for the Directorate-General of Veterinary Services have contributed to this turn-over.

2003/01/NE



The regional technical assistant has concluded a one week mission to PACE Niger (November 17th - 24th, 2003). This mission has turned out to be too short. It was reduced to one week thinking that the presence of a French TA would facilitate and accelerate the transfer of information. As it turned out, the French TA (partially made available to the PACE in Niger through a mission-order from the DCE, the French Cooperation and the Government of Niger) had never really been associated to PACE activities, until this mission took place. Therefore it took more time than scheduled to get acquainted with all aspects of the programme. This report is therefore rather incomplete in some respects, e.g. the organisation of livestock holders in Niger or the state of veterinary privatisation.

Nevertheless, the number of problems alone encountered in the different aspects of PACE's implementation which we did manage to cover in-depth justified a longer mission. Indeed, PACE Niger encounters a relatively large number of problems. The set-up of the PACE coordination as a lightweight coordination with only the NPC, one accountant and few office support personnel, and well integrated in the government veterinary services, is obviously a plus, but seriously hampers the technical efficiency and dynamism of its actions. All major PACE thrusts have been distributed among senior government officials, including the Director of animal health (DSA), which takes care of the institutional strengthening aspects. Other PACE 'components' are RP-control, CBPP-control and other epizootics, enhanced veterinary services and drug delivery, communication and wildlife. The latter two are typical examples of a non-efficient, inappropriate set-up.

Very positive aspects are the financial management (sub-contracted to a private accountancy company) and the performance of the national veterinary laboratory.

The *rinderpest control* component and the ESS seem operational, except for the wildlife-aspect. Now that the network commences to produce some encouraging results, it needs to be avoided that the already very reduced number of agents (32 for a country of 1,27 million km²) fail to operate properly because of missing spare parts, cool-boxes or even forms. It is also very worrisome that not one single blood sample (whether livestock or wildlife) has been collected to date, despite the deadline (for sero-surveillance year 1) being December 31st.

The 'enhanced veterinary services and drug delivery' component has done a quite impressive job in terms of legislation. However, the bill on veterinary practice which is currently being investigated for its submittal to parliament, needs to be revised and especially harmonized with international guidelines as presented by the OIE, but also by regional agreements such as ECOWAS of which Niger is a member. Please refer to § 5.11. for more details.

Generally speaking, it is time for the PACE officials in charge to get out of their air-conditioned offices again and back into the bush, back to their agents and the livestock keepers. If not, it is very doubtful that PACE Niger will have had any impact on animal health at the end of its mandate (whether in 2004 or in 2006). In management terms, PACE needs to move away from very centralised, hierarchical decision making towards a more participatory, consensual approach, thus avoiding work plans and budgets which reflect the interests of those who draft them. The next work plan (n° 4) will definitively have to reflect this new management policy.



Field trip to Bani-Bangou (Niger), accompanied by national PACE epidemiologist, Dr. Abdoumalick and national TA (French cooperation), Dr. Pinguet (November 2003). Picture by Pierre Ducret (ECD-Niger).

2003/01/ML

Although no formal travel is involved, it has been suggested by the RTA to produce a "mission-report" to PACE Mali in an attempt to overcome difficulties with the ECD in the follow-up of the programme and avoid an organisational audit by the ECD. There has been –ever since the end of PARC- a profound lack of trust and collaboration between PACE-Mali and the ECD in Bamako, and this for several (often justified) reasons. The objective of the report would be to inform the ECD of advances made in programme implementation and especially to try to highlight the positive aspects of what is done in Mali, the negative aspects having been covered extensively by the mid-term review mission. If this attempt fails, programme implementation is believed to remain slow or even degrade.



A field trip to the Sikasso region (accompanied by PACE Mali staff, M. Francis CHABARI, GTZ-IS and M. Bounafou SANOGO, ECD-Mali) was conducted on November 10-11th, 2003. This trip to the south-eastern part of Mali (see map on left side), allowed us to meet several private veterinary practitioners (a lot of whom are actually not vets) and to witness a blood-sampling operation in the village of Farako. The mission was most useful in several respects : it allowed for a better understanding of what private veterinary practice actually means in Mali and contributed to a better and more informal communication between the Livestock Director (supervising the sero-surveillance operations on site) and the ECD controller (which accompanied us).

In the conclusions of the report, it is stated that the PACE Mali programme remains problematic, but that numerous improvements have been made, both in terms of financial management and technical achievements. PACE Mali is one of

the few countries which managed to get its WP approved in October 2003. Furthermore, the thrust n° 2 (privatisation of veterinary services) has now been officially launched, after having been blocked by the ECD for three years. Database management and communication are improving steadily and the OIE procedures are well on their way. All major acquisitions have now materialized which will allow for a better performance by field personnel and the central veterinary lab.