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(AU/IBAR)

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(PACE)

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SUMMARY

This report presents the activities of the PACE programme during the period June 2002 to May 2003.It follows the format proposed by the PCU.

A monitoring system of national programmes has been developed. Consequently, the management of the programme has been greatly improved over the last years Progresses have been made and the team appears to work in a co-ordinated manner. Communications and information sharing at the PCU level are more confident and more automatic.

The arrival of the new TA's in the five East African countries and the 3 new regional technical assistants with a strong team spirit will hopefully help strengthen the PACE capacity.

The communication unit was re-structured with the new Unit head based in Bamako. The development of a Web site for PACE will enhance the image of PACE.

During the period under review, many events characterised the activities of Epidemiology Unit such as:

- Organization of workshop on mild rinderpest , which was held in Nairobi
- Organization of the training workshop on captures in Zimbabwe
- Active participation of PEU staffs members in annual Co-ordination Meeting held in Cotonou
(Benin), 25-28 June 2002. It is important to mention that it was the first time all PACE members
countries was together in the Coordination meeting.
- Re-organization of personnel within PEU with the regard to the reallocation of the epidemiologist
for the *cordon sanitaire* to Bamako from N'djamena., and assumed responsibility for all countries
within Central Africa, including 3 countries in Western Africa such as Mauritania, Senegal and the
Gambia. By the way, the wildlife expert, previously based in Bamako, should be posted to
N'djamena
- Extension of contracts of the Wildlife experts for the ten future months, were completed.
- However, the departure of the Regional epidemiologist for West and Central African seconded by
the French Cooperation, because of the end of his contract, and the resigning of contract of the
Regional epidemiologist for East Africa has affected negatively the PEU activities in the next in
coming months.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit conducted regularly the established quarterly PACE epidemiology unit meetings. However, the various movements of experts (departure of the epidemiologist in Western Africa, transfer of the epidemiologist of Central Africa to Bamako and Wild life specialist from Bamako to N'Djamena, replacement of the East Africa epidemiologist) reduced temporally the effectiveness of the Unit.

The PEU submitted a concept note on the idea of establishing export zones. Although there is some difference of opinion on this concept, it was agreed to appoint a consultant to investigate this issue further. At the recent OIE commission for Africa meeting held in Maputo, this issue was discussed and it was agreed to associate closely OIE to this consultancy. The arrival of the eight GTZ TA's will reinforce the impiication of the PEU directly at the field level.

The Laboratory expert focused on the improvement through training and specific support to the regional laboratories.

Major activities of the Data Management Unit during the reporting period included:

- The long awaited information management tool of PACE has been designed, developed and debugged and launched at the end of October 2002 under the name PACE Integrated Database (PID).
- PID is a multi-lingual (English and French), multi-layer and multi-user information management tool for storage, analysis and transfer of mainly livestock disease data but also other aspects of animal resources.
- PID was implemented in eight countries and PACE South Sudan
- 37 staff members trained on the use of PID in these countries.
- Two regional training on Data Management, GIS and PID organised and 28 staff members from 21 countries trained for 10 days
- Disease reporting from member states improved thanks to the awareness created and quarterly monitoring letters and feedback. Reporting rate increased to 54.3% from about 12% in previous year.
- Two Information resources materials, an animal health yearbook and PACE CD-ROM Vol. II produce and distributed.
- The Unit has started some activities geared towards improving PACE Internet Connectivity

The PID is now functional in 16 countries. The feedback received is very positive so far. The DMO is working on the French and Portuguese versions. However it is to be noted the weakness of the dedicated analogue line in place at the PCU.

The economic support unit needs to provide senior country officials with the proper toois of decision-making. This was the main reason the team was constituted with a 'pure' economist and an agro-economist in charge of technology transfer.

The Head of unit has developed different models to assess the sustainability of the ESN and also some cost-benefit analysis of RP and other epizootics control.

The Head of Unit in collaboration with PEU have organised an electronic forum, which is prefacing a workshop attended by senior finance officials on the necessity to increase the budgetary allocations required to sustain livestock and animal health services.

The ad-hoc committee of OIE has clarified the role and status of paraprofessionals including CAHWS related to national veterinary board and national public veterinarian services. PCU wishes that the recommendations of this ad-hoc committee were shared by AU-IBAR. The experts involved in this field must take into account this document from OIE as a guideline for upgrading the national legislations and regulations

The newsletter is an important communication tool within the project. An editorial board has been put in place. The communication officer, member of the editorial committee will be responsible for the technical printing matter.

PANVAC remains a major issue for the PCU. Despite numerous missions to AU HQ in Addis the MOU proposed by the Government of Ethiopia and approved by the legal advisers of AU is not yet signed and is endangering this essential activity for the vaccine production in Africa.

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE PACE COORDINATION UNIT

The report summarizes the activities of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) It focuses on monitoring of national PACE programmes and support to PACE countries. The current report outlines the main activities of the PACE programme at coordination level. This chapter outlined the major activities of the PACE programme at the PACE coordination level and presents the state of progress in west, central and eastern Africa.

The activities of the PCU focused mainly on:

Support to countries for the preparation of work plan and cost estimate

This activity focused on the preparation and follow up of the work plan and cost estimate of Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Mauritania, Cameroon, northern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Equatorial Guinea and Northern Sudan..

In northern Sudan, a separate proposal should be developed under a technical assistance framework contract in close collaboration with the veterinary department of the government of Sudan.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the prevailing situation in the country forced the PACE programme to propose two different ways of implementing the programme, namely in the Government held area with the local veterinary administration and in the rebel held area through commissioned services with NGOs working in the area.

Follow up on implementation of national PACE programs:

The missions undertaken to follow up on national PACE programmes enabled the coordination to give assistance to various countries in west, central and eastern Africa. The detailed plan of these meetings are presented in annex.

During each of these visits meetings were organized with the professional staff of the DVS as well as the local EC delegation.

Planning and organization of workshops and meetings:

Various meetings were organized during the reporting period:

- PACE annual coordination meeting
- Regional meetings.
- Training needs assessment.
- Meetings of the ACM

Progress on national pace programmes:

The PCU prepared a number of reports for regular meetings, regional coordination meetings, advisory committee meeting. The progress of national programme is presented as follows:

- 4 countries complete two annual workplans by October 2002;
- 19 countries started in the first half of 2001 and would complete one and half years;
- 3 countries have completed one full year;
- 4 countries were expected to start in the second half of 2002;
- 2 countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone) have not been considered.

9. Report of the PACE Common Services.

9.1 The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU).

The Unit functioned in an efficient manner during the period concerned with clearer policies and direction. However, the relationship between the Western and Eastern African Epidemiology Sub-units remained complicated, and this was compounded by the loss to the Programme of the regional epidemiologists for Eastern and Western Africa.

The major activities of the PEU during this period focussed on the following thrusts of PACE, *viz.*
Enhancement of national capacities in respect of epidemiological surveillance
Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa
Assistance to member countries in the control of other major epizootic diseases.

The Advisory Committee meetings made major recommendations with regard to PEU as followed:

Focus resources on the eradication of rinderpest virus in the Somali ecosystem (Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia).

Establish a contractual arrangement between IBAR/PACE and KARI to monitor the performance of the regional reference laboratory for rinderpest and facilitate the establishment of contingency plans and make everything possible to process and analyse all sera originating from Somalia and southern Sudan in a timely manner.

Ensure the wildlife surveillance in Eastern and Central Africa until the end of the programme.
Explore the means to register and make available marker vaccines and other discriminatory diagnostic tests for rinderpest.

Support in particular the Kenya programme, which has had problems in reaching targets and deadlines.

Make every effort to assist countries embarked on the OIE Pathway and in preparing dossiers.
Continue support for national laboratories and follow up to enable the establishment of Pan-African laboratory network.

Improves coordination and development of a CBPP policy for PACE and consider assigning full-time responsibility for this to one of the epidemiologists.

Focus on the priority diseases identified in the financing agreement (rinderpest and CBPP) is maintained and that surveillance for other diseases be carried out at the country level.
Propose a second draft consultancy on export zones and undertake the study as soon as possible.
Produce one or more mutually agreed protocols for epidemiological surveillance, which could be based on 2-3 model systems.

The report of the Mid-term Review of PACE, made a number of recommendations, initially in an *aide memoir* and subsequently in the draft final report as follows:

Individual countries should be given the choice of which of the available OIE pathways to follow.
PACE to facilitate the OIE certification process by reviving the dialogue with OIE and FAO on an alternative pathway for the African countries.

PEU to concentrate its support for rinderpest eradication on the ecosystems where it persists.

Support the activities of the wildlife epidemiologists to continue.
Consider the use of PPR vaccine for the control of low-virulent rinderpest .
Instigate the establishment of control mechanisms regulating the production, sale and maintenance of stocks and exclusion of unauthorized vaccination.

Monitor the performance of the regional reference laboratory for rinderpest between IBAR/PACE and KARI for a total eradicationn of RP in the region.
Conduct a feasibility study on the initiative for creating export zones.
Assist the countries in the development of policies for the control of other transboundary diseases and explore the possibility of collaborating with the African Development Bank, which is responsible for livestock policies.
Give priority in providing countries with guidelines for appropriate strategies, vaccines, vaccine strains and vaccination practices for the control of CBPP.
Explore the possibility of making use of the PACE Kenya mobile laboratory for sero-surveillance for lineage II rinderpest.
Identify and address constraints that may threaten timely implementation of the Kenya and Somalia national programmes.

Co-ordination of the PEU activities

Two co-ordination meetings were held in Douala (Cameroon) Thereafter the following activities were implemented:

Activities aiming at the enhancement of national capacities in respect of epidemiological services and the Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance.

The Counterpart Epidemiologist finalized the document dealing with the assessment of epidemio-surveillance systems in all the participating countries. On this basis of this analysis, countries have been allocated to three groups, *viz.* those with functional systems, those whose systems are non-functional and an intermediate group.

The next step has been to integrate the expenditure of the countries on their networks as measured by the Economics Unit with this assessment of functionality so as to provide a measure of cost effectiveness. At the same time attention has been focused on countries with unsatisfactory performance to improve weaknesses identified using, as examples, countries that perform well.

Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa

The PACE Counterpart Epidemiologist and Laboratory Expert visited Ghana, Togo, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger to assist with the preparation of national emergency preparedness plans and dossiers for submission to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease. The countries mentioned above submitted their dossiers to OIE by the end of November 2002. In addition, the Director of IBAR approved the emergency preparedness plan of Tanzania. Sixteen other emergency preparedness plans have been reviewed by the PEU.

Surveillance in potentially infected foci:

The PEU reviewed progress in Somali and a meeting was held with Terra Nuova and the PACE Somali Unit in December to examine preliminary data from the randomly structured sero-surveillance undertaken in livestock in the southern regions of the country. The importance of increased disease searching for

rinderpest infection and antibodies in wildlife has been emphasized during the work plan.

In southern Sudan, rinderpest surveillance has continued to be coordinated by staff at VSF Belgium. Despite the high level of activity and technical excellence of the work there are gaps in the ground coverage, which renders rinderpest surveillance in southern Sudan problematic.

The Epidemiologist for East Africa undertook a field mission with the leader of MTR team to Garissa to examine progress in this critical District for rinderpest surveillance and control. The conclusion, indicated a lack of coordination between the various NGOs, government and the community on veterinary health matters and few relevant activities were underway in the region.

Disease investigations

Meru National Park: PEU focused on the rinderpest outbreak in Meru.

Limited wildlife surveillance in Meru indicated that no further resurgence of the disease had occurred and recovery of the buffalo population is evident. Examination of buffalo herd structures supported the previous assessment, which showed that only 30% of the animals were susceptible at the time of the epidemic, indicating the loss of a proportion of younger animals, probably as a result of disease, drought and predation over the period 1997-2001.

Samburu (Kenya):
The Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa followed up rumours of disease in the Samburu district where the pathologist at Kabete who examined carcasses reported rinderpest-like disease. Although unable to visit the area personally due to the lateness of the report, the Regional Epidemiologist collated and analysed the results.

Laikipia (Kenya):
Following a rinderpest rumour based on reports of stomatitis enteritis in cattle on a ranch in the Laikipia District of Central Kenya 4 missions were undertaken. The Regional Epidemiologist supported by Kenyan specialists conducted the first and second investigations. Subsequent investigations were conducted by the Main Epidemiologist, the Wildlife TA and Chief Field Veterinary Officer of the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services. The two initial missions reported clinical rinderpest but subsequent missions and results of sample analysis from cattle and buffalo, including disease transmission studies at Muguga, showed that rinderpest virus was not circulating on the ranch or in the district. Foot and mouth disease caused by type O virus was confirmed on the ranch but the extent to which this complicated the clinical picture, which was initially strongly suggestive of rinderpest, is not clear.

<u>Wildlife surveillance and training</u>

A document for justification of the extension of the contracts for the wildlife experts until the end of the PACE programme was prepared and is being processed through PEU and PCU.

During the period under review the results on wildlife sera collected in 2001 and 2002 from various locations in Western and Central Africa for routine rinderpest surveillance became available. The results raised the suspicion of infection in the Zakouma National Park in Chad.
Fifteen senior staff members from 9 countries (CAR, Chad, Gabon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea), where the wildlife density is high and sufficient for this kind of operation were trained in the game capture techniques in Zimbabwe and Cameroon in August 2002 and January 2003.

A training workshop on epidemio-surveillance in wildlife for Eastern African countries was organized and executed according to the work plan The Wildlife and Laboratory Experts represented PEU at this workshop with assistance from PACE coordinator. Participants from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania attended. The main focus was to increase awareness relating to key transboundary disease and veterinary issues affecting wildlife. A particular issue presented was the African Lineage II rinderpest virus currently circulating in the region and the differential relationship with PPR virus. The workshop fostered the establishment of the wildlife disease epidemiology network under PACE and established the Wildlife Disease Association Africa and Middle East Section in support of regional wildlife disease work and research.

For the Somali ecosystem a workshop was attended in August in Isiolo involving Kenya Wildlife Service, representatives of the Somali community from Garissa and Ijara Districts and interested NGOs to cover various concerns relating to conservation of wildlife and resources in their districts – in particular in relation to hirola antelope, a critically endangered species (IUCN 2002).

In Uganda a mission was completed to Kidepo and Murchison Falls National Park by the wildlife TA to confirm the status of rinderpest in the buffalo populations in Northern Uganda. Sampling was also undertaken for FMD supported by the Main Epidemiologist of PACE. The new Uganda Wildlife Authority veterinarian, supporting Ministry vets from Karamoja and Entebbe and technical staff underwent further training during the exercise. There was no indication of recent rinderpest-like disease in the populations examined and this has been confirmed serologically. The populations are positive for FMD with cross reactivity in the sera for SAT 1-3 serotypes.

The white-eared kob population was to be sampled for antibodies to rinderpest virus at Pibor (southern Sudan) in December 2002 by the West/Central African Wildlife Epidemiologist. This was not achieved as the animals had already passed through the sampling location at the time of the mission.

Laboratory activities
The Laboratory Expert was active and more integrated into the activities of the PEU, ensuring there was the necessary support from the regional reference and

national laboratories for rinderpest diagnosis in wildlife. Muguga (Regional Rinderpest Reference Laboratory) is improving its rate of processing and analyzing samples but there are still delays. The Laboratory Expert has set up protocols and drawn up the MOU recommended by both the Advisory Committee and the Mid-term Review (see above) as well as providing material support through IAEA. He will monitor the situation over the coming 6 months. A document constituting a database reflecting the capacities of the central veterinary laboratories benefiting 10 countries within PACE was developed.

Missions were undertaken by the Laboratory Expert to DRC and Egypt to assess the current status of veterinary laboratories capacity and a work plan was submitted for 2003 and 2004.

Assistance to countries in the control of other major epizootic diseases

African swine fever (ASF)
A draft policy document on ASF was produced and circulated for comment. The comments have bene evaluated and the document modified accordingly.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP)
A workshop on the disease was impiemented for the beginning of February 2003 during which the policy of AU-IBAR and PACE countries in general to the control/eradication of this disease were evaluated.

A consultancy based on modeling the behavior of CBPP was planned in conjunction with the CAPE Unit. The consultant developed a better understanding of some of the fundamental epidemiological parameters of the disease (e.g. R_0) and make projections on the effect of vaccine on levels of herd immunity.

Two documents on surveillance requirements for CBPP that are still under discussion were prepared by the Central African Epidemiologist and the Laboratory Expert. More work on these is required before a combined finalized document can be prepared.

Rift valley fever (RVF)
The main epidemiologist visited Dakar and Banjoul briefly to follow up on the outbreaks of RVF in Senegal and The Gambia. It was ascertained that the outbreaks were not widespread and that appropriate action was being undertaken. A follow-up visit to the field in the countries concerned is planned for early 2003.

Other activities

Export zones:
A concept note was developed on the idea of establishing export zones, particularly in Eastern Africa where increased international trade in livestock and livestock products is a particular imperative. Later a proposal for the appointment of a consultant to investigate the issue further was prepared. Although there is

some difference of opinion on this idea it was recommended by both the Advisory Committee and the Mid-term Review that the consultancy should go ahead.

Publications/information sources/international meetings:
A CD containing the proceedings and the presentations made at the workshop on mild rinderpest was produced and 150 copies distributed.

A training booklet was produced on wildlife capture based on the workshop held for Central and Western African countries in Zimbabwe by the Wildlife TA for Central and Western Africa.
A paper on "Suitability of presently available vaccines against major transboundary diseases that afflict sub-Saharan Africa" was drafted by members of the PEU with assistance of invited outsiders and read at an international symposium on vaccines for OIE list A diseases held in Ames, Iowa (USA).

The wildlife TA for Eastern Africa produced 5 papers (3 published 1 in prep). 2 were for the Tropical Animal health and Production Symposium at Utrecht the in October, Holland (including a keynote address), with a wildlife/livestock theme for. A paper on Pastoralism, wildlife and disease control was published in the New York Annals of Science, and a contribution made to a paper for the OIE Scientific Review on Infectious Diseases of Wildlife. A Draft of an historical overview of so-called "mild rinderpest" was prepared in conjunction with the Kenya Veterinary Department and this is circulating in PEU currently.

The Main Epidemiologist visited Italy to attend the FAO EMPRES expert consultation on transboundary disease and a meeting of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme.
A special edition of the OIE Scientific and Technical Review (FMD: Facing the new dilemmas) edited by the Main Epidemiologist was published.
A paper in the above publication was co-authored by the Main Epidemiologist (Review of status and control of foot and mouth disease in sub-Saharan Africa).

Vaccine bank for rinderpest

RP Vaccine (500,000 doses) at BVI is going out of date. With the current risk assessment for RP outbreaks a stock is necessary.

It is recommended that more effort needs to be put into development of technical capacity (perhaps involving the private sector), through focus on regional teams. The original strategy to develop competent National level technical capacity in every country is proving difficult in the time frame available, although progress has been made especially in terms of awareness and establishment of a basic network. One of the Key recommendations of the recent Arusha PACE Wildlife workshop was to shift towards a regional team approach.

The focus of the TA for Western Central Africa needs to move closer to the remaining foci of RP in Eastern Africa, to ensure the work in this critical area is covered.

To ensure completion of necessary work under this PACE component, it will be essential to prepare for the extension of the Wildlife TAs. A justification and workplan is under development.

The need for more experimental work on wildlife species other than buffalo has been recommended.

MOU with reference laboratories

The situation with Muguga is now much improved. MOU's with reference labs were developed.

Guidelines for the development of surveillance programmes for CBPP (FB)

There are new guidelines for surveillance programmes (disease prevalence studies) for FMD from the OIE, which are a step by step approach starting with the question as to why the surveillance is to be done. The different possible approaches should be identified. The document needs to be produced for the countries of a similar nature for CBPP.

RVF – Control strategies for the 3 regions of PACE

The main problem is the likelihood of an outbreak depends on the dynamics of the virus population within the exploding mosquito population that occurs during flooding/rain. The problem is how to predict with some assurance the dynamic that leads to the outbreak. Current remote sensing methods based on prediction of rain etc. are the basis of the Early Warning system.

In Africa it is a trade issue so OIE has been persuaded to redraft the RVF chapter, which will be favorable for trade in Africa. Sheep to be exported will be able to be vaccinated (Smyth Burn vaccine) as long as it is done 3 weeks before export.

IBAR is involved with development of the trade commission.

Training
A programme of training in epidemiology, for PACE, was worked out between Bamako and CIRAD/EMVT earlier this year.

Status of OIE dossier and emergency preparedness plan in PACE countries

Countries	Type of documents	Draft document Finalized	Received and read by PEU staff	Final versions received by PEU	Sent to OIE	EPP approved by AU/ IBAR
Benin	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	End of September 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes		30th November	
Ghana	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	End of September 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes		10th December	
Togo	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	End of September 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes		End November	
Guinea	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	End of October 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes		End November	
Senegal	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes		End November	
Mali	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002	End November	
Mauritania	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002	End November	
Burkina Faso	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
	Dossier OIE	Yes	Yes	15th November 2002	End	

					November	
Niger	Emergency preparedness plan Dossier OIE	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	15th November 2002 15th November 2002	 End November	Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
CAR	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Received at Bamako level but not Nairobi	Not received at Nairobi		Process ongoing
Djibouti	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Final version is pending		Process ongoing
Ethiopia	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Final version is pending		Process ongoing
Eritrea	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Received February 2003		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
Southern Sudan	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Received November 2002		Recommended for approval to Director AU IBAR
Kenya	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Final version is pending		Process ongoing
Uganda	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Final version is pending		Process ongoing
Tanzania	Emergency preparedness plan	Yes	Yes	Received August 2002		Approved

EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT JULY TO DECEMBER 2002
PLAN OUTPUTS, PROBLEMS, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa

vities	Achievements/Outputs	Problems and constraints	Recommendations
ess existing epidemiological capacities	A general assessment document is available « Analyse de la performance des systèmes d'épidemiosurveillance dans les pays membres du PACE » This output defines countries as having functional or non-functional " epidemio-surveillance networks"	Loss of the regional epidemiologist for East, West and Central Africa .	Economics Unit to provide a measure of cost effectiveness (functionality in relation to investment). Using models of cost effective countries, focus on countries with unsatisfactory performance to improve weaknesses identified
elopment of verifiable performance indicators for demiological capacities in PACE countries uding wildlife)	Draft document on performance indicators for evaluation of epidemiosurveillance systems in PACE countries has been developed.	Lack of consensus on the way forward for PIs delayed adoption	
enforcement of epidemio-surveillance networks, uding wildlife	Missions to Ghana, Togo, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Conakry, Niger, Mauretania, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan, Cameroon, DRC and PACE Somalia support ESNs, planning and implementation of workplans and development of milestones.	Considerable bureaucratic delays in execution and financing of planned activities in some countries.	Support countries with a focus on high-risk areas for epizootic diseases.
	On the wildlife aspects DRC, Chad, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda visited. Strategies for continued input into wildlife surveillance developed and documented.	Lack of MOU between veterinary and wildlife departments	Ensure continued common services and regional support to countries for specialized wildlife activities.
ntorization of national laboratory networks with ect to sustainable diagnostic services and port for training and purchase of equipment and gents establishment of a database	A database for laboratories reflecting the capacities of each central veterinary laboratory of 13 countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivire, Senegal, Cameroon, Sudan, Mali, Berkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Ghana, Benin) within PACE was produced and is available.	Some countries did not react in time or at all to the questionnaire circulated to all countries	Outstanding countries will be encouraged to react to the questionnaire
lementation of actions designed to improve ormance of identified laboratories so as to	Three regional laboratories recommended (Kenya, Cote	Political situation in Cote d'Ivoire	

facilitate effective surveillance for RP, CBPP, ASF, and RVF	d'Ivoire, Senegal). Progress was made in assisting the Muguga Laboratory (Kenya) in resolving delays in processing specimens. Laboratory training on CBPP was held for 10 PACE countries in Bamako in February 2003. ELISA test kits for African swine fever were provided to 9 countries. A mission was undertaken by the Laboratory Expert to DRC to assess the current status of veterinary laboratory capacity in Kinshasha (NVL) and the needs in terms of an IAEA national project submitted for 2003 and 2004. The Laboratory Expert visited Egypt to discuss the country participation in PACE (using national indicative funds) All the terms of the MOU between AU/IBAR/PACE and Regional reference laboratories accepted. The draft document is available All the terms of the MOU between AU/IBAR/PACE and regional reference laboratories accepted by Directors of the institutions. Draft document submitted to the Director of IBAR for approval.		
ssist countries to institute appropriate pidemiological practices	Data management system (PID) developed by DMU with inputs from PEU. Wildlife surveillance for East Africa reviewed (methods, capacity and performance) in the Arusha Workshop and recommendations made.		To be incorporated into all PACE country programmes.

ining for improvement of ESNs	Wildlife Disease training workshop held for East Africa. The Wildlife Disease Association (Africa Section) established in support of ESN. Technical training in game capture undertaken in Zimbabwe and Cameroon for West and Central Africa.		
olications/information sources/international etings	CD ROMs: Workshop on mild rinderpest 150 copies distributed. Proceedings of Arusha Wildlife training workshop prepared. A training booklet produced: wildlife capture based on the workshop held for Central and Western African countries in Zimbabwe. PEU scientific papers: 8 prepared (2 in prep, 6 published)		Distribute items to PACE countries and archive.

ivities	Achievements	Problems and constraints	Recommendations
ordinate the lementation of ategies against lerpest in demic and high-areas[1]	Harmonisation of the OIE and GREP pathways not achieved The report of the workshop on mild rinderpest held in June 2002 was finalized with specific recommendations. The strategies developed were supported by the subsequent GREP expert consultation held in Rome in September 2002. Work plans for Kenya and Tanzania wildlife surveillance prepared.	Other priorities within GREP and OIE Some differences of opinion between experts of rinderpest complicate reaching a consensus Delays in financing the Kenya wildlife surveillance programme a considerable	Further attempt should be made to resolve the issue More concrete guidelines on the use of vaccine when lineage II virus is detected in pastoral systems required. Follow-up investigation in Zakouma N P to be conducted as soon

i cluster of experts from the environment, livestock and wildlife fields established in Nairobi. This group met in August and November 2002 and will focus partly on se interface and will assist in ensuring the activities undertaken by PACE are environmentally legitimate. A case study in relation to rinderpest eradication is under ion

	Results on wildlife sera collected in 2001 and 2002 from various locations in Western and Central Africa for routine rinderpest surveillance became available. The results raised the suspicion of infection in the Zakouma National Park in Chad. However, the consensus within the PEU was that these results, while indicating the necessity for urgent follow-up action, were insufficient to confirm that infection with rinderpest virus had occurred. A document for justification of the extension of the contracts for the wildlife experts until the end of the PACE programme was prepared and is being processed through PEU and PCU.	constraint on planned activities. The current security situation in Chad presents a problem.	as possible.
stablish a network r ongoing urveillance for nderpest in outhern Sudan², udan and Somalia	Passive surveillance activities continued under VSF Belgium in Southern Sudan. Wildlife surveillance was attempted in Southern Sudan without success. CAPE conducted workshops on rinderpest searching and the use of participatory epidemiology.	In southern Sudan despite the high level of activity and technical excellence of the work, there are gaps in the ground coverage, which renders rinderpest surveillance problematic (including in wildlife). Somalia: Gaps in information particularly relating to disease and the wildlife status are evident. Seasonal constraints. Very low densities of wildlife. Lack of access for surveillance and lack of trained staff (wildlife) Security and logistic issues remain the main concern.	Emphasise the need for serosurveillance in wildlife over the next 6-month period. Initiate training of Somali personnel in wildlife. Continue to explore possibilities of sampling buffalo and other species in Eastern Equatoria.

ıblish a network rinderpest veillance in atened areas of opia, Kenya, zania and nda	Planned serosurveillance (wildlife) was completed in Uganda. There was no evidence of rinderpest but an indication of FMD in the buffalo population of Northern Uganda. Effective surveillance was conducted in Northern Tanzania in both livestock and wildlife (PACE and FAO TCP). Activities were undertaken in Kenya under regional PACE funds used to maintain up-to-date epidemiological information on virus activity in Somali ecosystem. This included: A workshop on wildlife of the region in Isiolo where disease issues were accorded a high priority. Disease investigations in livestock and wildlife were completed: In *Meru National Park:*, *Samburu* and *Laikipia (Kenya)* The Epidemiologist for East Africa undertook a field mission with the leader of MTR team to Garissa to examine progress in this critical District for rinderpest surveillance and control.	Competence and surveillance experience of available field personnel in the East African region remains weak and is especially limited for wildlife surveillance work. Delays in financing of PACE Kenya activities a significant constraint. There is a lack of coordination on veterinary health matters in the Somali ecosystem of Kenya and few relevant activities were underway in the region.	Continue training input for surveillance teams and for wildlife teams. The new Kenya work plan requires disbursement of agreed operational funds from PACE Kenya directly to KWS. This should result in more activity and efficiency within the work plan. Follow up on the Departmental sero-surveillance undertaken in 2002 across various areas of Kenya. Submit a full dossier on the Laikipia rumour to OIE
ere appropriate, assistance to ntries with gress on the OIE iway	Assistance was given to 9 countries in the preparation of OIE dossiers.	Some countries did not submit their dossiers in time to PEU for comments and eventual suggestions	

ıssist PACE ıuntries with ɔvelopment of ıntingency plans ɟainst re-incursion rinderpest[3]	The emergency preparedness plans of 17 countries have been evaluated according to the criteria developed by the PEU. 11 of them have acceptable plans and were recommended to the Director of AU/IBAR for approval. Tanzania was previously approved. The PEU has made comments on a further 4 (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti), and the final versions are pending.	Delays in receiving the draft documents at PEU level	Finalization of all emergency preparedness plans in year 4

ɔtivities	Achievements	Problems and constraints	Recommendations
BPP	A consultancy based on modeling the behavior of CBPP was commissioned in conjunction with the CAPE Unit. Two draft documents on guidelines for surveillance of CBPP were developed and are now under consideration within the PEU. A single document will be formulated. A first annual report on the CBPP PACE research program was received and reported significant progress in some areas. A workshop on CBPP for all PACE countries was held in Accra in November 2002.	Lack of consensus within PACE common services on the technically feasible control options.	Following the planned technical workshop on CBPP in May 2003 a document on a proposed future policy for AU-IBAR to be drafted by the PEU

	The main epidemiologist visited Dakar and Banjul to follow up on the outbreaks of RVF in Senegal and the Gambia. It was ascertained that the outbreaks were not widespread and that appropriate action was being undertaken.		A follow-up visit to the field in the countries concerned is planned for early 2003. Undertake a mission to Chad to explore and clarify the situation of RVF. Test all wildlife sera collected in 2003 in Chad for RVF.
;an swine fever =)	A PEU draft policy document on ASF was produced and circulated for comment. An ASF serological study is ongoing from samples collected from wild suids in Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Guinea. This is extended through a partnership with the ECOPAS program (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger) based in Ouagadougou.		
t and Mouth ıase (FMD)	FMD virus sampling and serology was undertaken from buffalo in Uganda. No virus was isolated. Serology performed at Ondersterpoort Veterinary Institute indicated that in the Queen Elizabeth N P multiple virus types including SAT, O and A types are circulating. In the Northern Parks the SAT types were reported.		Initiate analysis of retrospective sera for FMD from other countries the region in Pirbright, Ondersterpoort and Cirad-Emvt and attempt isolation of virus during operations on buffalo.
iew impact of : in PACE ons	The wildlife meeting in Arusha reviewed the role of PPR in wildlife and the implications of its circulation for rinderpest serosurveillance – a CIRAD EMVT short term consultant was engaged for this purpose	Effect of PPR endemism on RP infection in wildlife not well understood	All sera collected to be tested for rinderpest

ort zones elop ibilities for olishing export s in PACE n to facilitate continental .	A concept note on export zones was developed. A proposal for the appointment of a consultant to investigate the issue further was prepared.	Although the zoning concept is widely agreed in principle there is uncertainty within the PCU as to its viability	Consultancy should go ahead on export zones.
E onmental ct: Examine cts of disease ol on the onment.	Environment consultation workshop and establishment of Nairobi Cluster - first meeting held in Nakuru in November 2002.		Continue to support the development within AU IBAR of policie Livestock and the

Country	Requested tentative date to hold a national/regional workshop on economic impact assessment of animal diseases	Remarks
Rwanda	March 2003	Workshop postponed several times before citing pressing urgent issues like outbreak of ECF and other commitments of the Co-ordinator
Chad	February 2004	Had not included this training in their initial work plan ands cost estimate. Recently been budgeted for.
Benin	Second week of April 2004	Had not included this training in their initial work plan ands cost estimate. Recently been budgeted for.
Mali	February 2004	Dates to be confirmed. Changes of National coordination for PACE-Mali and suspension of the project affected this training
Guinea-Conakry	Planned for first/second week of April 2004	Had not budgeted for this training in year 2.
Burkina Faso	Planned for January 2004	Dates to be confirmed Had not budgeted for this training before.
Regional conference for Eastern Africa	Second week of December 2003	Arrangements on-going
Refresher course in economic of animal health	Planned for March/April 2004	As planned in the 4th year AWPCE for PCU and Common Services
Regional conference for West/Central Africa	May 2004	Planned after national workshops are held for most countries in West and Central Africa are held.

PACE Data Management Unit – First half-year Report June – Sept. 2002

SUMMARY – Major activities of the Data Management Unit (DMU) during the 12 months between June 2002 and May 2003 included the design, development and launching of the long awaited PACE Database, the PACE Integrated Database (PID). The database, which is a multi-user, multi-lingual and multi-layer, has facilities for storing, transferring and analysing animal disease data but also caters for data on veterinary service delivery and livestock economics. During the reporting period, PID was implemented at PACE headquarters in Nairobi and Bamako and in nine PACE national programmes. A total of four staff members from PACE headquarters Nairobi and 38 from national programmes were trained on the operation of PID. Two regional training, one in Banjul for West and Central African countries and another in Nairobi for Eastern African countries, on data management, GIS and PID were organised and 28 staff members from 21 countries trained for 10 days. Continues awareness creation and feedback on international disease reporting assisted to improve the return rates of monthly reports from African countries to IBAR from 12.4% in 2001 to 54.3% in 2002. During the reporting period two information resources, an Animal Health Yearbook and PARC-PACE Information Resource CD-ROM Volume II were produced and distributed. The Data Management Unit has started working on improving Internet Connectivity using a two-way satellite connection (VSAT) for both the Nairobi and Bamako offices of PACE. The Data Management Officer has received a GIS refresher course on advanced use of ArcView for 15 days.

DETAILED TECHNICAL REPORT

The following is the detailed report of activities carried out by the DMU between June 2002 and May 2003. The activities are described under each thrust and in comparison with plans and indicators.

Thrust I - Reinforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major animal diseases in the participatory countries.

RESULT 1 – Designing and development of PACE Integrated Database Completed

Following the recommendation of the 5th ACM, PACE DMU has finalised the needs assessment and embarked on the design, development and debugging of the database. PACE Integrated Database (PID) was launched at an official ceremony held at Serena Hotel in Nairobi on 29 October 2002.

RESULT 2 - Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional offices

Activities under this result include the training of four staff members from PACE HQ and the installation of PID and introduction of its functionality to headquarter and regional office staff members. Four staff members, the counterpart Epidemiologist, the data management officer, the LAN administrator and the part-time data entry clerk, received a one-week long training at Software Technologies Ltd. The installation of the final version of PID has been done at PACE HQ and senior staff members of PACE and the half-time data entry clerk are connected to PID. There is a provision for 10 concurrent connections

to the PID at PACE HQ. It was difficult to get all staff members at the same time at office for introducing PID's functionalities and facilities. Hence, individual sessions per group or staff member were organised and executed. Similarly, PID was installed at Bamako office but introduction to staff members there couldn't take place because the majority of staff members were away on field mission.

Regarding the improvement of Internet Connectivity and establishment of Virtual Private Network for remote access of the Server in Nairobi and Bamako, contacts with different service providers has started. Preferred solution seems to be a two-way satellite connection using VSAT technology.

The Data Management Officers took refresher course on GIS at Oakar Services Ltd. on advanced use of ArcView for 15 days.

Result 3 – Information resources material produced

The main planned activity under this heading is the production and distribution of PARC and PACE Information resources CD-ROM Volume II. Several paper documents mainly from PARC implementation were scanned and converted to digital using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software and a master CD-ROM with index and search facilities created. Documents produced in PACE since the production of the first Volume of CD-ROM were also included to the current volume. Three hundred copies of the CD-ROM volume II were produced and distributed.

RESULT 4 – PACE Integrated Database introduced to 13 member countries.

PID was implemented in nine of the 13 national programmes planned for the third year, making about 70% of achievement. Countries where PID is implemented during the reporting period include, Gambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, Mauritania, Guinea and Rwanda. PID was also introduced at an NGO implementing PACE in South Sudan. (Table 1 and Map 1 show the details)

Table 1, List of countries where PID has implemented and number of staff trained.

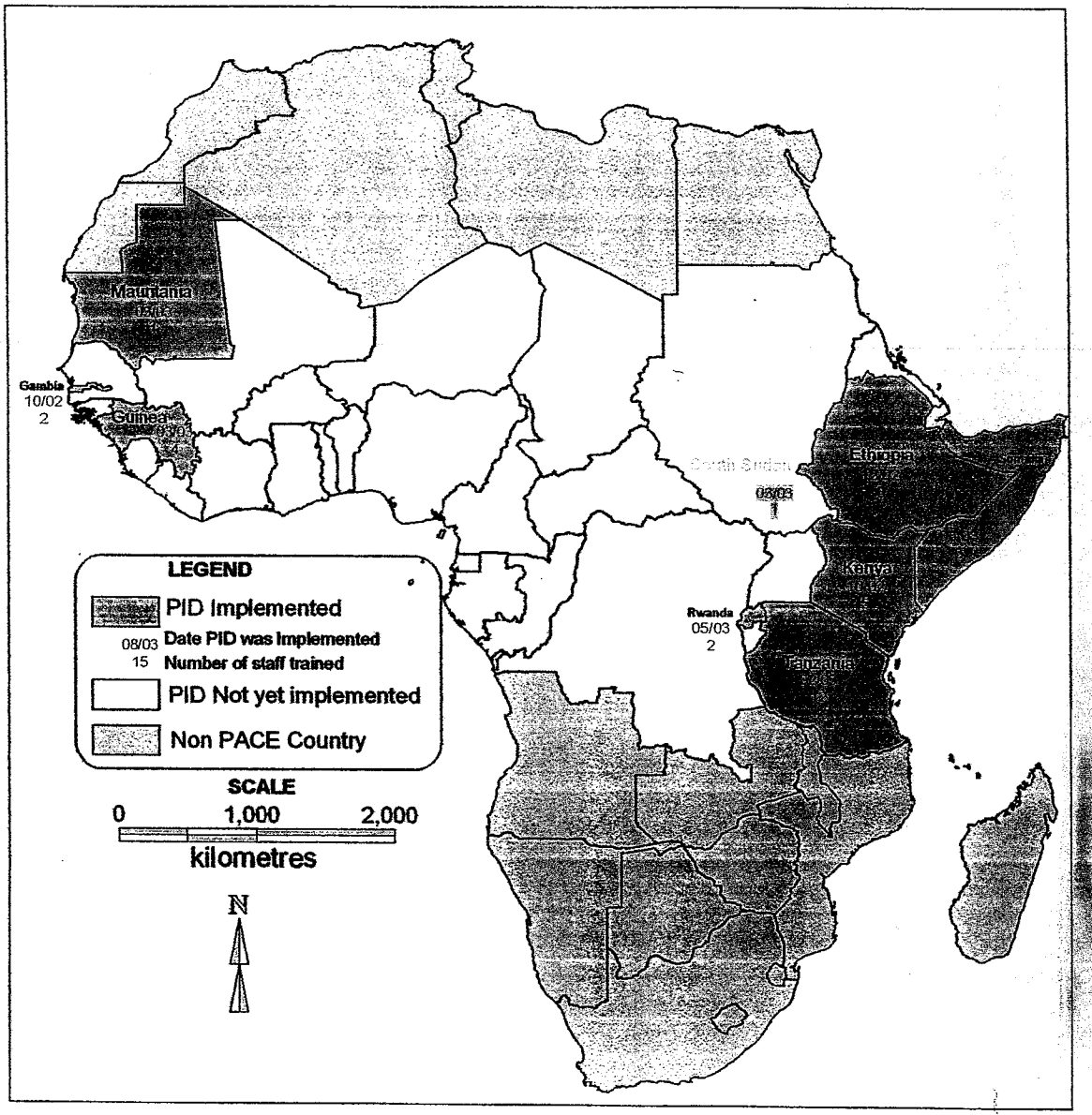
No.	Country/PACE Programme	Period of implementation	Number of Senior Staff Exposed	Number of Staff trained
1	Gambia	28/09 – 06/10/2002	1	2
2	Kenya	07 – 08/10/2002	3	4
3	Ethiopia	10 – 18/12/2002	11	8
4	Tanzania	23 – 28/02/2003	8	12
5	Somalia	06/03/2003	0	3
6	VSF Belgium/S. South	11/03/2003	1	1
7	Mauritania	21 – 24/03/2003	4	1
8	Guinea	24 – 28/03/2003	9	4
9	Rwanda	13 – 17/05/2003	3	2
		Total	40	37

As can be seen from the table above, a total of 37 staff members involved in information management were trained during PID implementation missions in these countries. It is believed that sensitising senior staff members of the Veterinary Services and the

Ministry of Livestock or Agriculture influence decision-making on PID and short Power Point presentations were organised and delivered.

Three national experts were identified from three countries and trained intensively on PID installation and configuration, in addition of PID operation, with the intention of deploying them in neighbouring countries to assist in PID implementation. As has been seen, covering the entire PACE member countries with the Data Management Officer's sole effort would be difficult. One of the three national experts, Dr. Francis Sudi from Tanzania, has completed his mission in Rwanda. This, in addition to speeding up PID implementation in countries, contributes to strengthening African experts and facilitates experience exchange between neighbouring countries.

Map1, Countries where PID was implemented during year 3 of PACE implementation.



RESULT 5 - PACE national programme staff in charge of information management trained on information management and GIS.

Two regional training sessions were organised on Data Management, GIS and PID and 28 staff members involved in information management from 28 PACE member countries were trained. The first regional training was organised in Banjul, the Gambia, between September 22 and October 4, 2003 with the assistance of PACE Regional Coordination Office in Bamako and the International Trypanotolerant Centre (ITC). The training attracted 16 trainees from 15 West and Central African countries. During the training concept of database and how to design and configure them were explained using Microsoft Access as an example. The GIS part was covered extensively using ArcView as an example.

The second regional training was organised in Nairobi for Eastern African countries in May 2003. A total of 12 trainees from six countries attended the training. Here the database training used Oracle 9i as a platform for training. It is to be noted here that about nine countries were not able to send their trainees and this need to be addressed in the near future.

Thrust III - Rinderpest eradicated from Africa; greater control of other epizootic diseases, especially CBPP.

RESULT 6 – Disease reporting from remote areas improved

The main activity here is to produce a simple but informative format, which CAHW can use to report disease occurrence. Formats used by different NGOs in Ethiopia have been collected and experiences of using CAHW in disease reporting seen in Northern districts of Tanzania. This activity to be conducted together with CAPE needs to take into account the enhancement plan for different formats of data collection from field to be entered to PID. It is now agreed to produce one single format compatible with PID and distribute to countries. The countries can modify and adjust the formats to the literacy level and capacities of their CAHW.

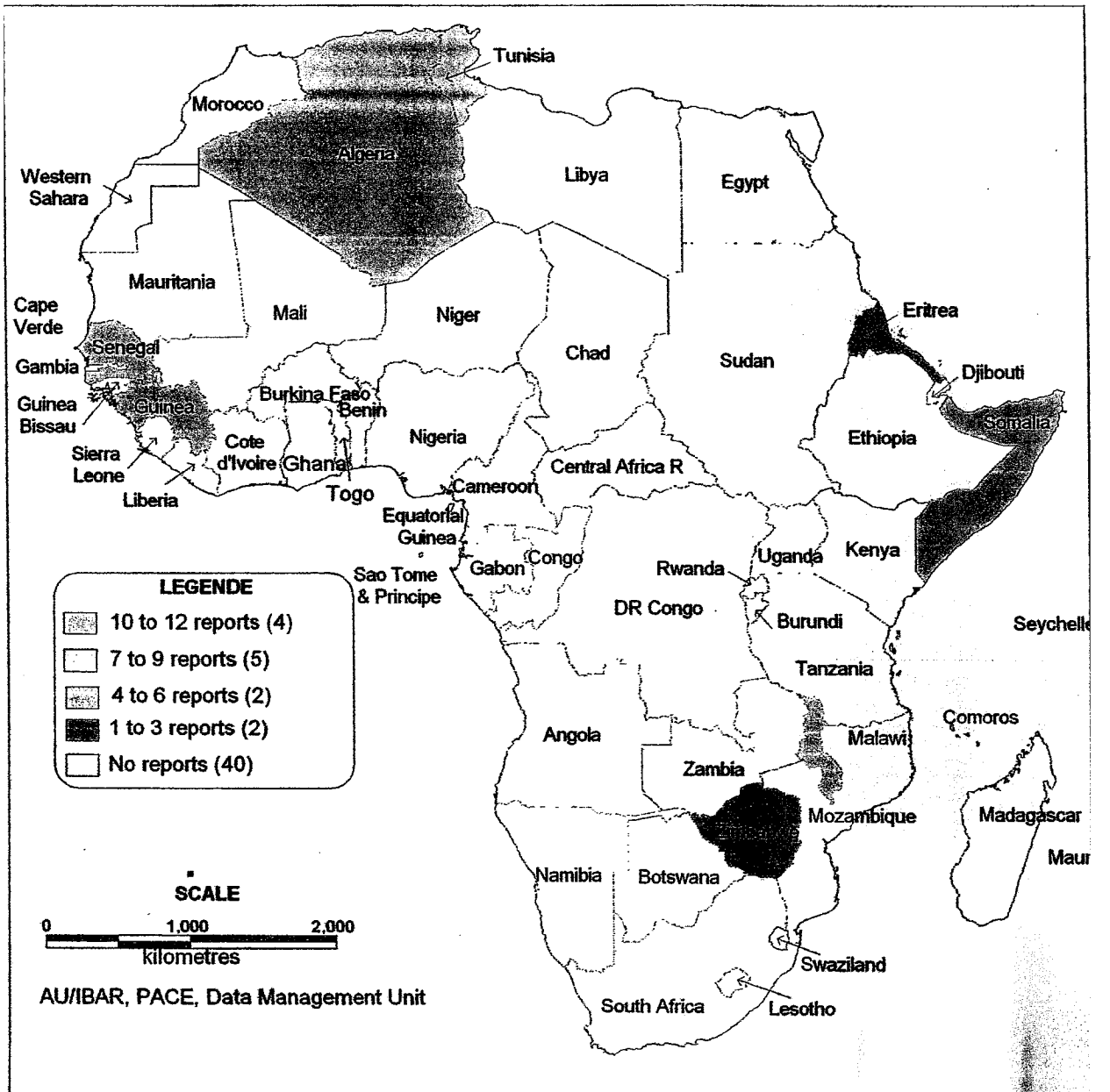
RESULT 7 and 8 – Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Continental Database

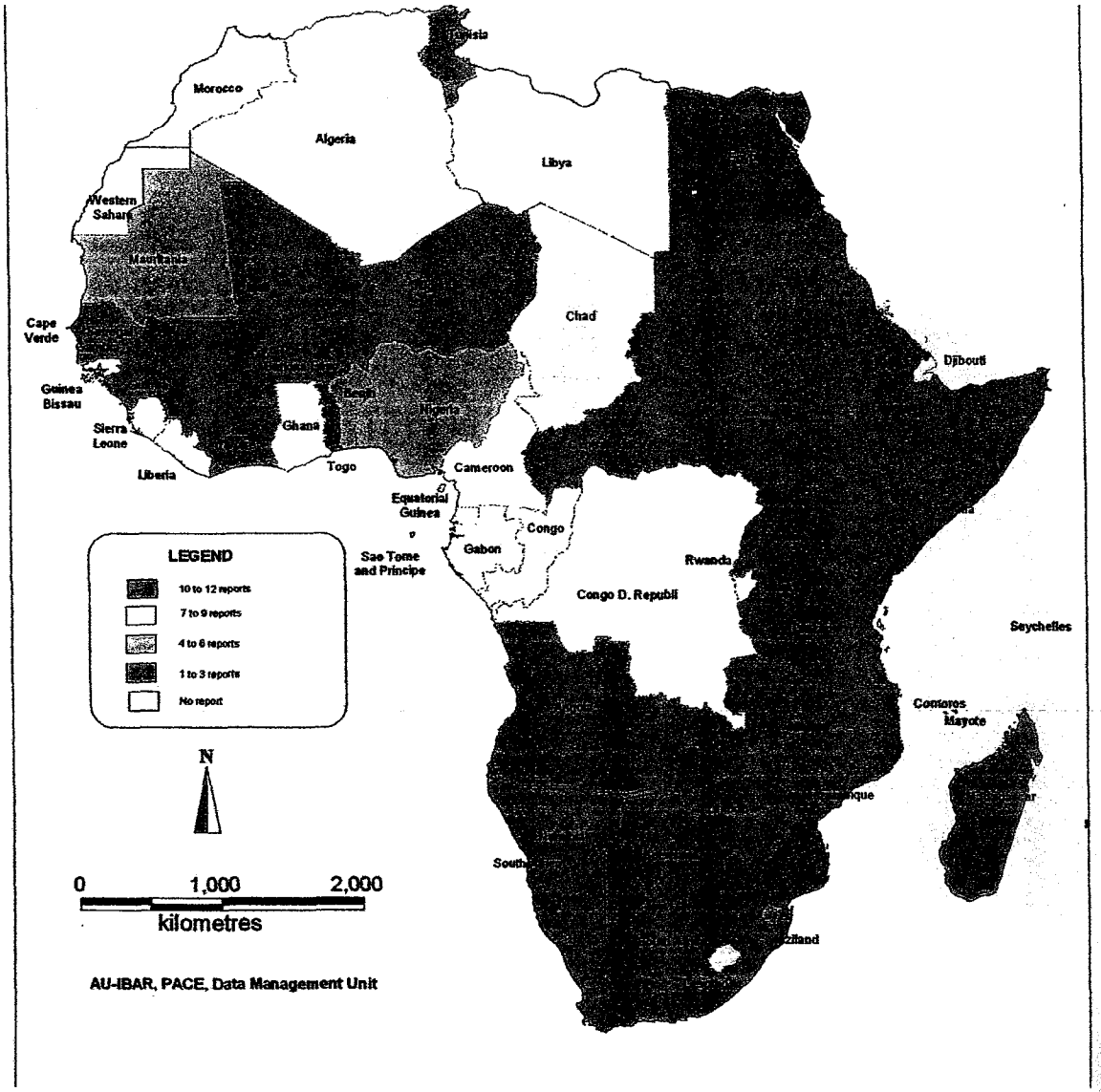
The required facilities for analysing performance indicators for passive and active disease surveillance are built into PID. Moreover, there is flexibility in entering different targets (standards) for different years. Planned figures for different indicators should be entered to the application in consultation with PACE Epidemiology Unit. The facilities for analysing Performance Indicator are now available both in the continental and country PID.

RESULT 9 - Disease reporting improved

Awareness on the importance of in country and international disease reporting and its role in Rinderpest eradication and control of major epizootics has been created during several international meetings. This has improved reporting rate during the past two years, from 8.01% in 2000 and 12.40% in 2001 to 54.3% at the end of 2002. The number of countries reporting to IBAR has also increased from 11 in 2001 to 35 in 2002.

Map 2, Comparison between distribution of countries reporting to IBAR in 2001 (above) and 2002 (below)

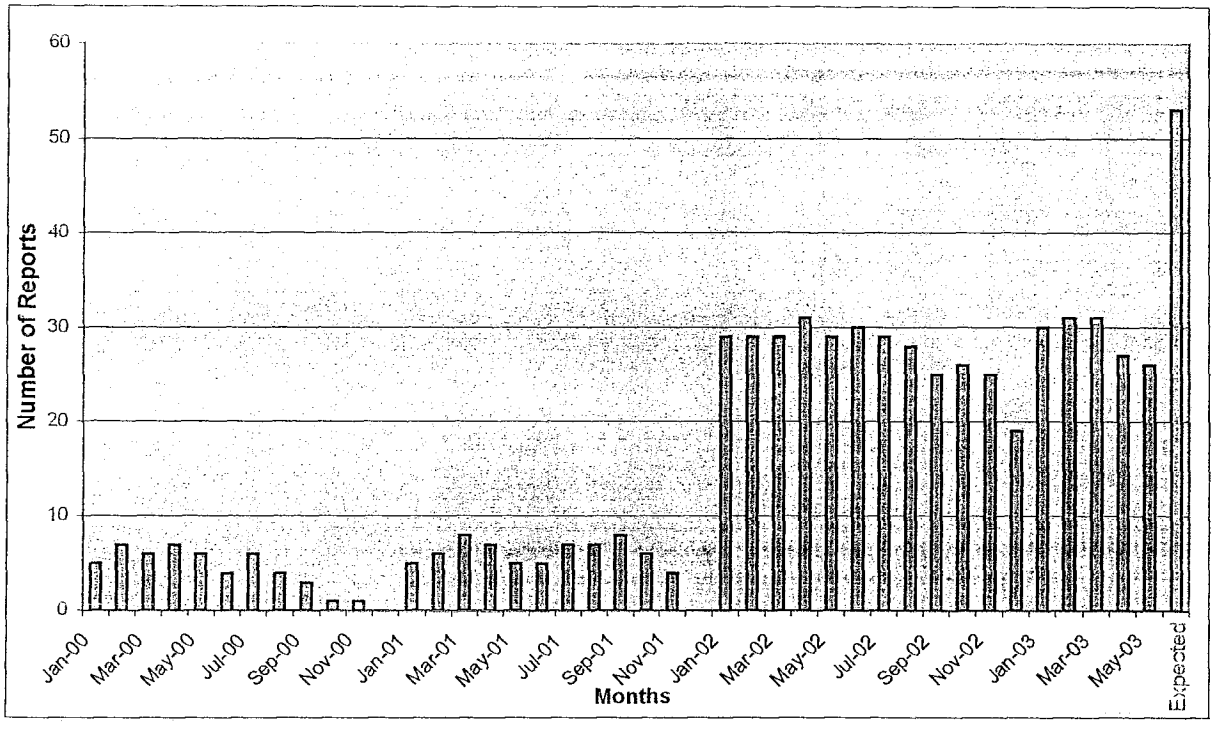




RESULT 10 - Regular feed-back on disease reporting produced and disseminated

The above-mentioned results have been achieved thanks to the awareness created and above all a regular disease reporting monitoring letters issued by IBAR. Disease report monitoring letters are produced on quarterly basis to provide countries with feedback on reports for which month(s) were received or otherwise. During the reporting period disease-reporting monitoring letter for all the four quarters were produced and distributed to all member states of AU/IBAR.

Chart 1, Progress of disease reporting per month from African countries to IBAR (January 2000 to May 2003)



Summary report (feedback) for disease reports received during the 2002 is compiled and a Pan African Animal Health Yearbook produced both in English and French and distributed. The production of the Yearbook revitalised similar activity done by the Animal Health Session of IBAR in the recent past. Due to the popularity and great demand, the 400 copies of the Yearbook printed first exhausted quickly and 500 more copies had to be re-printed.

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The Animal Health Yearbook, compiled form monthly disease reports sent by AU-IBAR member states, has focused on the spatial and temporal distribution of major epizootics during the year 2002. The Yearbook contains information on the number of outbreaks, cases and deaths as a result of these diseases. Information in the Yearbook is presented per disease and country, supported by maps and charts.

SUMMARY TABLE

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional offices	• PACE Integrated Database designed, developed and launched • PID installed at PACE HQ and Bamako office • Four staff members from PACE HQ trained on PID • Staff members connected to PID & some introduced to it • Discussion on improved connectivity using digital lease line and /or VSAT with IPS started • Data Management Officer received refresher course on GIS for 15 days	• Difficulty to secure easily upload connectivity	
Information resources material produced	• 300 copies of Information Resources CD-ROM Vol.2 produced and distributed	• Difficulty in getting enough information from different sources in time • Shortage of staff to follow up while the DMO is on leave	
PID introduced to nine PACE National Programmes	• PID introduced to Gambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, South Sudan, Mauritania, Guinea and Rwanda. • 37 staff members trained on PID • 40 Senior staff members sensitised on PID	• Sub-standard or obsolete computing facilities in countries • Short mission days to achieve adequate results • Lack of assistant to the Data management officer for speedy implementation of PID	Buy computers centrally and distributed with installed database
PACE national programme staff in charge of information management trained on information management and GIS.	• Two rounds of regional training on data management, GIS and PID organised and 28 staff members from 21 countries trained for 10 days	• Nine countries couldn't benefit from the training • Since the budget for training is with the national programmes, organising it centrally is difficult	
Disease reporting from remote areas improved	• Samples of disease reporting formats used by different NGOs from remote areas gathered • Producing standardised form compatible with PID recommended		It is important to take into account formats feeding PID while designing the formats
Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Continental	• Facility for analysing Performance Indicator built in PID		Targets for different indicators to be agreed upon and entered to PID

Database			
Disease reporting improved	• Disease reporting rate increased from 12.40% in 2001 to 54.30% in 2002 • The number of African countries reporting to IBAR increased from 11 in 2001 to 35 in 2002	▪ The required reporting rate is not yet achieved ▪ Not all member states of the AU are reporting to IBAR	
Regular feed-back on disease reporting produced and disseminated	• Disease report monitoring letters are prepared and sent to all AU member states on quarterly basis • 900 copies of Pan African Animal Health Yearbook produced and distributed with Summary of disease reports for 2002 in English and French		
Information on epidemiological rates and spatial distribution of major diseases, especially CBPP made available	• The Animal Health yearbook contains the spatial and temporal distribution of major epizootics	Difficulty to get enough data from all countries to generate the required information and distribution map	Efforts should continue

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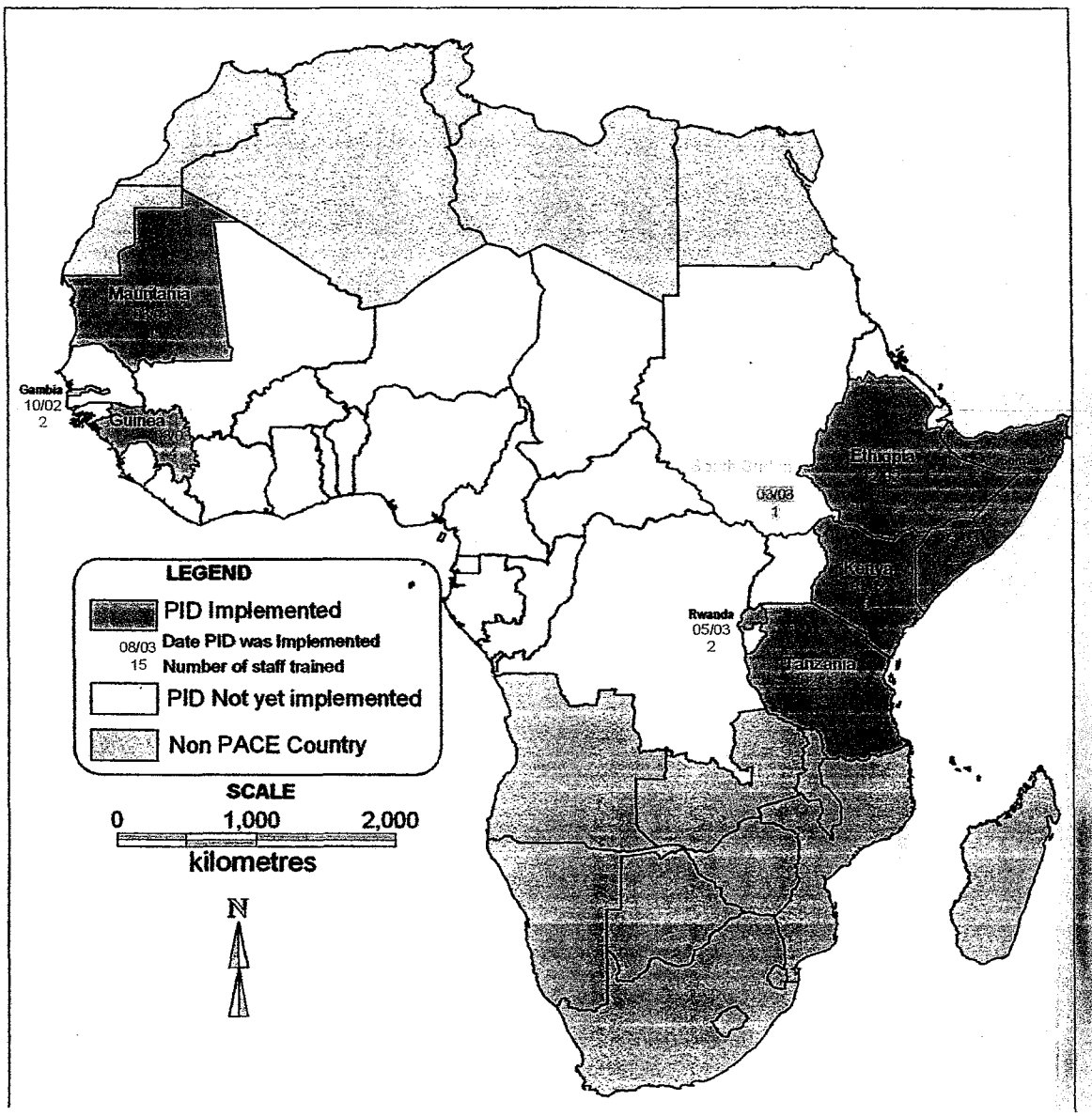
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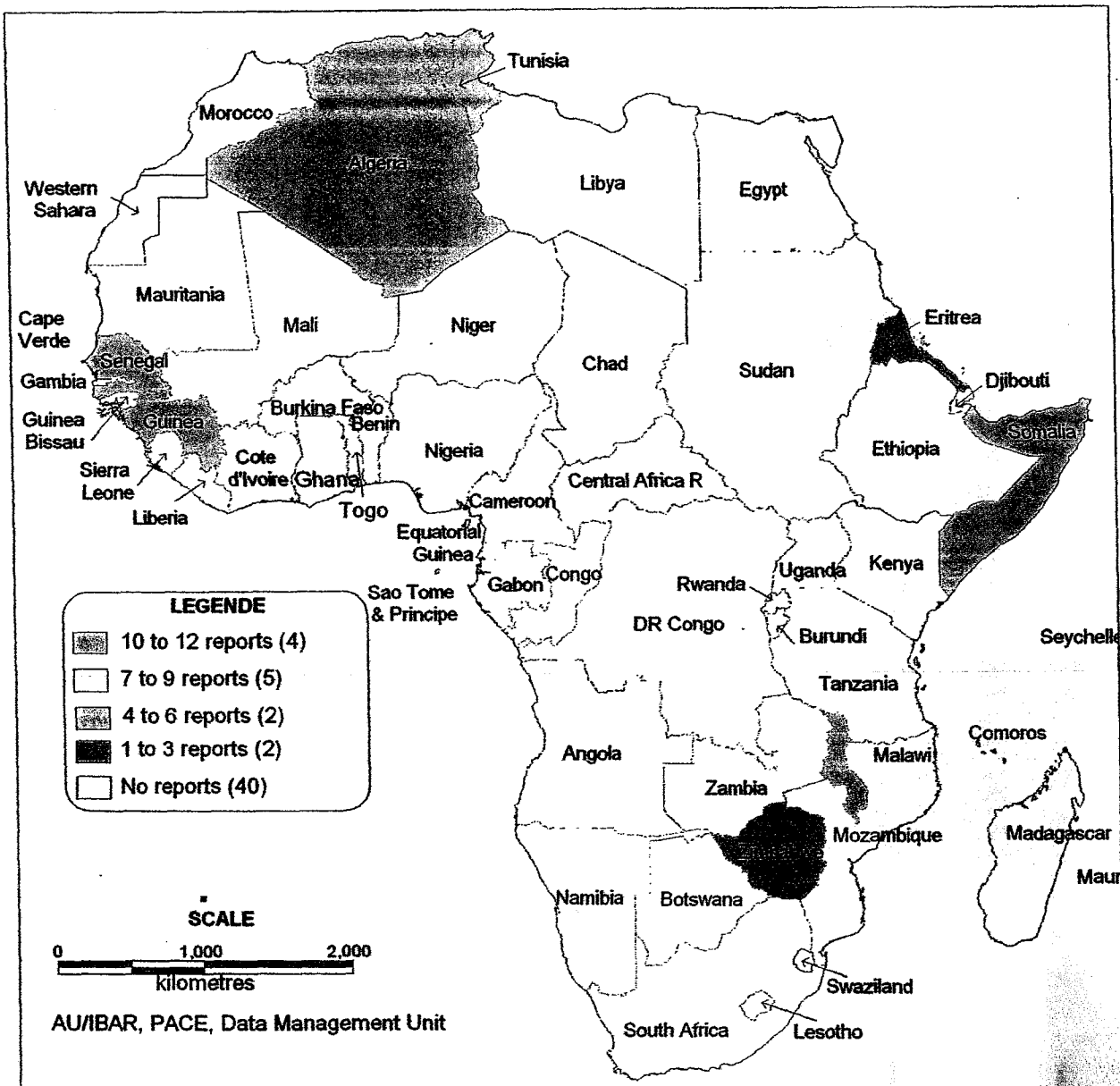
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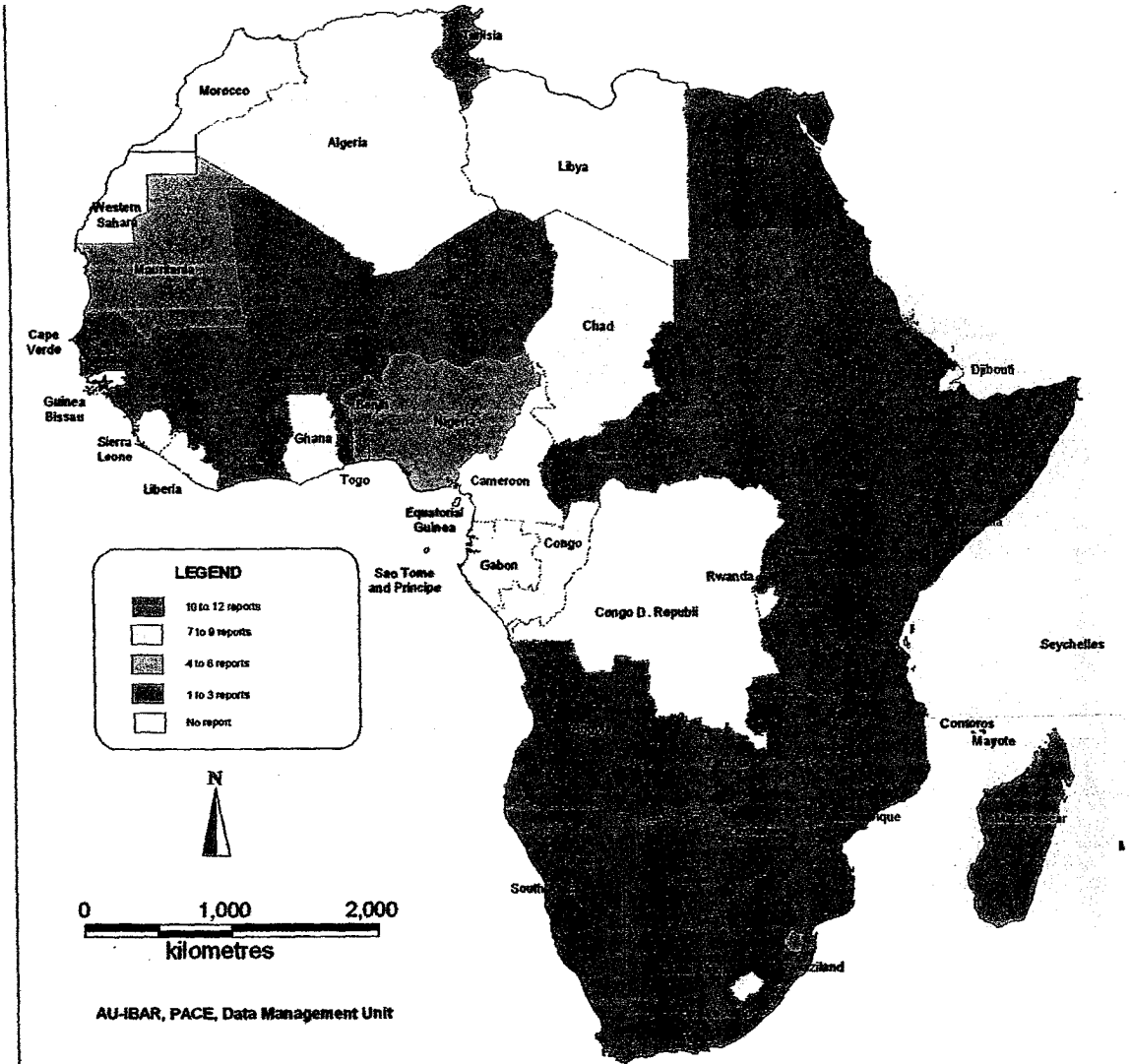
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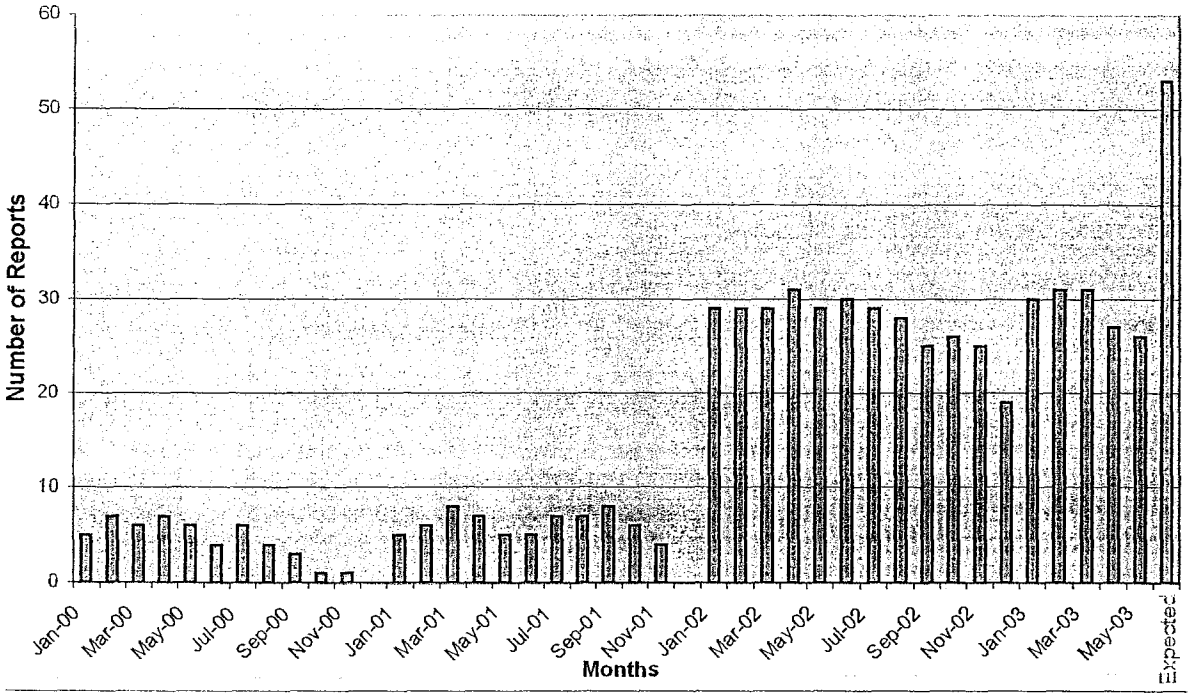




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Economics

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER ON ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES FOR PRIORITY ANIMAL DISEASES

Status as of May 2003

- Nine countries have received their national training workshops on economic impact assessment using the rinderpest economic model as an example. These are Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
- A total of 142 national staff were trained on economic impact assessment methodologies and the rinderpest economic model formally transferred and installed in the respective country's livestock/veterinary departments (see table below)

Country	Number of national staff trained	Rinderpest economic model installed
Senegal	14	Yes
Ghana	15	Yes
Ethiopia	22	Yes
Uganda	12	Yes
Kenya	15	Yes
Eritrea	27	Yes
Tanzania	22	Yes
Sudan	15	Yes
Total	**142**	**Yes**

- Requests have been received from various countries to have at least a national workshop on economic impact assessment of animal diseases. This came about especially after the joint regional coordination meeting for East and West Africa held in Cotonou, Benin in June 2002. At this meeting the importance of training in economics of animal health was recognized and emphasized. Further, countries saw the need for budgeting for that type of training in their subsequent work plans and cost estimates. Planned activities between December 2003 and May 2004 including country requests on this so far received are as follows;

Planned follow-up on in-country workshops in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Gambia , Ghana, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Majority of countries (at least 67%) are expected at least to receive an initial national training workshops for sensitisation. In-country workshops could then follow which should be done by respective project economists with backstopping and occasional guidance from the PACE Economics unit of the Common Services.

Regional workshops for Eastern Africa (planned for Dec 2003) and for Central and West Africa (planned for May 2004) respectively are planned after most countries (67%) have received their national workshops.

Planned that all countries should establish and strengthen economics units which should be manned by the national PACE economists with backstopping from the Common Service PACE Economics Unit in Nairobi. These would form reference points for country visits and also should create a country database to allow for national impact assessment work in animal disease control programs. Similar in-country trainings to cover majority of the national staff also planned. These will need technical back-up support. Some countries have already have requested for this.

Methodologies of other disease epizootics like CBPP are being developed currently. There is also a great need to transfer these methods to national projects to increase capacity development in economic impact assessment of various animal diseases.

Analysis

National training workshops have been well received as evidenced from mission reports, evaluations carried out and from reviews coming from the course participants. There is a need to continue along these lines for national capacity building in this area.

It is generally recognized that training in economics of animal health had been lacking in most veterinary service departments and is crucial for effective planning for disease control programs.

In most PACE countries, the responsibility of manning the economics units falls under an epidemiologist/veterinarian. Refresher course (lasting for about 14 days) in basic economics and methods for impact analysis for effective planning in disease control, is planned for those responsible for the various national economic units who are basically non-economists.

The outputs of the knowledge transfer assistant are much more than training. The holder also contributes towards development of economic methodologies for other animal diseases, costing of epidemic-surveillance systems, analyses of livestock trade and marketing issues etc. This is clearly stipulated in the current work plan and cost estimate for PACE PCU and Common Services where all the unit's activities are jointly carried out by the two staff members.

These trainings should go ahead at least up to the end of PACE program because not even

half of the countries planned have not yet been covered due to overall delays in getting national project funds and in some cases logistical problems. It should be noted that majority of the PACE member countries have just received operational funds in Year 3.

Knowledge transfer is a continuous process which should be facilitated and build up to achieve at least a critical mass in the countries concerned.

Current methodologies being developed (CBPP ex-ante model, costs and benefits of epidemio-surveillance systems) need also be transferred and shared among countries.

Enhancing national capacities in economics of animal health requires regular follow-up and backstopping.

- During the reporting period, the economics unit contributed to the four main thrusts of the PACE Programme by enhancing national capacities, additional three national training workshops on the transfer of the rinderpest economic impact assessment model were conducted in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.A total of 142 national staff were trained. Results on the costs of national epidemio-surveillance systems are being incorporated into the economic impact assessment training program.

This essential unit needs to provide senior country officials with the proper tools of decision-making. This was the main reason the team was constituted with a 'pure' economist and an agro-economist in charge of technology transfer.

The unit has developed different models to assess the sustainability of the ESN and also some cost-benefit analysis of RP and other epizootics control. His assistant was committed by the last ACM to perform all the training planned in the Anglophone speaking countries.

The analysis of the different outputs of the unit shows that the unit is not using the opportunity offered by the national or regional universities to enhance its impact at the national level and benefit from the university network to widen its database. The model develop appears to be too 'linear' and are not allowing discrimination between the different explanatory factors. Good models already exist for human epidemiological network evaluation it could be an opportunity to investigate their pertinence in our situation.

The unit in collaboration with PEU is organising an electronic forum, which is prefacing a workshop attended by senior finance officials on the necessity to increase the budgetary allocations required to sustain livestock and animal health services.

The stream of the technology transfer is on-going as planned. Most countries have already included training in economics of animal health and technology transfer in their workplans.

Development of Services to Livestock Farmers

VLPU:

The reorganization of national Veterinary Services, a review or a real enforcement of the veterinary legislation, implementation of the *mandat sanitaire* or its extension to epidemiosurveillance, and the reinforcement of professional organizations such as veterinary boards have still remained priorities. Accompanying measures such as financial support for private vets through a real partnership with banks or creation, in some countries, of guarantee funds for the veterinary profession have also been put in place. The unit has paid a close attention to the status and ways of supervision of CAHW, and collaboration with OIE has been sought on this issue.

A huge work of sensitisation has been done to lead countries on the road to reach the level of official certification required by international standards.

the following priorities have been addressed:

The promotion, at country level, of the IBAR guidelines on the reorganization of veterinary services according to OIE requirements,

The diffusion of guidelines to harmonize the approaches to the revision of veterinary legislation in PACE countries.

A laboured thought on the roles, status and uses of animal husbandry auxiliaries in veterinary services delivery systems.

THRUSTS ADDRESSED

The subunit is addressing mainly thrust 2: "Greater privatisation of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in the field"

SUMMARY TABLE

CTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATION
omote OAU/IBAR ivatization policy	Mission in Uganda and Guinea Bissau	Mission report	The privatization policy has not yet been adopted at AU level because it was to late to register it on the calendar of the last Ministers meeting held in Addis Ababa in March 2002	The best way to hav them adopted befo the next Ministe meeting (and the end PACE) is to send the tc all AU members order to obtain the assent.
nalyse the relationship etween the Bank and the eterinary profession in each ountry visited	Guidelines for management of a Guarantee Fund have been given for Guinea Bissau	Mission report	GF is very small in GB and there is a sole bank in the country.	
oster the creation of guarantee nds to support loans for ivate veterinarians	Not relevant in this period			
dit the existing memorandum understanding between the nk and the "privatization heme" in countries	Not relevant in this period			
opose a by-product model spired by the KVAPS perience to manage the arantee funds and loans for ivatization of veterinarians	Not possible in Guinea Bissau		Not possible in Guinea Bissau because the GF is to small. On going in Uganda but the incomes from the interest rate of the GF are not sufficient to run independently the scheme	
etermine with the DVS of untries visited the situation of e country vis à vis the re-ganisation of VS and assist n to determine the ways to go ward	Done in GB & Uganda. Uganda has designed a livestock policy document where animal health control is addressed. Written comments from VLPU have been given	Mission report	GB is just starting the privatization process. Uganda is globally on the "right way" except for the revision of the veterinary council.	Follow up closely th process on going Uganda.
rticipation in International eetings	October: Meeting organized by PACE (CAPE unit) in Mombasa (Kenya) about "primary animal care systems" December: regional workshop on « harmonisation des réglementations relatives aux médicaments vétérinaires dans l'espace UEMOA (Dakar, 12 - 14 décembre 2002) February: 1. Participation to OIE ad hoc group on the role of private veterinarians and para-professionals in the provision of	Minutes of the seminars Report of the ad hoc committee.	In Mombasa meeting, the organizers have too much sought on acquiring a wide consensus on the usefulness of CAHWs (that nobody is nowadays contesting) instead of trying to open an open & constructive debate on controversial issues (type of activities, status, management and supervision of CAHWs, role of farmers associations)	Organize urgently meeting on place, rol and status of CAHWs national veterina systems.

	animal health services 2. OIE regional commission meeting for Africa in Maputo			
Design an evaluation model for assessing the level of re-organisation of veterinary services at national level.	Done in first half-year	document		
Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda On going in Nigeria (email) On going in Eritrea (email)	Mission report Email archives	Difficulties in Nigeria where the policy for veterinary privatization is not clearly defined	A mission in Nigeria be planned.
Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda (missions) On going in Nigeria (email) Planed in Eritrea (mission in April)	mission report Sent email reports	Those guidelines are available since a while as regards pharmacy, veterinary practice, veterinary deontology code, veterinary board, and paravets. Documents are also available for sanitary mandate, but only in French	Reinforce translation capacitie PACE Guidelines will refined according to new recommendations veterinary statu body, and definition regulation paraprofessionals
Meet the DVS in countries to check the status of the country vis à vis the IBARs guidelines and stress on the role that should be played by private vets and their para-veterinary networks to reinforce the official sanitary surveillance capabilities of the country	Done in Guinea Bissau and Uganda	missions report	The process of privatization of veterinary medicine is just starting in GB. Nevertheless this country has a very low potential for private practice.	
Propose models of intervention of private veterinarians through the mandat sanitaire	Done in Uganda	Mission report	Uganda is good willing to launch contracts for private vets for official tasks (mandat sanitaire)	Bring a close l stopping to Uganda the launching of ma sanitaire
Organize a meeting between Anglophone and Francophone chairmen of veterinary boards to share experiences.	Planned for May in Paris during OIE general session			
Generate meetings between DVS and Veterinary boards chairmen during missions in countries to sensitise decision makers about the necessity of reinforcing the roles of the veterinary board or council	Done in Guinea Bissau and Uganda	missions report	in Anglophone countries, the board is definitely too much linked to the state. Ugandan Veterinary council doesn't allow any real representativeness to private vets and the elementary democratic principle is not adopted to appoint the chairman of the council	Bring a close l stopping to Uganda the review of veterinary council.
Promote during missions in countries the farmers-associations model to frame the activities of paravets	Done in Uganda	missions report	In Uganda by now farmers associations are more involved in trade than in other activities	Animal health co activities should promoted in farm associations in Uga Collaboration could

				done with the Frenc cooperation livestoc project.
esign, in close collaboration th the economic unit, a estionnaire that could assess e cost and benefits of the re-ganisation of national terinary services from various vels.	Not done this year		The two units had not enough time to meet and brainstorm about this activity	This activity i postponed for Y4
idit the veterinary legislation countries during missions	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda	missions report		
ffuse the guidelines on terinary legislation	Done in Guinea Bissau, Uganda during missions. Done by email for RDC, Nigeria and Ethiopia	missions report	There is usually a very low level of competence in legislative issues in countries Veterinary Services and the VLPU guidelines are not always sufficient to allow countries to review their legislation.	Back stopping mission and close an personalized audits ar necessary
pport countries for designing eir WP & CE	Done for countries on time. Special attention and great effort has been brought to Kenya to allow the country to get its Y2 WP !	Countries WP	From one year to an other, countries are not always taking in account the recommendations done and some countries are really undervaluing the question of re-organization of their veterinary services. The country reports are not fully detailed about the privatization process.	Being more strict in th acceptance of WP c countries as concer privatization issues, tha are a part of the general commitment t enter PACE project. Further more reorganization of Ve Services are a essential step toward their conformity to OI criteria for quality of VS
collaboration with CAPE it, stimulate the creation of mers association and olve them as far as ssible in the management paravets and AH xiliaries.	Not done in collaboration with CAPE, but started in Uganda.			
unch a study on delivery veterinary medicine ough CAHW in Western ica.	The tender has been cancelled		The tender has been cancelled due to an error of procedure when opening the bids	The study will be re launched and ToR reviewed i collaboration wit French cooperatio that is proposing t complement an extend the study t other continents.

Three years after the implementation of the VLPU major activities it should be noted that the reorganization of government veterinary services, a review or a real enforcement of the legislation, an extension of the mandat sanitaire to epidemiosurveillance and the reinforcement of professional organization such as veterinary boards still remain priorities. Accompanying measures such as

financial support for private vets through a real partnership with banks and creation of guarantee funds for the veterinary profession are also to be put in place. Status and supervision of CAHW need a close attention.

A huge work of sensitisation still remains to be done to lead countries on the road to reach the level of official certification required by international standards.

The following priorities have been addressed:

- The promotion of the IBAR guidelines on the reorganization of veterinary services in countries, according to OIE requirements,
- The diffusion of guidelines to harmonize the approaches to the revision of veterinary legislation in PACE countries.

During the reporting period, the subunit has been able to participate to address mainly thrust 2: "Greater privatisation of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in the field"

The privatization process is speeding differently in different countries according to the own commitment of the countries themselves. **DVS are the cornerstones of the process** and PACE coordinators have no power on legislative reforms or reorganization of Veterinary Services if DVS are not acquired to the policy. Hence VLPU is paying a lot of attention to bring awareness to DVS of the stakes held by the concept of reorganization of VS with development of the private sector. OIE criteria of quality of VS are the best driving force for change although all countries are not convinced of the reality of hazards of restrictions in trade of animal products with their traditional African partners. They are probably right for a while, but we disagree with some strategies that would want to confirm them in this way: creating, in the name of pragmatism and short term results, marginalized areas of production and trade by downgrading the quality of services will jeopardize the VS in the long run. This policy will never meet the spirit of sustainable development, nor, by consequence poverty alleviation in the long term.

It remains that veterinary coverage of remote areas is problematic. We intentionally make a *distinguo* between unsecured and victim zones and remote areas. If the provision of an alternative veterinary field system mainly supported by donors and managed by international NGOs is desirable in unsecured and victim zones, for obvious humanitarian reasons, the creation of such systems in remote areas is not acceptable because not sustainable.

Following a strategy of reinforcement of Veterinary Services, it is under the responsibility of Governments to provide services in such areas that are not depending on external uncertain funding. In the context of privatization, resorting to private vets contracted for a part time activity to manage teams of paraprofessionals working under their responsibility appears being the most appropriate answer. This solution will also advantageously responds to the needs of proper veterinary official activities (epidemiosurveillance, fight against epizootics diseases,...).

OIE is now seeking on new guidelines for regulation of paraprofessionals that are going in this direction: all animal health workers that are not working under the direction and responsibility of a vet, and not licensed by the *national veterinary statutory body* should be considered solely like "advanced farmers". This statement does not exclude that those *advanced farmers* will have a role to

play in epidemiosurveillance (rumor's early warning) and primary animal health care in the frameworks of their communities. Furthermore, we can emphasize the fact that, for the purpose of animal disease control, these communities would gain to be organized in registered and recognized farmers associations being part of a national epidemiosurveillance network.

From the PCU point of view; the Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVI) are not pertinent with the importance of the VLPU. OVI are mainly targeting the number of country visited or number of workshop and meeting held during the period. This approach to change the way of thinking of the main part of public vets in Africa to a more liberal approach of the civil service and the public goods needs to be evaluated through more sociological change econometrical studies than through accounting the number of mission done in the period.

The ad-hoc committee of OIE has clarified the role and status of paraprofessionals including CAHWS related to national veterinary board and national public veterinarian services. PCU wishes that the recommendations of this ad-hoc committee were shared by AU-IBAR. The experts involved in this field must take into account this document from OIE as a guideline for upgrading the national legislations and regulations

CAPE:

SUMMARY

The purpose of the CAPE sub-unit of the PACE programme was designed to establish sustainable animal health services to control diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock reared by pastoralists in the Greater Horn of Africa. As stated in previous PACE reports, over the first two years the sub-unit has become more aware of the obstacles to this achieving this purpose. Without an enabling policy environment much of the field work in pastoralist areas that CAPE is attempting to make sustainable though privatisation and public support will not be tenable. AU / IBAR has the mandate, comparative advantage and ability to promote such policies and this capacity needs to be strengthened through organisational development concurrent to AU restructuring. Policy development cannot be limited to animal health issues but needs to also address the building blocks to sustainability such as conflict management in pastoral areas, livestock marketing and the appropriate provision of relief in disaster situations. As planned a DFID nominated a mid term review (MTR) team looked into the above issues whilst reviewing progress toward agreed outputs. This team worked from the 9th – 24th September and their report was finalised in November. Their draft report was utilised by the PACE MTR in October and indeed one of the CAPE MTR team members worked with the PACE MTR.

This PACE progress report utilises the new logical framework, based upon the recommendations of the CAPE Mid Term Review (MTR) of September 2002. This framework was adopted in Nov. 2002. The activities to achieve the outputs, along with a revision of the CAPE budget to reflect the revised activities and outputs were formulated in December 2002.

From July to September 2002 progress was maintained on the four outputs of the old log frame, with no significant drawbacks from the report submitted for the period up to September 2002. The period September – November 2002 was largely occupied with both the CAPE and PACE MTRs. Significant progress toward outputs was resumed in December 2002.

In November 2002 the PACE PCU and other CSUs commented on the CAPE MTR. These comments clearly showed that the PACE programme felt the prime function of CAPE should be confined to the training and establishing CBAH networks. This is contrary to the strategy agreed for CAPE during its formulation process. The view of PACE management corresponds together with the revised output one of the CAPE log frame and this report reflects the activities carried out under output one of the logframe.

The strategy of the CAPE sub unit was recently endorsed and indeed strengthened by its MTR. The initial two and half years, effectively starting in PACE year 2, were a "doing and learning" period of rapid expansion of fieldwork to facilitate the establishment of community-based animal health delivery systems. These systems should allow national projects to co-ordinate activities in various pastoral ecosystems and give them the opportunity to meet their commitments to successfully conclude the OIE pathway for final eradication of rinderpest. The delivery systems will at the same time improve the health of pastoral livestock populations by providing basic veterinary services and controlling other epizootic diseases.

During years 2 and 3 of PACE, the CAPE unit assisted both IBAR and PACE to advance both their institutional and their policy development. Furthermore CAPE planned to bring institutional change and policy development consultants to work with IBAR. CAPE aimed to provide funds to bring institutional development or social science advisers to the PACE Advisory Committee as the need arose. Unfortunately such extra inputs where never requested by the PACE advisory committee.

During year 3 of PACE, CAPE developed its ability to gain and use the results of community-based animal health delivery and the field level projects to train, network, search and assess impact in order to refine the systems and disseminate results internationally. Many of these findings have now been published or were presented at an international conference on Primary Animal Health Care held in Oct. 2002. This conference was orgnaised by a technical committee assembled by IBAR through CAPE. As planned project achievements and experiences, together with the findings of the international conference form some basis for determining the broad objectives and methods for the final years of CAPE.

From 2003, that strategy has stated CAPE will concentrate on ensuring that African governments and international agencies integrate community-based animal health delivery systems as a complementary animal health delivery system in relevant areas. CAPE will promote the use of the results of the international conference and work with partners on policy, legislative and institutional change.

The above strategy was reinforced by the mid term review and the scope of policy work to be carried out was in fact broadened beyond the outputs and purpose of the PACE programme per se. It has therefore been agreed that CAPE's output one (see Box) should continue to contribute to PACE in the Horn of Africa whilst the broader outputs of CAPE be used to directly support IBAR as a technical bureau of the AU.

After an initial inception phase, CAPE refined its logical framework, post MTR (Nov. 2003) the CAPE log frame was again revised and the changed purpose, outputs and OVIs for outputs are shown in the below Box.

Organisation of International workshop on Primary Animal Health care in the 21st century.

SUMMARY TABLE

Purpose	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
IBAR increases the ability of GHA countries to promote sustainable and credible animal health services and livestock-related policies and institutions that support the livelihoods of pastoralists	1.1 At least 6 of the countries in the GHA state that they have integrated CAHW delivery systems into national disease control and surveillance systems by 2004	Good progress continues in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan. Limited progress in Eritrea No significant progress in Chad and CAR.	Post MTR – CAPE is working with national partners to establish CAH coordinator in each Dept. of Vet services to speed up integration. MoU signed in Ethiopia, Finalising MoU in Tz, MoU in Kenya and Uganda discussed Ethiopian, Sudanese, Kenyan, Ugandan, Ertirea Governments have endorsed use of CAHWs In Ethiopia parliamentarians from pastoralist areas have been made aware of difficulties in animal health service delivery in pastoralist areas the potential use of vet supervised CAHWs. A similar initiative is planned in Kenya. Eritrea is requesting CAPE support to translate veterinary legislation and PE. Consultancy to look at CAH issues in West And Central Africa, (funded by EC – EDF) was due to start early 2003. It has now been proposed by CAPE to make this in to a global study utilising French Cooperation funds. AS a result of recommendations made at the IBAR-CAPE organised Mombasa workshop and several other OIE and IBAR workshops where IBAR has pushed for endorsement of CAHWs. The OIE formed an *ad hoc* group to discuss the A.H. Code in relation to use of para-veterinarians. This meeting successfully defined and described the use of "para-professional" in veterinary services. IBAR was represented on the Ad hoc committee by two PACE staff members.

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
	1.2 Access to animal health services by 5 pastoral communities increased by at least 40% over baseline by 2004	Field work to achieve this OVI progresses well in most ecosystems. Training of CAHWs in S. Somalia resumed after insecurity disrupted activities. Support to privatised CAH delivery on going in Uganda, Kenya, Tz, Sudan, Ethiopia Initial database completed but requires further work to be of significant use[R] Use of participatory impact assessment (PIA) to be expanded and promoted after initial success of using senior policy makers to complete PIA of CAH in Ethiopia[R4].	Consultations with IBAR / PACE data management unit re development of PID continue.
1. CAHW delivery systems demonstrably capable of disease control and epizootic disease surveillance in key ecosystems of GHA	1.1 Best practice guidelines for CAHW service delivery developed for each of the ecosystems by 2004.	Good progress in all ecosystems East Horn – Workshop on CAH, Somaliland[R] . Formulation of best practice guidelines NE Kenya, Workshop on CAH curriculum – Galkayo, Somalia[R] Uganda – standardised CAHW curriculum being formulated by task force Kenya – standard curriculum endorsed – guidelines for CAH being formulated Sudan – OLS revision and improvement of technicians and CAHWs ongoing. CAPE active in promotion of privatisation of projects and strengthening of local capacity through FAO-OLS and the southern desk of the FMoAR.. Tanzania – DCP proposes to coordination and standards CAH	Standard CAHW curriculum for Somalia to be completed 2003 CAPE plans to support private pastoralist veterinary practices using learning for a and small business development companies.
		Begin analysis of veterinary pharmaceutical supply systems to pastoralist areas and their potential for assisting the privatisation of vet services	After discussion of two concept notes, CAPE plans to support DCP in 2003 Report to be completed early 2003.
		Manuscripts for book on southern Sudan CAH experience and French version of CAHW manual finalised On site filming "How to do it CAHW video" completed, first cut due in Jan 2003.	
		CAPE staff finalising CAH special edition of IIED's Participatory Learning and Action	Data collection on CBPP from pastoralist areas and development of CBPP control strategies using mathematical models (a CAPE / PEU collaborative initiative) progresses well. The initially results were presented, along with PE information at a CBPP meeting, Ghana in January 2003.
	1.2 Livestock mortality reduced by at least 30% in pastoral communities representative of the ecosystems of the CAPE working areas	Use of participatory impact assessment (PIA) to be expanded and promoted in 2003 Community-based CBPP control strategy development makes good progress in S. Sudan and Tanzania	

[4] Those progress comments showing a R have an accompanying report, publication, workshop proceedings etc. referred to in the CAPE log of written materials.

	where CAHWs are functional by 2004	Monitored CAH pilot trials, NGO field projects on going in Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia	Directly implemented field work to be phased out in second phase of CAPE.
	1.3 Surveillance data collected through CAHW systems recognised by national and international organisations by 2004	Regional Participatory Disease Searching (PDS) training completed Nov. 2002[fb] . Training of trainers in PDS completed in Feb 2003 Good progress on testing community-based disease surveillance systems in Tanzania CAPE an integral part of PACE Somalia	Support to PDS activities in northern Tz agreed with PACE.

Conclusions relating to technical activities

As per the first half yearly report, technical activities are broadly on schedule. The amount of time required to support small NGOs and CBOs to implement quality animal health projects and support establishment of privatised services is large. It is beyond the capacity of CAPE to do this in all ecosystem areas. It is for this reason that CAPE is putting more effort into knowledge sharing, establishing of networks and guidelines.

There is an increasing understanding within the sub-unit that an enabling policy environment is crucial if sustainable delivery of animal health services in pastoralist areas is to be achieved. This view as been reinforced by the CAPE MTR and consequently CAPE outputs broadened to include two outputs dealing with policy development and conflict management. These are not directly supporting the thrusts of PACE but will contribute to the enabling environment that can assist PACE to succeed.

In this phase of its strategy the CAPE sub-unit is on track for meeting its commitments in most areas. In order to continue to encourage the involvement of NGOs in the development of privatised veterinary services the unit is concentrating on developing animal health networks, the production of guidelines from case studies, standardised training curricula, dissemination of information and identification of local resource persons able to provide technical support.

As per strategy, the unit is increasingly involved in policy development for the livestock sector at national and regional level and this will become increasingly important. This strategy was endorsed by the CAPE MTR.

Communication

The Communication unit adopted its work priorities for part of work-programme 3 and for WP4, based on the recommendations of the mid-term review and the 7th Advisory Committee of PACE. As per recommendations, the unit is placing emphasis on activities aimed at improving the PACE visibility (internal and external) , strengthening the PACE national communication components , with a view to improving the information/communication flow within the epidemiosurveillance networking and at the regional and sub-regional levels. Emphasis is also placed on activities that will enhance the sustainability of PACE activities once donor funding comes to an end. .

In order to enhance the visibility of PACE , the Unit has been producing information and promotional material. The following material has been produced by the unit since during the period under review. Three Pace newsletters both in English and French have been produced , PACE-web-site is under construction , A PACE –booklet outlining the progress made by PACE is about to be printed, A PACE video documentary has finally been produced and copies given to PACE national coordinators. The PACE press kit has been updated during the period under review.

In relation to the strengthening of the PACE national communication components , the following has been accomplished by the unit;

- Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea , Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, the DRC, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, have been visited and communication needs of these countries determined. Specifically, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania were assisted in preparing their third year workplans. In Tanzania , the Communication component was assisted to put together a concept note for a workshop to develop a communication strategy for Tanzania, which is planned to take place in December, 2003.

- A Communication strategy development workshop was organized for Eritrean Veterinary Officers in August 2003.

- A Communication skills training workshop was organized for the University of Lubumbashi the DRC in April 2003.

- A KAP study training workshop was held in Uganda in May 2003 for participants from Uganda, Ghana, Sudan, Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanzania.

Support to IBAR and other projects.

In this regard the unit continues to assist other projects within IBAR, i.e. FITICA, CAPE and IBAR itself to produce outreach materials. In the case of IBAR and its advocacy and promotional work the unit was utilized in organizing an exhibition in Maputo, Mozambique, during the Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture , July 1-2 , 2003. The products of IBAR and its projects were displayed and some distributed to participants. This exhibition greatly increased the knowledge of African Ministers of Agriculture regarding IBAR and PACE.

Despite the departure of the Communication TA based in Nairobi , in September,2003, the unit continued to implement its planned activities though with some difficulties. Some of the difficulties stemmed from the fact that the number of travel days assigned to the Nairobi based Communication Expert were dismally few. This is curtailing the implementation of some activities considering the fact that the Expert is now combining his original work with the work of the TA who left in September 2003. A request has been made to the PCU and the Regional Authorising Officer to increase the number of travel days and to make adjustment in his remuneration accordingly.

THE FUTURE COMMUNICATION UNIT

With the transformation of the OAU into the African Union (AU), it is eenvisaged that the unit will increasingly play a vital role in the implementation of IBAR's four year work-plan beginning January, 2004. The draft four year work-plan of IBAR include an aggressive communication policy to put IBAR into the limelight. PACE communication unit is being looked upon to play a major role not only in promoting the PACE visibility , but also that of IBAR as a whole.

PCU is still giving its attention to address book, newsletters, meeting with veterinary schools and liaison with the other units of common services. There is no central directory for PACE and for IBAR. The relevant data are scattered in between the different units and secretariats. Most of the time the addresses, phone/fax numbers and Email are not updated. PACE is presently working on an updated mailing list. The newsletter is an important communication tool within the Programme and its timely production is very much emphasized.

CONCLUSION

A critical requirement for PACE (and therefore AU-IBAR) is an information system whereby epidemiological from participating countries can be acquired and stored in a manageable form. Furthermore, the format of information recording between countries and Common Services of PACE needs to be compatible if not identical. The DMU is now in the process of coordinating the production of an integrated database for this purpose. As a result, the decision was taken by PACE Co-ordination; encouraged thereafter by Advisory Committee, the Data Management Unit (DMU) has developed the integrated database. The PEU staff assisted this Unit in translating the data base to French, and the PACE Counterpart and the Kenyan Epidemiologists have participated in five days training course regarding the application of the developed system.

ırticipation in International eetings	*June: PACE coordination meeting in Cotonou; presentation done on "Proposed Methodology of evaluation of the re-organization of veterinary services in PACE countries"* *September: OIE workshop on "Organization of veterinary services and Food security"; presentation made on "Specific problems encountered by developing countries in front OIE requirements"*	*Minutes of the seminars*	*The agenda of Cotonou meeting was so overloaded that presentations made at the end of the day have not been properly listened by the participants*	*Lighten the agenda*
epare the ToR for an external aluation of privatisation ocess in 6 target countries of ACE zone.	*This activity, initially planed for June, has been postponed for November*		*The sub-unit has done in June an emergency mission in Gabon on the request of the EC delegation in this country, that was not initially planed.*	

Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	*Done in Gabon*	*Gabon's report*		
Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation	*Done in Gabon (mission) and DR C (email)*	*Gabon's report Sent email reports*	*Those guidelines are available since a while as regards pharmacy, veterinary practice, veterinary deontology code, veterinary board, and paravets. Documents are also available for sanitary mandate, but only in French*	*Reinforce the translation capacities of PAC*
Meet the DVS in countries to check the status of the country vis à vis the IBARs guidelines and stress on the role that should be played by private vets and their para-veterinary networks to reinforce the official sanitary surveillance capabilities of the country	*Done in Gabon*	*Gabon's report*	*The process of privatization of veterinary medicine is just starting in Gabon. Nevertheless this country has a very low potential for private practice.*	*Launch a pilot operation in selected areas (se Gabon's report)*
Generate meetings between DVS and Veterinary boards chairmen during missions in countries to sensitise decision makers about the necessity of reinforcing the roles of the veterinary board or council	*Not relevant in Gabon*			
Promote during missions in countries the farmers-associations model to frame the activities of paravets	*Not relevant in Gabon*			
Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	*Done in Gabon*	*Gabon's report*		
Support countries for designing their WP & CE	*Done for Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Senegal, Tanzania, and Gabon.*	*Countries WP*	*From one year to another, countries are not always taking in account the recommendations done and some countries are really undervaluing the question of re-organization of their veterinary services*	*Being more strict i the acceptance of WP of countries a concern privatization issue that are part of the general commitment to enter PACE projec*
Launch a study on delivery of veterinary medicine through CAHW in Western Africa.	*The ToRs designed in March have been sent to 7 companies. Bids have been received in August and September from VSF Belgium, VSF France and IRAM.*	*ToRs*	*Delays have been introduced on the publication of the tender due to indecision on budgetary imputation, and also due to an attempt of collaboration with French cooperation that was willing to integrate this study as part of a global study on veterinary auxiliaries in Asia, Southern and Central America and Africa.*	

Veterinary Legislation andPrivatisation Unit:

The reorganization of national Veterinary Services, a review or a real enforcement of the veterinary legislation, implementation of the *mandat sanitaire* or its extension to epidemiosurveillance, and the reinforcement of professional organizations such as veterinary boards have still remained priorities. Accompanying measures such as financial support for private vets through a real partnership with banks or creation, in some countries, of guarantee funds for the veterinary profession have also been put in place. The unit has paid a close attention to the status and ways of supervision of CAHW, and collaboration with OIE has been sought on this issue.

A huge work of sensitisation has been done to lead countries to reach the level of official certification required by international standards.

The following priorities have been addressed:

The promotion, at country level, of the IBAR guidelines on the reorganization of veterinary services according to OIE requirements.

The diffusion of guidelines to harmonize the approaches to the revision of veterinary legislation in PACE countries.

A laboured thought on the roles, status and uses of animal husbandry auxiliaries in veterinary services delivery systems.

SUMMARY TABLE

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Promote OAU/IBAR privatization policy	Mission in Uganda and Guinea Bissau	Mission report	The privatization policy has not yet been adopted at AU level because it was to late to register it on the calendar of the last Ministers meeting held in Addis Ababa in March 2002.	The best way to have them adopted before the next Ministers meeting (and the end of PACE) is to send them to all AU members in order to obtain their assent.
Analyse the relationship between the Bank and the veterinary profession in each country visited	Guidelines for management of a Guarantee Fund have been given for Guinea Bissau	Mission report	GF is very small in GB and there is a sole bank in the country.	
Foster the creation of guarantee funds to support loans for private veterinarians	Not relevant in this period			
Audit the existing memorandum of understanding between the bank and the "privatization scheme" in countries	Not relevant in this period			
Propose a by-product model inspired by the KVAPS experience to manage the guarantee funds and loans for privatization of veterinarians	Not possible in Guinea Bissau		Not possible in Guinea Bissau because the GF is to small. On going in Uganda but the incomes from the interest rate of the GF are not sufficient to run independently the scheme	
Determine with the DVS of countries visited the situation of the country vis à vis the re-organisation of VS and assist him to determine the ways to go forward	Done in GB & Uganda. Uganda has designed a livestock policy document where animal health control is addressed. Written comments from VLPU have been given	Mission report	GB is just starting the privatization process. Uganda is globally on the "right way" except for the revision of the veterinary council.	Follow up closely the process on going in Uganda.
Participation in International meetings	October: Meeting organized by PACE (CAPE unit) in Mombasa (Kenya) about "primary animal care systems" December: regional workshop on « harmonisation des réglementations relatives aux médicaments vétérinaires dans l'espace UEMOA (Dakar, 12 - 14 décembre 2002) February: 1. Participation to OIE ad hoc group on the role of private veterinarians and para-professionals in the provision of animal health services	Minutes of the seminars Report of the ad hoc committee.	In Mombasa meeting, the organizers have too much sought on acquiring a wide consensus on the usefulness of CAHWs (that nobody is nowadays contesting) instead of trying to open an open & constructive debate on controversial issues (type of activities, status, management and supervision of CAHWs, role of farmers	Organize urgently a meeting on place, role, and status of CAHWs in national veterinary systems.

	2. OIE regional commission meeting for Africa in Maputo		associations)	
lesign an evaluation model for ssessing the level of eorganisation of veterinary ervices at national level.	Done in first half-year	Document		
udit the veterinary legislation n countries during missions	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda On going in Nigeria (email) On going in Eritrea (email)	Mission report Email archives	Difficulties in Nigeria where the policy for veterinary privatization is not clearly defined	A mission in Nigeria will be planned.
liffuse the guidelines on eterinary legislation	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda (missions) On going in Nigeria (email) Planed in Eritrea (mission in April)	mission report Sent email reports	Those guidelines are available since a while as regards pharmacy, veterinary practice, veterinary deontology code, veterinary board, and paravets. Documents are also available for sanitary mandate, but only in French	Reinforce the translation capacities of PACE Guidelines will be refined according to the new OIE recommendations on veterinary statutory body, and definition and reguiation of paraprofessionals
leet the DVS in countries to neck the status of the country s à vis the IBARs guidelines nd stress on the role that nould be played by private ets and their para-veterinary etworks to reinforce the official anitary surveillance apabilities of the country	Done in Guinea Bissau and Uganda	missions report	The process of privatization of veterinary medicine is just starting in GB. Nevertheless this country has a very low potential for private practice.	
ropose models of intervention f private veterinarians through ie mandat sanitaire	Done in Uganda	Mission report	Uganda is good willing to launch contracts for private vets for official tasks (mandat sanitaire)	Bring a close back stopping to Uganda for the launching of mandat sanitaire
rganize a meeting between nglophone and Francophone nairmen of veterinary boards share experiences.	Planned for May in Paris during OIE general session			
enerate meetings between VS and Veterinary boards nairmen during missions in ountries to sensitise decision akers about the necessity of inforcing the roles of the eterinary board or council	Done in Guinea Bissau and Uganda	missions report	In Anglophone countries, the board is definitely too much linked to the state. Ugandan Veterinary council doesn't allow any real representativeness to private vets and the elementary democratic principle is not adopted to appoint the chairman of the council	Bring a close back stopping to Uganda for the review of the veterinary council.
omote during missions in ountries the farmers-sociations model to frame the tivities of paravets	Done in Uganda	missions report	In Uganda by now farmers associations are more involved in trade than in other activities	Animal health control activities should be promoted in farmers associations in Uganda. Collaboration could

				be done with the French cooperation livestock project.
Design, in close collaboration with the economic unit, a questionnaire that could assess the cost and benefits of the re-organisation of national veterinary services from various levels.	Not done this year		The two units had not enough time to meet and brainstorm about this activity	This activity is postponed for Y4
Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	Done in Guinea Bissau & Uganda	missions report		
Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation	Done in Guinea Bissau, Uganda during missions. Done by email for RDC, Nigeria and Ethiopia	missions report	There is usually a very low level of competence in legislative issues in countries Veterinary Services and the VLPU guidelines are not always sufficient to allow countries to review their legislation.	Back stopping missions and close and personalized audits are necessar
Support countries for designing their WP & CE	Done for countries on time. Special attention and great effort has been brought to Kenya to allow the country to get its Y2 WP !	Countries WP	From one year to an other, countries are not always taking in account the recommendations done and some countries are really undervaluing the question of re-organization of their veterinary services. The country reports are not fully detailed about the privatization process.	Being more strict in the acceptance of W of countries as concern privatizatior issues, that are a pa of their general commitment to ente PACE project. Further more, reorganization of Ve Services are an essential step towar their conformity to OIE criteria for quali of VS.
In collaboration with CAPE unit, stimulate the creation of farmers association and involve them as far as possible in the management of paravets and AH auxiliaries.	Not done in collaboration with CAPE, but started in Uganda.			
Launch a study on delivery of veterinary medicine through CAHW in Western Africa.	The tender has been cancelled		The tender has been cancelled due to an error of procedure when opening the bids	The study will be re-launched and ToRs reviewed in collaboration with French cooperation that is proposing to complement and extend the study to other continents.

The private sector has a major place to hold in field activities and its future role in official tasks will be unavoidable. The reduction of the VLPU area of activities in Western and Central Africa is an inadequate and irrelevant proposal of the MTR, when Eastern African countries are the less advanced on the privatization project and deserve a special back stopping from the unit, through the newly installed technical assistance at national level.

The privatization process is speeding differently in different countries according to the own commitment of the countries themselves. **DVS are the cornerstones of the process** and PACE coordinators have no power on legislative reforms or reorganization of Veterinary Services if DVS are not acquired to the policy. Hence VLPU is paying a lot of attention to bring awareness to DVS of the stakes held by the concept of reorganization of VS with development of the private sector. OIE criteria of quality of VS are the best driving force for change although all countries are not convinced of the reality of hazards of restrictions in trade of animal products with their traditional African partners. If the provision of an alternative veterinary field system mainly supported by donors and managed by international NGOs is desirable in unsecured and victim zones, for obvious humanitarian reasons, the creation of such systems in remote areas is not acceptable because not sustainable.
The OIE is now seeking on new guidelines for regulation of paraprofessionals that are going in this direction: all animal health workers that are not working under the direction and responsibility of a vet, and not licensed by the *national veterinary statutory body* should be considered solely like "advanced farmers". This statement does not exclude that those *advanced farmers* will have a role to play in epidemiosurveillance (rumor's early warning) and primary animal health care in the frameworks of their communities. It should be emphasized the fact that, for the purpose of animal disease control, these communities would gain to be organized in registered and recognized farmers associations being part of a national epidemiosurveillance network.

The Community Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE)

The purpose of the CAPE sub-unit was designed to establish sustainable animal health services to control diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock reared by pastoralists in the Greater Horn of Africa. As stated in previous PACE reports, over the first two years the sub-unit has become more aware of the obstacles to this achieving this purpose. Without an enabling policy environment much of the field work in pastoralist areas that CAPE is attempting to make sustainable though privatisation and public support will not be tenable. AU / IBAR has the mandate, comparative advantage and ability to promote such policies and this capacity needs to be strengthened through organisational development concurrent to AU restructuring. Policy development cannot be limited to animal health issues but needs to also address the building blocks to sustainability such as conflict management in pastoral areas, livestock marketing and the appropriate provision of relief in disaster situations. As planned a DFID nominated a mid term review (MTR) team looked into the above issues whilst reviewing progress toward agreed outputs. This team worked from the 9th – 24th September and their report was finalised in November. Their draft report was utilised by the PACE MTR in October and indeed one of the CAPE MTR team members worked with the PACE MTR.

During years 2 and 3 of PACE, the CAPE unit assisted both IBAR and PACE to advance both their institutional and their policy development. Furthermore CAPE planned to bring institutional change and policy development consultants to work with IBAR. CAPE aimed to provide funds to bring institutional development or social science advisers to the PACE Advisory Committee as the need arose. Unfortunately such extra inputs where never requested by the PACE advisory committee.

The CAPE MTR team recommended that CAPE concentrate efforts on enhancing the capacity of IBAR to provide the arguments why and advice on how countries in GHA should construct pro-pastoralist livestock policies and institutions. Emphasis it was said should be placed upon supplying knowledge that will permit governments, NGOs and private sector operators to see how CAHWs can be successfully and profitably be integrated into animal health services that meet the sanitary requirements of GHA countries with expanding domestic markets and with limited access to markets outside the region

The main activities of the CAPE unit during the period under review were as follows:-

- Economists to carry out a livestock marketing audits for Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan.
- A veterinarian and social scientist to carry out a baseline livestock policy analysis in 6 countries.
- An epidemiologist to develop decision support tools for CBPP control in pastoralist areas.
- Participatory Impact Assessment methods training and impact assessment, Ethiopia
- Support to CAH service delivery S. Somalia
- Capacity building "southern desk" Federal Ministry of Animal Resources, Khartoum
- Small business development guidelines for private veterinarians
- PE research.
- Organisation of International workshop on Primary Animal Health care in the 21st century.

1.1 SUMMARY TABLE

Purpose	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
IBAR increases the ability of GHA countries to promote sustainable and credible animal health services and livestock-related policies and institutions that support the livelihoods of pastoralists	1.1 At least 6 of the countries in the GHA state that they have integrated CAHW delivery systems into national disease control and surveillance systems by 2004	Good progress continues in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan. Limited progress in Eritrea No significant progress in Chad and CAR.	Post MTR – CAPE is working with national partners to establish CAH coordinator in each Dept. of Vet services to speed up integration. MoU signed in Ethiopia, Finalising MoU in Tz, MoU in Kenya and Uganda discussed Ethiopian, Sudanese, Kenyan, Ugandan, Ertirea Governments have endorsed use of CAHWs In Ethiopia parlimentarians from pastoralist areas have been made aware of difficulties in animal health service delivery in pastoralist areas the potential use of vet supervised CAHWs. A similar initiative is planned in Kenya. Eritrea is requesting CAPE support to translate veterinary legislation and PE. Consultancy to look at CAH issues in West And Central Africa, (funded by EC – EDF) was due to start early 2003. It has now been proposed by CAPE to make this in to a global study utilising French

			Cooperation funds. AS a result of recommendations made at the IBAR-CAPE organised Mombasa workshop and several other OIE and IBAR workshops where IBAR has pushed for endorsement of CAHWs. The OIE formed an ad hoc group to discuss the A.H. Code in relation to use of para-veterinarians. This meeting successfully defined and described the use of "para-professional" in veterinary services. IBAR was represented on the Ad hoc committee by two PACE staff members.

Outputs	OVI	Progress	Comments & Recommendations
	1.2 Access to animal health services by 5 pastoral communities increased by at least 40% over baseline by 2004	Field work to achieve this OVI progresses well in most ecosystems. Training of CAHWs in S. Somalia resumed after insecurity disrupted activities. Support to privatised CAH delivery on going in Uganda, Kenya, Tz, Sudan, Ethiopia Initial database completed but requires further work to be of significant use[R] Use of participatory impact assessment (PIA) to be expanded and promoted after initial success of using senior policy makers to complete PIA of CAH in Ethiopia[R][5].	Consultations with IBAR / PACE data management unit re development of PID continue.
1 CAHW delivery systems demonstrably capable of disease control and epizootic disease surveillance in key ecosystems of GHA	1.1 Best practice guidelines for CAHW service delivery developed for each of the ecosystems by 2004.	Good progress in all ecosystems East Horn – Workshop on CAH, Somaliland[R] Formulation of best practice guidelines NE Kenya, Workshop on CAH curriculum – Galkayo, Somalia[R] Uganda – standardised CAHW curriculum being formulated by task force Kenya – standard curriculum endorsed – guidelines for CAH being formulated Sudan – OLS revision and improvement of technicians and CAHWs ongoing. CAPE active in promotion of privatisation of projects and strengthening of local capacity through FAO-OLS and the southern desk of the FMoAR.. Tanzania – DCP proposes to coordination and standards CAH Begin analysis of veterinary pharmaceutical supply systems to pastoralist areas and their potential for assisting the privatisation of vet services Manuscripts for book on southern Sudan CAH experience and French version of	Standard CAHW curriculum for Somalia to be completed 2003 CAPE plans to support private pastoralist veterinary practices using learning fora and small business development companies. After discussion of two concept notes, CAPE plans to support DCP in 2003 Report to be completed early 2003.

[5] Those progress comments showing a R have an accompanying report, publication, workshop proceedings etc. referred to in the CAPE log of written materials.

		potential for assisting the privatisation of vet services Manuscripts for book on southern Sudan CAH experience and French version of CAHW manual finalised On site filming "How to do it CAHW video" completed, first cut due in Jan 2003. CAPE staff finalising CAH special edition of IIED's Participatory Learning and Action	Report to be completed early 2003. Data collection on CBPP from pastoralist areas and development of CBPP control strategies using mathematical models (a CAPE / PEU collaborative initiative) progresses well. The initially results were presented, along with PE information at a CBPP meeting, Ghana in January 2003.
	1.2 Livestock mortality reduced by at least 30% in pastoral communities representative of the ecosystems of the CAPE working areas where CAHWs are functional by 2004	Use of participatory impact assessment (PIA) to be expanded and promoted in 2003 Community-based CBPP control strategy development makes good progress in S. Sudan and Tanzania Monitored CAH pilot trials, NGO field projects on going in Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia	Directly implemented field work to be phased out in second phase of CAPE.
	1.3 Surveillance data collected through CAHW systems recognised by national and international organisations by 2004	Regional Participatory Disease Searching (PDS) training completed Nov. 2002[R] Training of trainers in PDS completed in Feb 2003 Good progress on testing community-based disease surveillance systems in Tanzania CAPE an integral part of PACE Somalia	Support to PDS activities in northern Tz agreed with PACE.

Coordination with other common service units and national PACE projects in the Greater Horn of Africa are defined but could be improved. In Kenya, CAPE has been requesting finalisation of a concept note on coordination of CAH activities without success, without such basic steps it is difficult to support national PACE projects. A similar initiative in Tanzania has resulted in agreement for CAPE support to the Department of Veterinary Services for CAH activities by the DCP and TVB. A similar situation exists in Ethiopia with agreement on significant support being provided to CAH service delivery, through PACE Ethiopia to S.E Ethiopia.

There is an increasing understanding within the sub-unit that an enabling policy environment is crucial if sustainable delivery of animal health services in pastoralist areas is to be achieved. This view as been reinforced by the CAPE MTR and consequently CAPE outputs broadened to include two outputs dealing with policy development and conflict management. These are not directly supporting the thrusts of PACE but will contribute to the enabling environment that can assist PACE to succeed.

In the reporting period CAPE has made good progress with those outputs broader than the PACE thrusts, details of these outputs can be obtained from the Director, IBAR. Good progress has been made with its pastoralist conflict prevention and management initiative, gender and pastoralism

work, CAPE has contributed to the formulation of a proposed new structure of IBAR, contributed to policy development in most countries within the Horn of Africa, consolidated the community-based animal health Network (CAHNET), facilitated the signing of an agreement between FAO – PPLPF and IBAR, attended and contributed to FAO technical consultations in Rome and Wellcome trust consultations in London.

Communication Unit

During the reporting period, the main activities of the PACE Communication Unit were as follows:

The counseling of national PACE programmes has been done, through field trips. Communication research, planning, message development, pre-testing and final production of communication tools are core sectors within the counseling programme. The results of the counseling programmes are technically summed up in field reports and redistributed to the national programmes.

One of the most pressing challenges in communication programmes is to develop participatory and systems-based monitoring and evaluation processes to allow for ongoing learning, correction, and adjustment by all stakeholders concerned. Communication planning workshops with key stakeholders are therefore important for the successful implementation of communication activities.

To improve the epidemio-surveillance system, it is necessary that livestock owners are integrated in the PACE information process. Also, The communication unit started developing participatory messages with the most motivated countries, in particular, Tanzania and Guinea.

The lessons learned in Tanzania and Guinea has been planned to be transferred to other countries within the PACE programme via workshops in each region. The workshops aimed to refresh participatory message development.

Based on the findings of the knowledge management team, a proposal for establishing a website has been made available to IBAR.

The PACE/IBAR website needs to be integrated into broader corporate sites, such as OAU-OUA, AU, ELDIS, OneWorld, ECDPM, etc.

To recruit a Webmaster It would be important to establish a website on an interactive basis. This involves a rather time consuming technical and editorial work, that cannot be assured by a web editor only. For these reasons a Webmaster needs to be recruited.

While the pilot project of the EISMV in Dakar is concentrating on technical issues that are related to developing communication skills, the approach undertaken by the Communication Expert at the University of Makarere in Kampala, Uganda, had a much broader approach. These approaches will be followed up by the organization of a workshop with deans of 15 different universities. (FI)

The newly designed press kit needs to be updated on a regular basis to create the necessary interest for the media. The communication unit will guarantee the production of at least four newsletters a year (bulletins) as well as press releases and fact sheets on demand by other services

In the context of the programme's viability and the sustainability of the epidemio-surveillance networks it is evident, that a consistent project message needs to be developed with the main stakeholders of the PACE programme. An internal questionnaire on "Corporate Identity" has been developed for immediate distribution to at least 60 stakeholders on international, regional and local level.

The combination of the ongoing qualitative research by the communications unit (Corporate Identity, Vision, Sustainability) and quantitative research operated by the economics unit will be integrated in a coherent fundraising strategy by the end of the year.

Qualitative progress within the national PACE communication programmes has been developed.

A one-week training course designed for 18 West- and Central African Communications Officers, jointly prepared by the two communications TAs, took place in Bamako between September 9 and 14. The workshop used a participatory methodology, facilitated by the Nairobi and Bamako TAs. Several needs for follow up workshops were identified as:

Problem Analysis of the PACE communication programmes
Planning of communications strategies to support epidemio-surveillance networks
Audience Analysis
Message Development & Creative Communications Tools Production
Monitoring and Evaluation.

A mission to the PACE Tanzania programme in July was focusing on the reinforcement of the communications component. Several propositions to increase the communications component's budget and resources were elaborated during the field trip.

An in-depth research concept for the PACE Kenya programme on pre-testing communication material was developed jointly with the PACE Kenya communication officer during several visits in the Kabete office. The actual field pre-testing could not be carried out in joint collaboration between the national and the regional office, since the PACE Kenya field mission did not show up at the agreed time and place.

Field trips to visit Ethiopia, Sudan, South-Sudan, Djibouti, Rwanda, Uganda, Gambia, Ghana, and Mauritania were initiated and agreed upon with the different national PACE programme coordinators on several occasions, but were either postponed, cancelled or not followed from the national side. The approach of initiating requests from the national PACE programmes in a participatory manner needs to be changed urgently into a definite field visit plan.

Information was shared between participants within the epidemio-surveillance network.

The Nairobi TA organized with the CAPE unit, the Nairobi based video production company "mediaetrust" and the Bamako based governmental video service "Centre de Services de Production Audiovisuelle" (CESPA) a short video on livestock producers views and opinions regarding animal health problems, veterinary services and the potential role of CBAHWs was produced in Mali.

The production of training material was undertaken in conjunction with the wildlife unit in Bamako.

Production of PPCB and PPR Manuals
The production of these manuals have started for a later use by field , epidemiosurveillance and other staff in the field.

Training activities in wet and Central Africa
The analysis of the communication experts at national level shows a significatif gap between those who were involved i
To conclude it should be noted that the concept and basic communication know-how are learned or are being owned in most countries. There still remains much to be done ; support missions and field visits must be continued for their efficiency because of the irreplaceable human and professional contact they establish. On the other hand, they represent nowadays the best tool of evaluation of needs and fit between "needs and means" in communication.

It is strongly recommended that National Coordinations provide more detailed reports of the communication activities undertaken (or not) and the reasons for possible failures. This would help establish better monitoring and performance indicators.

The national coordinations must contribute to the promotion and consolidation of work and integration of communication in the normal and routine activities of Veterinary Services.

Discussions held with the PACE MTR Communication specialist bring out that : (a) the mid term review has from our standpoint well identified the Communication needs in the field, (b) the PACE Communication can institutionally promote only good PACE results/activities at national and regional levels and with los, (c) assistance missions to countries in order to develop national capacities in this area are essential , and (d) it is necessary to develop the institutional communication of the PACE program, (e) that Communication is also a structuring institutional development process and that it should be provided the means to work in that direction.

2. Activities of production of teaching or training material

Production of teaching material on Wildlife capture techniques/ Zimbabwe Mission (September 2002)

Objective : produce teaching material on the topic of « capture techniques of wildlife » on the occasion of the training session on Wildlife sponsored by the Wildlife Unit in Bamako for West and Central African countries.

A 4 hours of videotape and over three hundred pictures were produced as raw material to the development of teaching documents which would be produced by the Wildlife Unit, and has later completed the technical document prepared by Dr Bertrand Chardonnet.

Training Activities :
Assistance in Communication training at the Dakar Inter-State School of Veterinary Sciences and Medicine EISMV (June 2002)

As part of PACE's support to the Veterinary Schools, the communication Unit has sponsored at the EISMV a Communication training Module for the 4th year class, i.e. 28 students (20 hours of training). This module was a 'pilot' module aimed at initiating a process of integration of Communication into the training curriculum of the EISMV and make such training more sustainable.

NCIAL REPORT

PLETED MISSIONS/ ACTIVITIES PACE EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT JULY TO DECEMBER 2002

	Country	Purpose
4-Aug-02	Tanzania	CAPE Harmonization meeting in Lake Manyara
13-Sep-02	Uganda	Visit PACE Epidemiology Unit - sampling of wildlife
4-Oct-02	Italy	To attend FAO Technical Consultation on Transboundary animal diseases GREP
27-Oct-02	Eritrea	To evaluate epidemiosurveillance network
4-Nov-02	Kenya	Rinderpest investigation - Laikipia
18-Nov-02	Kenya	Rinderpest investigation - Laikipia
23-Nov-02	Brazil	OIE meeting (FMD Commission)
12-Dec-02	Cameroon, Senegal-Gambia	PEU co-ordination meeting & RVF investigation
29-Aug-02	Ghana, Togo	To discuss the OIE Pathway and serological surveillance of rinderpest with the National PACE Co-ordinat
8-Oct-02	West Africa	To assist countries in OIE dossier preparation
12-Dec-02	West Africa	To assist countries in OIE dossier preparation
	Austria	To attend a meeting on validation of biologicals
24-Jul-02	Egypt	Visit by OAU/IBAR Team on Egypt's participation in PACE
3-Aug-02	Democratic Republic of Congo	To Review state of veterinary services at the National Veterinary Laboratory in Kinshasha

	28-Aug-02	Ghana Togo Benin	To discuss the OIE pathway and serological surveillance of rinderpest with the national PACE coordinators
	8-Oct-02	West Africa	IAEA Regional expert in animal control
	5-Nov-02	West Africa	To assist countries in preparation of OIE dossiers
	4-Dec-02	Tanzania	To attend the training under the PACE epidemiology workshop
	12-Dec-02	Cameroun	Attend PEU co-ordination meeting
ıst			
	26-Jul-02	Kenya	Rinderpest Surveillance in MERU
	24-Aug-02	Tanzania	To attend interdepartmental meeting on wildlife disease surveillance and information
	31-Aug-02	Kenya	To attend Kenya Somali community workshop on wildlife strategy planning workshop
	15-Sep-02	Uganda	Wildlife surveillance - Kidepo and Murchison Falls National Parks
	20-Oct-02	Holland	To attend and give presentation at a conference on tropical animal health and production
	4-Nov-02	Kenya	Rinderpest Investigation Laikipia
	21-Nov-02	Kenya	Rinderpest Investigation Laikipia
	3-Dec-02	Tanzania	To execute the training under the PACE Wildlife Epidemiology workshop
	12-Dec-02	Cameroon	PEU Coordination meeting
ıst			
	30-Aug-02	Tanzania	To attend PACE TZ technical committee meeting and to discuss PACE TZ 2nd year workplan
	16-Oct-02	Kenya	Field trip to Garissa with PACE Mid Term Review Team
	1-2 Nov-02	Kenya	Rinderpest Investigation Laikipia
		Guinée Equatoriale/Cameroun	Epidemiosurveillance network - establishment of methods to be used.

21-Jun-02	Kenya	Eastern African workshop on strategies against mild rinderpest
28-Jun-02	Benin	Annual Coordination Meeting
11-Dec-02	Cameroon	Epidemiologists meeting held in Douala
13-Aug-02	Democratic Republic of Congo	Launch PACE Wildlife
4-Oct-02	Zimbabwe, Tchad	Preparation and implementation of capture training workshop in Zimbabwe. Preparation for Chad activities
22-Nov-02	Sudan	Meet midterm review team
8-Dec-02	Tchad	Preparation of missions.
12-Dec-02	Cameroon	PEU coordination meeting
	Kenya, Mali	PACE Mid-term Review
	Kenya	PACE 6th Advisory Committee Meeting, Nairobi
	Kenya	Regional Harmonization of participatory Disease searching in the Somali Ecosystem.
	Kenya	PACE Somalia Workshop
	Cameroon	PEU co-ordination meeting

CONCLUSION

The major activities of the PEU during this period focused on the following thrusts of PACE, *viz.*
Enhancement of national capacities in respect of epidemiological surveillance
Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa
Assistance to member countries in the control of other major epizootic diseases.

The Advisory Committee meetings made major recommendations with regard to PEU as followed:
Focus resources on the eradication of rinderpest virus in the Somali ecosystem (Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia).
Establish a contractual arrangement between IBAR/PACE and KARI to monitor the performance of the regional reference laboratory for rinderpest and facilitate the establishment of contingency plans and make everything possible to process and analyse all sera originating from Somalia and southern Sudan in a timely manner.
Ensure the wildlife surveillance in Eastern and Central Africa until the end of the programme.
Explore the means to register and make available marker vaccines and other discriminatory diagnostic tests for rinderpest.
Support in particular the Kenya programme, which has had problems in reaching targets and deadlines.
Make every effort to assist countries embarked on the OIE Pathway and in preparing dossiers.
Continue support for national laboratories and follow up to enable the establishment of Pan-African laboratory network.
Improves coordination and development of a CBPP policy for PACE and consider assigning full-time responsibility for this to one of the epidemiologists.
Focus on the priority diseases identified in the financing agreement (rinderpest and CBPP) is maintained and that surveillance for other diseases be carried out at the country level.
Propose a second draft consultancy on export zones and undertake the study as soon as possible.
Produce one or more mutually agreed protocols for epidemiological surveillance, which could be based on 2-3 model systems.

During the period under review the results on wildlife sera collected in 2001 and 2002 from various locations in Western and Central Africa for routine rinderpest surveillance became available. The results raised the suspicion of infection in the Zakouma National Park in Chad.
Fifteen senior staff members from 9 countries (CAR, Chad, Gabon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea), where the wildlife density is high and sufficient for this kind of operation were trained in the game capture techniques in Zimbabwe and Cameroon in August 2002 and January 2003.

Major activities of the Data Management Unit (DMU) during the reporting period included the implementation of PACE Integrated Database (PID) in three more countries. The debugged version of the database was also installed on the server at PACE Headquarters in Nairobi and senior staff members and the half-time data entry clerk connected to it. Installation guide and user's manual were also produced during the reporting period and at the time of writing this report, the French version of both is being translated. With the objective of improving the capacity of information management at PACE Headquarters, connectivity issues ware addressed and discussion of upgrading the lease line to digital and/or VSAT technology. The master CD for second volume of PARC and PACE Information Resources CD-ROM is now ready for final comments, after which the planned number is produced and distributed.

Thanks to the awareness created and the disease report monitoring letters issued, disease-reporting rate for the year 2002 improved substantially reaching 48.89%, up from 12.4% .

PID was introduced in two countries (Kenya and Gambia*) during the previous half year. Since then, the application is implemented in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Somalia brining to five the number of countries where PID is implemented. Further implementations are planned between now and 31 May 2003. According to this timetable, PID will be introduced to South Sudan between 18 and 20 March, to Mauritania between 21 and 24 March, to Guinea Conakry between 25 and 29 March and Mali between 31 March and 1 April 2003. Similarly, an Epidemiologist from Tanzania is now ready to introduce PID to Eritrea and Rwanda during the last week of March and first week of April. It is anticipated that staff members to be trained in Mauritania and Guinea Conakry can introduce PID to four more countries.

PACE national programme staff in charge of information management trained on information management and GIS.

Similar training to the one conducted in Banjul for information management officers from West and Central African last year has planned for staff members from Eastern African countries to take place between February 10 to 21 2003 at ILRI in Nairobi. However, that has been cancelled and rescheduled now for April 21 to May 2 2003.

The main activity here is to produce a simple but informative format, which CAHW can use to report disease occurrence. Formats used by different NGOs in Ethiopia have been collected and experiences of using CAHW in disease reporting seen in Northern districts of Tanzania. This activity to be conducted together with CAPE needs to take into account the enhancement plan for different formats of data collection from field to be entered to PID. It will be completed before May 2003.

Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Continental Database

The required facilities for analysing performance indicators for passive and active disease surveillance are built into PID. Moreover, there is flexibility in entering different targets (standards) for different years. Planned figures for different indicators should be entered to the application in consultation with PACE Epidemiology Unit. The facilities for analysing Performance Indicator are available both in the continental and country PID.
Regular feed-back on disease reporting produced and disseminated

The above-mentioned results have been achieved thanks to the awareness created and above all a regular disease reporting monitoring letters issued by IBAR. During the reporting period, disease reporting monitoring letter for the fourth quarter of 2002 was produced and distributed to all member countries of AU/IBAR. The letters for the first quarter of 2003 will be produced at the end of this month (March 2003). Preparation of summary report (feedback) for disease reports received during the 2002 is well underway and both the English and French version will be available before mid-April.

Information on epidemiological rates and spatial distribution of major diseases, especially CBPP made available.

* PID Gambia needs to be refreshed with new objects.

Detailed raw data on CBPP has been gathered for some African countries. In others, however, it was difficult to get sufficient data to generate the required information and map distribution. Attempts will continue to get enough material for the planned activity during the remaining three months.

Analysis

National training workshops have been well received as evidenced from mission reports, evaluations carried out and from reviews coming from the course participants. There is a need to continue along these lines for national capacity building in this area.

It is generally recognized that training in economics of animal health had been lacking in most veterinary service departments and is crucial for effective planning for disease control programs.

In most PACE countries, the responsibility of manning the economics units falls under an epidemiologist/veterinarian. Refresher course (lasting for about 14 days) in basic economics and methods for impact analysis for effective planning in disease control, are already planned for those responsible for the various national economic units who are basically non-economists.

Outstanding issues

Contract of the Knowledge Transfer Assistant ends in May 2003. The provision in the Global Plan for PACE Common Services and PCU was three years. Considering that there has been an average of 1.5 years to 2 years delay (PACE Mid-Term Review Report) in the implementation of country projects due to late mobilization of project funds, there is a need to continue with the activities planned for during fourth and part of fifth years in this area of knowledge transfer so that majority of countries could benefit from methodologies developed for animal diseases and their capacities will be enhanced un this area.

The outputs of the knowledge transfer assistant are much more than training. The holder also contributes towards development of economic methodologies for other animal diseases, costing of epidemio-surveillance systems, analyses of livestock trade and marketing issues etc. This is clearly stipulated in the current (third year work plan and cost estimate for PACE PCU and Common Services) where all the unit's activities are jointly carried out by the two staff members.

The private sector has a major place to hold in field activities and its future role in official tasks will be unavoidable. The reduction of the VLPU area of activities in Western and Central Africa is an inadequate and irrelevant proposal of the MTR, when Eastern African countries are the

less advanced on the privatization project and deserve a special back stopping from the unit, through the newly installed technical assistance at national level.

The privatization process is speeding differently in different countries according to the own commitment of the countries themselves. **DVS are the cornerstones of the process** and PACE coordinators have no power on legislative reforms or reorganization of Veterinary Services if DVS are not acquired to the policy. Hence VLPU is paying a lot of attention to bring awareness to DVS of the stakes held by the concept of reorganization of VS with development of the private sector. OIE criteria of quality of VS are the best driving force for change although

all countries are not convinced of the reality of hazards of restrictions in trade of animal products with their traditional African partners. If the provision of an alternative veterinary field system mainly supported by donors and managed by international NGOs is desirable in unsecured and victim zones, for obvious humanitarian reasons, the creation of such systems in remote areas is not acceptable because not sustainable.

The OIE is now seeking on new guidelines for regulation of paraprofessionals that are going in this direction: all animal health workers that are not working under the direction and responsibility of a vet, and not licensed by the *national veterinary statutory body* should be considered solely like "advanced farmers". This statement does not exclude that those *advanced farmers* will have a role to play in epidemiosurveillance (rumor's early warning) and primary animal health care in the frameworks of their communities. It should be emphasized the fact that, for the purpose of animal disease control, these communities would gain to be organized in registered and recognized farmers associations being part of a national epidemiosurveillance network.

During years 2 and 3 of PACE, the CAPE unit assisted both IBAR and PACE to advance both their institutional and their policy development. Furthermore CAPE planned to bring institutional change and policy development consultants to work with IBAR. CAPE aimed to provide funds to bring institutional development or social science advisers to the PACE Advisory Committee as the need arose. Unfortunately such extra inputs where never requested by the PACE advisory committee.
The CAPE MTR team recommended that CAPE concentrate efforts on enhancing the capacity of IBAR to provide the arguments why and advice on how countries in GHA should construct pro-pastoralist livestock policies and institutions. Emphasis it was said should be placed upon supplying knowledge that will permit governments, NGOs and private sector operators to see how CAHWs can be successfully and profitably be integrated into animal health services that meet the sanitary requirements of GHA countries with expanding domestic markets and with limited access to markets outside the region

The main activities of the CAPE unit during the period under review were as follows:-

Economists to carry out a livestock marketing audits for Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan.
A veterinarian and social scientist to carry out a baseline livestock policy analysis in 6 countries.
An epidemiologist to develop decision support tools for CBPP control in pastoralist areas.
Participatory Impact Assessment methods training and impact assessment, Ethiopia
Support to CAH service delivery S. Somalia

One of the most pressing challenges in communication programmes is to develop participatory and systems-based monitoring and evaluation processes to allow for ongoing learning, correction, and adjustment by all stakeholders concerned. Communication planning workshops with key stakeholders are therefore important for the successful implementation of communication activities.

To improve the epidemio-surveillance system, it is necessary that livestock owners are integrated in the PACE information process. Also, The communication unit started developing participatory messages with the most motivated countries, in particular, Tanzania and Guinea.

The lessons learned in Tanzania and Guinea has been planned to be transferred to other countries within the PACE programme via workshops in each region. The workshops aimed to refresh participatory message development.

Based on the findings of the knowledge management team, a proposal for establishing a website has been made available to IBAR.

The PACE/IBAR website needs to be integrated into broader corporate sites, such as OAU-OUA, AU, ELDIS, One World, ECDPM, etc.

OAU/IBAR/PACE CO-ORDINATION UNIT NAIROBI							
STATUS OF BUDGET ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD MARCH TO MAY 2003							
Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line iten	Budget KES	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE PRIOR PERIOD	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENDITURE	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	
1	**1. COMMON SERVICES**						
11	**1.1.Epidemiology Unit**						
111	**1.1.1. Central Unit**						
1111	***-Personnel***						
111124	Counterpart main Epidemiologist	3,968,762.00	3,287,196.60	973,097.40	4,260,294.00	(291,532.00)	**1.07**
111125	Travel/leave internat.staff	353,707.00	281,365.00		281,365.00	72,342.00	**0.80**
	sub total	**4,322,469.00**	**3,568,561.60**	**973,097.40**	**4,541,659.00**	**(219,190.00)**	**1.05**
1112	***-Equipment***						
	sub total				-	-	
1113	***-Running costs***						
111302	Travel Counterpart	1,691,946.00	1,343,593.55	874,412.55	2,218,006.10	(526,060.10)	**1.31**
111346	Epidemiology network/ formation a	1,044,411.00	12,000.00	60,556.80	72,556.80	971,854.20	**0.07**
111366	Diagonistic Reagents	-	-		-	-	
111367	Laboratory testing & Follow up	417,764.00	15,750.00		15,750.00	402,014.00	**0.04**
111368	Epidemiology Meetings	3,481,370.00	3,842,599.35	78,300.00	3,920,899.35	(439,529.35)	**1.13**
111375	Vaccine Bank	1,958,000.00	2,265,075.96	(216,401.00)	2,048,674.96	(90,674.96)	**1.05**
	sub total	**8,593,491.00**	**7,479,018.86**	**796,868.35**	**8,275,887.21**	**317,603.79**	**0.96**
	Sub total Central Unit	**12,915,960.00**	**11,047,580.46**	**1,769,965.75**	**12,817,546.21**	**98,413.79**	**0.99**
112	**1,1,2, Regional Units**						
1121	Bamako - Western and Central Africa-(1)-						
1122	Nairobi- Eastern Africa						
1123	1.1.2.3. (Ndjamena Western Cordon sanitaire) (2)						
113	**1,1,3, Wildlife unit (3)**						
1131	Wildlife unit Nairobi						
11313	***-Running costs***						
1131347	Meetings	522,206.00	527,508.20		527,508.20	(5,302.20)	**1.01**
1131368	Sampling and analysis	696,274.00	168,802.00		168,802.00	527,472.00	**0.24**
	sub total	1,218,480.00	696,310.20		696,310.20	522,169.80	**0.57**
	Sub total wildlife	**1,218,480.00**	**696,310.20**	-	**696,310.20**	**522,169.80**	**0.57**
	SUB TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	**14,134,440.00**	**11,743,890.66**	**1,769,965.75**	**13,513,856.41**	**620,583.59**	**0.96**
12	**Communication unit**						
121	Communication Unit Naitobi (4)						
1211	***-Personnel***						
121108	Communication expert	2,973,090.00	2,594,232.00	790,930.00	3,385,162.00	(412,072.00)	**1.14**
121156	Desk Top Publisher	1,315,958.00	1,158,615.00	346,976.00	1,505,591.00	(189,633.00)	**1.14**
121177	Web Master	1,044,411.00	-		-	1,044,411.00	-
	sub total	**5,333,459.00**	**3,752,847.00**	**1,137,906.00**	**4,890,753.00**	**442,706.00**	**0.92**
1212	***-Equipment***						
12156	Digital Camera	104,441.00			-	104,441.00	-
	sub total	**104,441.00**	-	-	-	**104,441.00**	-
1213	***-Running costs***						
121308	Travel expert	281,991.00	177,479.00	332,921.30	510,400.30	(228,409.30)	**1.81**
121326	Operating costs-Nairobi	557,019.00	81,667.70	58,592.96	140,260.66	416,758.34	**0.25**
121336	Printing matters (coordin. Nairobi)	591,833.00	368,602.50	116,340.00	484,942.50	106,890.50	**0.82**
121337	Production of Promotioonal materials	1,392,548.00	224,203.00	229,440.00	453,643.00	938,905.00	**0.33**
121338	Video-DTP-Photo -supplies-	1,740,685.00	-		-	1,740,685.00	-
121356	In countrry training & outreach	1,044,411.00	-	113,840.60	113,840.60	930,570.40	**0.11**
121357	Review /training workshops -coordi	-	-		-	-	
121358	Vets. Faculties Deans workshops	696,274.00	-		-	696,274.00	-
121387	Commissioned services	1,044,411.00	44,477.00	120,159.00	164,636.00	879,775.00	**0.16**
121390	Website Set up	2,785,096.00	-		-	2,785,096.00	-
	sub total running costs	**10,134,268.00**	**896,429.20**	**971,293.86**	**1,867,723.06**	**8,266,544.94**	**0.18**
	Sub total Communication:	**15,572,168.00**	**4,649,276.20**	**2,109,199.86**	**6,758,476.06**	**8,813,691.94**	**0.43**
						76	

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line iten	Budget KES	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE	CURRENT PERIOD	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	
13	. Economics unit						
131	*-Personnel*						
13109	Senior Economist	4,386,526.00	3,708,858.50	1,092,236.50	4,801,095.00	(414,569.00)	1.09
13125	travel/leave internat. Staff	334,212.00	299,611.00		299,611.00	34,601.00	0.90
13110	Knowledges transfer assistant	2,118,066.00	2,363,446.00	720,739.00	3,084,185.00	(966,119.00)	1.46
13131	Consultancies	-			-	-	
	sub total	6,838,804.00	6,371,915.50	1,812,975.50	8,184,891.00	(1,346,087.00)	1.20
132	*-Equipment*						
13201	Computers	-			-	-	
13202	Office furniture	-	-		-	-	
	sub total	-	-	-	-	-	
133	*-Running costs*						
13309	Travel (60 days year)	845,973.00	986,168.35	103,660.70	1,089,829.05	(243,856.05)	1.29
13324	Knowledges transfer assist -45 days	657,979.00	181,761.90	297,375.50	479,137.40	178,841.60	0.73
13352	Regional Workshops/meetings	974,784.00			-	974,784.00	-
	sub total	2,478,736.00	1,167,930.25	401,036.20	1,568,966.45	909,769.55	0.63
	Sub total Economic unit	9,317,540.00	7,539,845.75	2,214,011.70	9,753,857.45	(436,317.45)	1.05
14	Privatisation scheme unit (5)						
15	CBAHWs Unit						
151	*-Personnel*						
15133	Consultancies - West Africa	4,177,644.00			-	4,177,644.00	-
15151	Drivers	501,317.00			-	501,317.00	-
	sub total	4,678,961.00	-	-	-	4,678,961.00	-
152	*-Equipment*						
15201	Computer/ printer	278,510.00			-	278,510.00	-
15202	Office equipment	69,627.00			-	69,627.00	-
15203	Vehicle purchase (4x4)	-			-	-	
15205	Radios	-			-	-	
15215	Office equipment field base	208,882.00	-		-	208,882.00	-
15252	Camping equipment	55,702.00	-		-	55,702.00	-
	sub total	612,721.00	-	-	-	612,721.00	-
153	*-Running costs*						
15321	Field accomodation for field officers	243,696.00			-	243,696.00	-
15330	Vehicle running costs	793,752.00			-	793,752.00	-
15360	Field workshops	605,758.00			-	605,758.00	-
	sub total	1,643,206.00	-	-	-	1,643,206.00	-
	Sub total CBAHW unit	6,934,888.00	-	-	-	6,934,888.00	
16	. Financial Unit						
161	*-Personnel*						
16155	Counterpart Accountant	2,541,400.00	2,350,766.00	717,334.00	3,068,100.00	(526,700.00)	1.21
	sub total	2,541,400.00	2,350,766.00	717,334.00	3,068,100.00	(526,700.00)	1.21
162	*-Equipment*						
162201	Computer (lap top)	243,696.00		114,000.00	114,000.00	129,696.00	0.47
16202	Office equipment / software	626,647.00	97,530.00	626,163.20	723,693.20	(97,046.20)	1.15
	sub total	870,343.00	97,530.00	740,163.20	837,693.20	32,649.80	0.96
163	*-Running costs*						
16381	missions - Software installation	1,810,312.00	450,900.00	1,237,485.25	1,688,385.25	121,926.75	0.93
	sub total	1,810,312.00	450,900.00	1,237,485.25	1,688,385.25	121,926.75	0.93
	Sub total Financial unit:	5,222,055.00	2,899,196.00	2,694,982.45	5,594,178.45	(372,123.45)	1.07
	Sub total Common services:	51,181,091.00	26,832,208.61	8,788,159.76	35,620,368.37	15,560,722.63	0.70
						77	

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line iten	Budget KES	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE	CURRENT PERIOD	ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	
17	**Other Common services**						
171	Data management service						
1711	***-Personnel***						
171115	Data management officer	3,655,439.00	3,098,754.40	913,303.60	4,012,058.00	(356,619.00)	1.10
171125	Travel / leave international staff	83,553.00	76,998.00		76,998.00	6,555.00	0.92
171170	LAN Administrator	1,441,287.00	1,222,884.00	407,628.00	1,630,512.00	(189,225.00)	1.13
	sub total	**5,180,279.00**	**4,398,636.40**	**1,320,931.60**	**5,719,568.00**	**(539,289.00)**	1.10
1712	***- Equipment***						
171201	Computer/Printer	278,510.00	197,060.00	336,300.00	533,360.00	(254,850.00)	1.92
171209	Software/licensing	1,528,321.00	-	448,460.55	448,460.55	1,079,860.45	0.29
171275	Other equipment (VPN)	348,137.00	-		-	348,137.00	-
171276	LAN improvement	1,462,175.00	-	369,590.00	369,590.00	1,092,585.00	0.25
171277	Data Base Equipment	4,177,644.00	6,412,312.10		6,412,312.10	(2,234,668.10)	1.53
	sub total	**7,794,787.00**	**6,609,372.10**	**1,154,350.55**	**7,763,722.65**	**31,064.35**	1.00
1713	***-Running costs***						
171341	Data base operational costs/lease lir	1,423,880.00	503,483.50	227,000.00	730,483.50	693,396.50	0.51
171325	travel Data Management Officer-60 (	905,156.00	610,027.05	477,960.05	1,087,987.10	(182,831.10)	1.20
171352	Regional Workshop	1,114,038.00	-	399,586.80	399,586.80	714,451.20	0.36
171364	Trainning - Oracle	1,392,548.00	464,000.00	124,285.00	588,285.00	804,263.00	0.42
171365	Technical support	1,572,883.00	621,030.40		621,030.40	951,852.60	0.39
171387	Commisioned Services	713,682.00	169,494.85	732,500.00	901,994.85	(188,312.85)	1.26
	sub total	**7,122,187.00**	**2,368,035.80**	**1,961,331.85**	**4,329,367.65**	**2,792,819.35**	0.61
	Sub total Data management	**20,097,253.00**	**13,376,044.30**	**4,436,614.00**	**17,812,658.30**	**2,284,594.70**	**0.89**
172	**. PANVAC (6)**						
	Sub total PANVAC:	-					
173	**Research(7)**						
	Sub total research	-					
			PRIOR PERIOD	EXPENDITURE			
174	**. Advisory Committee**						
1741	***-Personnel***						
174118	Perdiem (days:5x4x2)	417,764.00	331,845.50	293,625.00	625,470.50	(207,706.50)	1.50
174135	Consultancies-3M/M-	-			-	-	
	sub total	**417,764.00**	**331,845.50**	**293,625.00**	**625,470.50**	**(207,706.50)**	1.50
1743	***-Running costs***						
174313	Travel	2,840,798.00	2,021,057.56	1,342,199.98	3,363,257.54	(522,459.54)	1.18
174348	Session	974,784.00	437,671.20	574,818.50	1,012,489.70	(37,705.70)	1.04
	sub total	**3,815,582.00**	**2,458,728.76**	**1,917,018.48**	**4,375,747.24**	**(560,165.24)**	1.15
	Sub total Advisory Committee:	**4,233,346.00**	**2,790,574.26**	**2,210,643.48**	**5,001,217.74**	**(767,871.74)**	1.18
175	**Other monitoring**						
1753	***-Running costs***						
	sub total	-			-		
	Sub total Other monitoring:	-					
176	**Veterinary medicine schools sup**						
1761	***-Personnel***						
176136	International lecturer	1,044,411.00			-	1,044,411.00	-
176137	Local lecturer	417,764.00			-	417,764.00	-
	Sub total veterinary school suppo	**1,462,175.00**	-	-	-	**1,462,175.00**	-
177	**Revues and evaluations (7)**						
1771	**Personel**						
177139	National Environmental Experts	1,044,411.00			-	1,044,411.00	-
	Sub total Revues & Evaluation	**1,044,411.00**	-	-	-	**1,044,411.00**	-
	Sub total other common services:	**26,837,185.00**	**16,166,618.56**	**6,647,257.48**	**22,813,876.04**	**4,023,308.96**	**0.85**
	SUB TOTAL COMMON SERVICES	**78,018,276.00**	**42,998,827.17**	**15,435,417.24**	**58,434,244.41**	**19,584,031.59**	**0.75**
						78	

Accts.		Budget	ACCUMULATED	CURRENT	ACCUMULATED	BALANCE	
Codes	Main titles and budget line iten	KES	EXPENDITURE	PERIOD	EXPENDITURE		
2	CO-ORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT NAIROBI						
211	*Personnel*						
21121	OIE Vet.				-	-	
21123	Desk Officer for East Africa				-	-	
21150	Bilingual secretaries(3 secret.))	4,010,537.00	3,513,790.00	1,056,021.00	4,569,811.00	(559,274.00)	1.14
21151	Drivers (2 drivers)	1,322,921.00	1,093,932.00	335,405.00	1,429,337.00	(106,416.00)	1.08
21154	Casual labor	139,255.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	136,755.00	0.02
21155	Accountant assistant/data entry.	1,183,666.00	1,039,921.00	346,641.00	1,386,562.00	(202,896.00)	1.17
21157	Admin.assistant	1,775,499.00	1,542,575.84	516,114.00	2,058,689.84	(283,190.84)	1.16
21164	Translator/secretary	1,427,362.00	1,248,741.00	416,247.00	1,664,988.00	(237,626.00)	1.17
21165	Messenger (2 messeng,)	870,343.00	740,484.00	198,314.00	938,798.00	(68,455.00)	1.08
21169	Management Bonuses	1,253,293.00			-	1,253,293.00	-
	sub total	11,982,876.00	9,181,943.84	2,868,742.00	12,050,685.84	(67,809.84)	1.01
212	*-Equipment*						
21201	Computers	348,137.00		454,383.87	454,383.87	(106,246.87)	1.31
21202	Office furniture :-	208,882.00	28,045.00	61,000.00	89,045.00	119,837.00	0.43
	sub total	557,019.00	28,045.00	515,383.87	543,428.87	13,590.13	0.98
213	*-Running costs*						
21314	Travel Director (100/days year)	1,879,940.00	1,950,450.70	852,652.05	2,803,102.75	(923,162.75)	1.49
21315	Project Coordinator (100 days	1,879,940.00	1,053,556.87	833,637.95	1,887,194.82	(7,254.82)	1.00
21326	Office running costs	3,592,774.00	1,970,407.18	1,100,882.66	3,071,289.84	521,484.16	0.85
21327	Communications and public utilities	4,344,750.00	2,813,536.55	3,026,484.45	5,840,021.00	(1,495,271.00)	1.34
21330	Vehicles running costs	1,587,505.00	843,911.75	413,315.40	1,257,227.15	330,277.85	0.79
21351	Cordination Meetings	1,392,548.00	1,916,624.70		1,916,624.70	(524,076.70)	1.38
21365	Training Workshops PCU	208,882.00	-	2,600.00	2,600.00	206,282.00	0.01
21386	Offices Refurbishment	69,626.00	7,815.00		7,815.00	61,811.00	0.11
	sub total	14,955,965.00	10,556,302.75	6,229,572.51	16,785,875.26	(1,829,910.26)	1.12
	Sub total coordination unit Nairobi	27,495,860.00	19,766,291.59	9,613,698.38	29,379,989.97	(1,884,129.97)	1.07
	TOTAL	105,514,136.00	62,765,118.76	25,049,115.62	87,814,234.38	17,699,901.62	0.83
	Contingencies	9,747,836.00			-	9,747,836.00	-
	OVERALL TOTAL PCU Nairobi	115,261,972.00	62,765,118.76	25,049,115.62	87,814,234.38	27,447,737.62	0.76