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(OAU/IBAR)

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

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PACE FIRST HALF YEARLY REPORT JUNE-NOVEMBER 2002 YEAR THREE WORK PLAN AND COST ESTIMATE December 2002

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SUMMARY

The report summarizes the activities of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) and its Common Services during the first half year of the third work plan of PACE. 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. The state of progress of national PACE programmes are presented. 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 PCU prepared a number of reports for regular meetings, regional coordination meetings, and advisory committee meeting. The progress of national programme is presented as follows:

- 4 countries completed two annual work plans in October 2002;
- 19 countries have completed more than implementation in one and half years;
- 3 countries have completed one full year;
- 4 countries are expected to start in the second half of 2002;
- 2 countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone) have not been considered.

As of November 2002, 28 countries have completed at least one or two Work Plan and Cost Estimate.

During the period between the fifth and sixth Advisory Committee meeting, many events characterized the activities of Epidemiology Unit:

- ✓ Organization of workshop on mild rinderpest , which was held in Nairobi
- ✓ Organization of the training workshop on captures in Zimbabwe in September 2002.
- ✓ Active participation of PEU staff members in annual Co-ordination Meeting held in Cotonou (Benin), 25-28 June 2002.
- ✓ Re-organization of personnel within PEU with the regard to the reallocation of the epidemiologist for the *cordon sanitaria* to Bamako from N'djamena.,
- ✓ Extension of contracts of the Wildlife experts for the ten future months, starting from July 2002.

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 will affect negatively the PEU activities in the next incoming months.

During the period from June to November 2002, the economics unit contributed to the four main thrusts of the PACE Programme as follows:

Regarding the thrust on enhancing national capacities, additional three national training workshops on the transfer of the rinderpest economic impact assessment model were conducted in Gambia, Kenya and Uganda where 52 staff were trained on these methodologies and the rinderpest model transferred to the countries concerned. Other training workshops have been planned for Tanzania, Guinea-Conakry and Mali before the end of the current work plan. Results on the costs of national epidemio-surveillance systems are being incorporated into the economic impact assessment-training program.

On improved service delivery, detailed data on the structure, function and cost of the epidemio-surveillance systems were collected in Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. The annual funding levels required to sustain epidemio-surveillance systems were also established in these countries. Arguments to support increased investments in surveillance are now being developed through benefit-cost analysis. Data on national governments contributions to livestock and animal health were collected in CAR, Chad and Ghana in addition to data on six countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda) collected earlier. Analysis of this data is on going.

On the fight against rinderpest, a report on the ex-ante economic impact assessment of rinderpest surveillance and eradication in Ethiopia was produced. A similar analysis has been initiated for Senegal that will utilize the cost data currently being collected in the same country.

Conceming the control of other epizootics, epidemiological data on CBPP were collected through background studies commissioned in Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. The data is being used towards an ex-ante analysis of CBPP.

During the reporting period, the Data Management Unit focused more on the development of PACE Integrated Database (PID). This was the activity recommended by 5th Advisory Committee Meeting (ACM) to prioritise and the Unit spent almost all the time and effort on this. Accordingly, the requested database, the PID is now made available and by the time of writing this report the final cleaning-up of the system is underway. Testing and deployment is the following step. Although only one module of the database, Disease Surveillance, which include Passive and Active disease surveillance, was planned to prioritise, PID now includes two more modules, a module on Veterinary structure and service delivery and another on Baseline data of animal resources. The database is also ready in English and French. Procurement of software required to run PID at PACE headquarters and in PACE participating countries has also been made during the reporting period. Other activities of the DMU included capacity building in information management where three staff members from the Unit were trained on Oracle database administration for one month. Similarly, the three staff members mentioned above and the counter-part epidemiologist and the epidemiologist from PACE Kenya took part of application training for one-week tailored to operate the PID. The second phase of PACE digital filing and office automation project (PACE Intranet) was finalised during the first days of June 2002. A meeting to demonstrate the Intranet took place on 18 September 2002. Paper documents to be included to the 2nd Volume of Information CD-ROM were scanned during the reporting period and collection of electronic documents from staff members started. Monthly disease reporting from countries has improved substantially and the return rate for the first eight months of 2002 reached 37.98% as compared to 12.4% during 2001.
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 Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit (VLPU) activities focused on 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.

As long as the VLPU subunit is run by only one member staff, its activities have been stopped during his leave time in July and August. During June and September, the subunit has been able to participate to two international meetings but only one country mission (Gabon).

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

The purpose of the CAPE sub-unit of the PACE programme is 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. Over the first two years the sub-unit has become more aware of the obstacles to this achieving this purpose. There is increasing realization that an enabling policy environment is crucial and that OAU / IBAR has the mandate and ability to promote such policies. Such 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 has looked into the above issues whilst reviewing progress toward agreed outputs. This team was working from 9th – 24th September and their report is expected to be finalised by the 6th PACE advisory committee meeting. It was planned to link CAPE and PACE MTR teams but this was not possible due to the delayed start of the PACE MTR.

The CAPE unit has during the reporting period worked according to its planned strategy and activity schedule. This report details how the activities completed have contributed to the unit outputs. The unit is progressing well in nearly all areas. There have been some delays in implementing field projects in southern Somalia due to insecurity. The institutional development work within IBAR is still awaiting approval from AU HQ.

As per the advice of the PACE Advisory Committee the sub unit allocated funds toward the analysis and possible development of Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems in West Africa.

The activities of the communication unit centered around, among other things, building the brand image of PACE, production of promotional material and building communication skills capacity at the national level. During this period under review, the communication unit has managed to deliver several programmed outputs including a PACE brochure, the PACE newsletter, and a PACE brochure depicting the objectives of PACE. One consultancy for the production of PACE video documentary was approved and the production of this documentary is being finalized.

The communication unit contributed to the four major thrusts in setting up an ambitious work plan 2002-2003, including the recruitment of a full-time editor, a Webmaster and a press assistant to assure the external visibility of the PACE programme. The work plan has been reduced in terms of budget and resources to a level, that required the redefinition of work priorities within the existing terms of references. Given the fact, that the communication expert as the responsible person for the institutional communication component has only 15 travel days, he will focus during WP III mostly on the set-up of a website and the production of written and audiovisual institutional tools.

The communication unit focussed on six major activities:
Building the profile and the brand image of PACE and its concerns in the eyes of external stakeholders, including the donor and policy makers and the international community.

Sharing the experiences of PACE national projects to ensure that lessons are and collective knowledge and expertise is made available throughout the PACE network

Counseling, monitoring and encouraging the communication initiatives of all PACE units.

Building an appropriate infrastructure and necessary capacity in the PACE regional centers and subsequently at IBAR.

The activities on training and outreach resources and capacity

Have been engaged in assisting the Makerere Veterinary school. A mission was undertaken by the Communication Expert and this resulted into a draft curriculum for in-service training for practicing veterinary officers in PACE countries. As a follow –up to this, a meeting of deans of Veterinary Schools is planned for the latter part of this year 2002. The deans are expected to discuss the draft curriculum and related training issues and come up with training recommendations for implementation.
The PACE graphic designer is presently being trained on the job in website design.

In order to make sure that PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood, the communication unit has designed a PACE brochure depicting the overall objective of PACE . Secondly, a brochure containing the structure and the activities of PACE has been designed and published. All these were distributed at the World veterinary Congress in Tunisia, September 2002. During the period under review, the PACE Communication Unit has been able to fulfill the following in the pursuit of the objective of building a brand image of PACE;

- Put together a press kit containing various PACE promotional material, and distributed these kits to stakeholders in PACE, institutions and people with interest in the work of PACE.
- Designed a PACE poster depicting the overall goal of PACE and distributed this poster at the World Veterinary Congress held in Tunisia in September 2002. Some of these posters are still being distributed currently.
- Designed and published a PACE brochure containing information on its structure, objectives and activities.
- A PACE video documentary is being edited. This documentary is meant to promote the work and goals of PACE.

MAIN REPORT OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE PACE COORDINATION UNIT

The report summarizes the activities of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) during the first half year of the third work plan of PACE. 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. The state of progress of national PACE programmes are presented. 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 organised 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
- A regional meetings.
- A training need assessment.
- The fifth meeting of the ACM of the took place in Nairobi in October 2002

Progress on national pace programmes

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

- 4 countries completed two annual work plans 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.

REPORTS OF THE PACE COMMON SERVICES UNIT

Epidemiology Unit

The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU) main activities and milestones are summarised as follows:

❖ *PEU Co-ordination meeting*

At the PEU Abidjan meeting it was agreed that in future at least 3 co-ordination meetings of the PEU would be held per year. In this respect, the second PEU meeting for year 2002 was held in Nairobi in AU/IBAR conference room, in June 20-21, 2002. For the first time the representative of CAPE Unit was invited to attend the meeting. The following themes were discussed during the two days of meeting:

⇨ Development of performance indicators for self-assessment of functionality of epidemio-surveillance systems in countries, which have established it
⇨ Development of criteria of assessment of epidemio-surveillance networks in term of functionality
⇨ Sampling frame for the prevalence of CBPP
⇨ Longitudinal study on CBPP in three sites, where the disease is endemic
⇨ Finalisation of research programme on rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants

❖ *Re-organization of the personnel within the PEU (PACE Management Decisions)*

Based on a recommendation by the PEU, the epidemiologist for the *cordon sanitaire* is relocated from N'djamena to Bamako, and assumed responsibility for all countries within Central Africa as well as 3 countries in Western Africa, namely Mauritania, Senegal and the Gambia. The reason for this change is:

=> The discontinuation of the *cordon sanitaire*
⇨ The present inequitable distribution of the work-load between the epidemiologists based in Bamako and N'djamena
⇨ The need to achieve a critical mass within the Bamako component of the PEU.

Although the cordon *sanitaire* as such has been abolished, the area concerned continues to be of great importance and the planned active surveillance there needs to continue at least for two years. Therefore the planned recruitment of a veterinary assistant with equipment (vehicle, office and furniture, etc.) to be stationed in Abéché was launched in July 2002.

In concert with the decision concerning the epidemiologist for Central Africa, as simultaneously agreed, the wildlife expert, previously based in Bamako, should be posted to N'djamena. In accordance with this decision, an addendum to the contract of technical assistant was drafted and

signed by the different concemed Institutions. This physical placement of the wildlife specialist for Westem/Central Africa will not alter his responsibilities. This arrangement is intended, among other things, to ensure that the epidemiology unit for Central Africa continues to exist according to the PACE financial agreement.

❖ *Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)*

Most PACE countries have existing surveillance systems that cannot easily be radically changed. Therefore, in countries where epidemio-surveillance networks/systems (ESNs) already exist, the emphasis will be on revitalizing existing systems and ensuring that the activities are appropriate to the outputs required. In accordance with this, a re-assessment of what is possible within the resources of the PACE Program was conducted on a country by country basis:

→ An initial appraisal of each country's performance by the regional epidemiologists responsible based on a questionnaire developed by the PEU in consultation with the DMU and CAPE. The results of this assessment were presented at the Coordination Meeting (Cotonou, June 2002).

→ Continuation with the longer-term process of developing critical performance indicators for use by both PACE countries for self-assessment and the PEU for quantitative and qualitative analysis of performance of ESNs. The draft document was also presented at the Coordination Meeting.

❖ *Re-enforcement of epidemio-surveillance capacities, including wildlife*

To assist with the implementation of activities related to epidemio-surveillance, and training of field personnel involved in these activities, including wildlife, to review the second year work plan, visits to Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Niger and Tanzania, were undertaken by members of PEU

The scheduled termination of the wildlife component of PACE in mid 2002 is premature, particularly in view of the apparent frequent association of rinderpest occurrence in Eastern Africa with wildlife. For this reason the contracts for the two wildlife specialists were extended for a further 10 months. It is therefore anticipated that wildlife surveillance, especially in respect of requirements for progress down the OIE Pathway and eradication of the remaining focus in Somalia ecosystem will continue to be vital in the activities of the PEU.

❖ *Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establish a data-base*

The laboratory Regional Expert undertook the missions to Parakou (Benin), Kinshasa (DR Congo) to assist these countries in the implementation of the regional project (RAF/5/053). He undertook a mission to Vienna to meet at the headquarter, the relevant staff involved in the management of the Regional project RAF/5/053. Jointly with Dr M. Lelenta (IAEA), J. Sarr (LNERV, Dakar), he drew and made available the dossier to be submitted to OIE for the validation of Indirect ELISA for the detection of antibodies against rinderpest virus in cattle. This test was developed by International Laboratory of Molecular Biology of University California Davis (USA)

❖ *Assist countries with the procurement of essential laboratory equipment and reagents*

Most of the national veterinary laboratories in PACE countries are carrying out routinely the following tests for rinderpest and PPR diagnosis:

- Agar Gel Diffusion (AGID) for antigen detection
- Immuno-capture ELISA (ICE) for antigen detection
- Competitive ELISA (c-ELISA) for antibodies detection
- Indirect ELISA (I-ELISA) for antibodies detection

These laboratories are being supported regarding the consumables and reagents by national PACE programs as recommended during the second Coordination meeting held in Cotonou in June 2002.

The regional reference laboratories are offering the following services:
Muguga (Kenya) and LNERV, Dakar (Senegal) are able to perform the virus neutralization test, virus isolation and identification, PCR for rinderpest and PPR and differential diagnosis of FMD, BVD/ MD, IBR by PCR. Apart the above tests performed by those two laboratories, Bingerville (Côte d'Ivoire), performs RT-PCR and molecular characterization of rinderpest and PPR.
These regional reference laboratories will be supported by IAEA in terms of equipments and consumable for year 2003 and 2004. The amount of money allocated for this are 25,0000 and 30,000 USD respectively.

❖ *Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices*

This aims at the total eradication of rinderpest from the Eastern African region

❖ *Facilitate participatory review of strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas (including wildlife)*

As a result of the current rinderpest outbreak affecting Kenyan wildlife, the PEU in association with the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services organized a workshop on appropriate strategies against mild rinderpest in Eastern Africa on 17-19 June 2002 in Nairobi. The objectives of the workshop were to review surveillance procedures, control options, the role of wildlife in the maintenance of rinderpest virus and development of proposals relating to international guidelines, especially the OIE Pathway. The conclusions and recommendation of the meeting are attached in annex (annex 1).

On the basis of an agreed strategy by the stakeholders involved, the PEU will assist the countries of Eastern Africa collectively as well as individually to implement the strategy using an integrated approach.

❖ *Assist PACE countries to move along the OIE pathway for rinderpest*

A major task of the PEU is to assist countries in progress down the OIE Pathway, which is a performance indicator of PACE, and assist them in the preparation of dossiers to be submitted to OIE to obtain the status of disease freedom. To achieve this objective PEU organized a workshop in Abidjan in February 2002 that entailed providing guidance and models for the establishment of comprehensive dossiers containing the information required supporting applications to the OIE.

Following the recommendation of this workshop, Guinea, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (5/10 from group 1), Benin and Togo (2/4 from group 2) have sent the draft document to AU/IBAR for comments.

The PEU staff members have assessed each document. Based on the assessments those countries were advised as to the opinion of the PEU regarding the likely outcome of an application based on the dossier. However, the decision on what dossier to submit to the OIE is the ultimate responsibility of each county's official delegate to the OIE.

Based on the recommendations and the schedule planned by countries during the Abidjan workshop, jointly with the IAEA Laboratory Regional Expert, the Counterpart Epidemiologist undertook a mission to Western African countries. The mission was undertaken to Benin, Ghana, Guinea Conakry and Togo to assist with regard to emergency preparedness planning as well as preparation of dossier for submission to OIE for recognition of rinderpest freedom status. During the mission, practical action plans for emergency preparedness planning and dossier for OIE were drawn.

- *Assist individual countries to establish contingency (emergency preparedness) plans against rinderpest*

All countries were requested to finalize their emergency preparedness documents and submit to AU-IBAR for approval by March 2002. To date, however, only 11 countries (Benin, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ghana, Mauritania, Tanzania, Togo, Senegal and Uganda) have finalized draft documents and sent to AU/IBAR for comments. The PEU has developed a set of criteria (document attached as annex 2) whereby sufficient country documents will be recommended to the Director of AU-IBAR for approval. Documents submitted were assessed by PEU according to the criteria developed, and the comments were sent back to those countries, which submitted for preparing the final version.

Development of strategies for control of o ther priority epizootic diseases

Apart from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) was identified at the inception of PACE as a focus for the program because this OIE List A disease is either present in or threatens all of the countries involved in PACE. To establish basic epidemiological parameters (especially the basic reproductive number [R_0]) for CBPP as a prelude to establishing herd immunity rates required controlling CBPP by vaccination, PEU is in process to appoint a consultant funded through the FAO TA contract.

Consultations and research activities

At present the following planned consultation is in process:
a study on the basic (R_0) and effective (R) reproductive rates of CBPP infection and projections derived there from to determine the vaccine coverage required to ensure elimination of the mycoplasm in vaccinated populations.

The PEU assisted in finalization of the delayed rinderpest research contract with the Institute for Animal Health UK (Pirbright) and now the contract document is at EC Delegation level for comments and eventual approval

The PEU forms the heart of the PACE Program and it is the main contributor to the three of six results that were identified in workshop of PACE common services held in Machakos:

-> Pan-African epidemiosurveillance network
-> Total rinderpest eradication
➔ Strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics.

Main activities and results of the PEU

The activities generated the two results are grouped under main activities in a tabulated form as follows:

1. Pan-African epidemio-surveillance network

Activities	*Results/achievements*	*Objectively Verifiable Indicators*	*Problems/constraints*	*Recommendations*
PEU meeting	A two days meeting in June 20-21 (Nairobi) to enable exchange views between members of PEU on: ⇨ Development of performance indicators for self-assessment of functionality of epidemio-surveillance systems in countries, which have established it ⇨ Development of criteria of assessment of epidemio-surveillance networks in term of functionality ⇨ Sampling frame for the prevalence of CBPP ⇨ Longitudinal study on CBPP in three sites, where the disease is endemic ⇨ Finalisation of research programme on rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants	The minute of meeting is available	Not all members of the PEU attended. No following-up of the planned agenda of the meeting. Therefore, not all planned topics was discussed	
Re-organization of personnel within PEU	The epidemiologist for the *cordon sanitaire* is relocated from N'djamena to Bamako, and assumed responsibility for all countries within Central Africa as well	All staff in pace	The assistant veterinary is not yet recruited	Process immediately to the recruitment of this person.

	as 3 countries in Western Africa, namely Mauritania, Senegal and the Gambia. Therefore, the planned recruitment of a veterinary assistant with equipment (vehicle, office and furniture, etc.) to be stationed in Abeche was launched in July 2002. The wildlife expert, previously based in Bamako, is posted to N'djamena.			
Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries	An initial appraisal of each country's performance by the regional epidemiologists responsible based on a questionnaire developed by the PEU in consultation with the DMU and CAPE was conducted. The results of this assessment were presented at the Coordination Meeting (Cotonou, June 2002). A longer-term process of developing critical performance indicators for use by both PACE countries for self-assessment and the PEU for quantitative and qualitative analysis of performance of ESNs was initiated. The draft document was also presented at the Coordination Meeting held in Cotonou in June 2002	The two documents are available by the end of May 2003	The performance indicators initiated need to be finalised	Finalize the document taking into account the observations made during the working group session of Coordination meeting
Re-enforcement of	To assist with the establishment of	Mission reports are	Absence in Cameroon and	Setting-up

epidemio-surveillance capacities, including wildlife	Epidemiosurveillace network, implementation of activities related to epidemio-surveillance, and training of field personnel involved in these activities, including wildlife, to review the second year work plan, visits to Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Niger and Tanzania, were undertaken by members of PEU	available	Equatorial Guinea of Co-ordination Unit, no implication of private veterinarians in ENSE	epidemiolsurveillance networks in the two countries
Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establish data-base	The laboratory Regional Expert undertook the missions to Parakou (Benin), Kinshasa (DR Congo) to assist these countries in the implementation of the regional project (RAF/5/053). He undertook a mission to Vienna to meet at the headquarter, the relevant staff involved in the management of the Regional project RAF/5/053.Jontly with Dr M. Lelenta (IAEA), J. Sarr (LNERV, Dakar) he drew and made available the dossier to be submitted to OIE for the validation of Indirect ELISA for the detection of antibodies against rinderpest virus in cattle developed by International Laboratory of Molecular Biology of University California Davis (USA)	Regional project is definitely implemented in these countries. Dossier for validation is submitted		Follow-up of the dossier
Assist countries with	The IAEA regional Expert drafted a	The document is available		A discussion will be

ıe procurement of ssential laboratory quipment and eagents	concept note on support of the national and Regional laboratories. It is clearly mention that the national laboratories will be supported by PACE national components, while the regional were supported by IAEA in terms of consumables and equipment.	at PCU level		undertaken regarding the charge for the offered services by regional laboratories
ıssist countries to nstitute appropriate pidemiological ıractices	The Data Management Unit (DMU) has developed the integrated database. The PEU staff assisted this Unit in translating the database to French, and the PACE Counterpart and the Kenyan epidemiologists have participated in training course regarding the application of the developed system.	The Pan-African Animal Resources Information System is available by October 2002	Time for development of the system and its application and implementation IBAR and Kabete levels is very short	The process of implementation at countries level should continue

Total eradication of rinderpest from the region

4ctivities	***Results/achievements***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***Problems/constraints***	***Recommendations***
Facilitate participatory review of strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas (including	The PEU in association with the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services organized a workshop on appropriate strategies against mild rinderpest in Eastern Africa on 17-19 June 2002 in Nairobi.	Final report and recommendations made during the workshop is available		the basis of an agreed strategy by the stakeholders involved, the PEU will assist the countries of Eastern Africa collectively as well as individually to implement the strategy using an integrated approach

wildlife)				
ıssist countries to rogress along the)IE pathway	Following the recommendation of the workshop held in Abidjan, February 2002, Guinea, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, Benin and Togo have sent the draft document to AU/IBAR for comments. The PEU staff members have assessed each document. Based on the assessments those countries were advised as to the opinion of the PEU regarding the likely outcome of an application based on the dossier Jointly with the IAEA Laboratory Regional Expert, the Counterpart Epidemiologist undertook a mission to Western African countries (Benin, Ghana, Guinea Conakry and Togo) to assist with regard to emergency preparedness planning as well as preparation of dossier for submission to OIE for recognition of rinderpest freedom status. During the mission, practical action plans for emergency preparedness planning and dossier for OIE were drawn	Dossiers to be submitted to OIE for recognising rinderpest freedom status are available for at least 10 countries by December 2002.	According to the recommendations of workshop held in Abidjan in 2002, the deadlines for submission the draft documents to PEU for observations is delayed	PEU staff members should undertake mission as son to other 7 countries to assist in the preparation of the dossiers
Assist individual countries to	To date, 11 countries (Benin, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ghana, Mauritania,	Emergency preparedness		Encourage countries to make

stablish emergency reparedness plans gainst rinderpest	Tanzania, Togo, Senegal and Uganda) have finalized draft documents and sent to PEU for comments. The PEU has developed a set of criteria whereby sufficient country documents will be recommended to the Director of AU-IBAR for approval. Documents submitted were assessed by PEU according to the criteria developed, and the comments were sent back to those countries, which submitted for preparing the final version.	plans against rinderpest will be established and approved by AU/IBAR by December 2002 at least for 11 countries		available the draft documents for evaluation at AU/IBAR level by PEU staff members

2. Progress on issues raised with respect to PEU in the report of the 5th Advisory Committee of PACE Program

Points raised by the Advisory Committee (AC) on the Epidemiology Unit (PEU) in their April 2002 report are addressed in the order and under the headings used by the AC.

Rinderpest lineage II

1. The request for a document describing the risks posed by mild rinderpest has been addressed by the Report of the Workshop on Mild Rinderpest held in Nairobi on 17-19 June 2002. This workshop involved the PACE country co-ordinators, country epidemiologists and laboratory leaders of the Eastern African countries involved in PACE as well as a number of international and regional specialists. The recommended future response to any other rinderpest incident of this nature are covered under the recommendations emanating from the workshop (see attached). Targeted surveillance, with an emphasis on active disease searching, is planned and in the process of implementation for the Somali Eco-system (see current work plans and cost estimates for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia). In southern Somalia, a vital region, this has been impeded by the poor current security situation. The CAPE Unit is in the process of organizing training in participatory epidemiological techniques for personnel of the countries concerned to assist the process as recommended during the mild rinderpest workshop.

2. A detailed report on the comparative testing of sera using virus neutralization, c-H ELISA and the newly developed I-ELISA are awaited although an unofficial report has been received. The PEU has made buffalo sera from regions free of rinderpest (southern Africa) available for such work.

3. The Workshop on Mild Rinderpest, as supported by the Advisory Committee, was held as scheduled and the conclusions and recommendations are available for assessment (annex 1).

Advisory committee advises to the PACE Epidemiology Unit

1. The request for an assessment of the functionality of the epidemio-surveillance capacities of PACE countries and selection of model countries to use as examples of success has been addressed by the development of a spread-sheet of criteria for this purpose. These criteria were presented to PACE country co-ordinators and agreed upon at the most recent PACE Co-ordination Meeting held in Cotonou (25-28 June) to ensure that the countries themselves agree that they are appropriate. In a working group session the PEU's criteria were agreed on without alteration. The regional epidemiologists have now scored these criteria for each country and these scores were then discussed and consolidated at the most recent PEU meeting in Nairobi.

   It is clear that there is considerable variation (as observed by the AC) between countries but even those that perform best (including those mentioned by the AC) have individual problems, which renders using them as examples problematic. This issue and how to address it will be discussed at the next PEU meeting. The date of this meeting has yet to be set and is likely to

be somewhat delayed by the departure from the project of the regional epidemiologists for West Africa and the resignation of the regional epidemiologist for East Africa.

2. The PEU notes and concurs with the recommendation on the importance of concentrating on sustainability and positioning of proficient individuals at strategic locations. This is an on-going process that can only be accomplished by continuous close contact with the PACE country co-ordinators and personnel of the Epidemiology units within the countries themselves. In this context the renewal of the contracts for the wildlife epidemiologists has been structured so that they are less regionally affiliated and can be deployed in accordance with requirements in any region where PACE operates.

   It was agreed between PEU and Coordination Unit that it would be advisable to select 2 or 3 people per region for more intensive on-the-job training because working with wildlife effectively requires a lot of experience on a long-term basis. We cannot expect that training of a number of people for few weeks at a time will establish capacity in the long term. Therefore it is now time to concentrate on giving a smaller number of people more intensive and continuous exposure to this type of work. The wildlife experts should be aware of the good candidates from the training exercises conducted so far.

3. A focus on disease syndromes rather than individual transboundary diseases is an interesting recommendation. It will be discussed in detail and evaluated at the next PEU meeting.

4. The recommendation on developing and agreeing a shared vision on the management of transboundary diseases is clearly important and effort will continue to be placed on this as suggested. This issue is related to policies for individual transboundary diseases that, apart from rinderpest, where the OIE Pathway defines the required approach in detail, in most cases are problematic. Perhaps CBPP best exemplifies the problem and for this reason will be a subject on which the PEU will focus in its program for year 3 (see work program and cost estimates for year 3 of PACE). Basically, the policy inherited from PARC as well as the approach followed by most PACE countries is not coherent in the light of present realities. Persuading countries to adopt clear, practical and achievable objectives and policies for CBPP is an on-going process initiated at the workshop organized in Addis Ababa in November 2001. A similar workshop is planned for West/Central Africa in year 3.

Control of epizootic diseases

This issue overlaps with point 4 above. Apart from plans to address the policy issues related to CBPP, a further objective for year 3 is to initiate a process to inform PACE countries on the technical requirements for "export zones". This is with the objective of complimenting other IBAR/FAO initiatives towards expanding exports of livestock and livestock products from sub-Saharan Africa. This process will begin with the appointment of a consultant to guide the process. The basic ideas are outlined in the concept document for the consultancy that is attached in annex. In addition, training is being planned in a number of specialist epidemiological fields such as risk assessment and geographic information systems. This is in addition to the training in data management planned by the Data Management Unit. Additional support for regional reference

laboratories is also acknowledged as important. A mechanism whereby this will be achieved has been put in place (annex 3).

PACE research

The research proposal for rinderpest led by Pirbright Laboratory (Institute for Animal Health, UK) has been recommended to the Director of AU-IBAR.

Laboratory support

The recommendation on finding additional support for regional laboratories is accepted and the matter was discussed at the IAEA meeting held in Nairobi in 22-26 April 2002 and in Vienna in 2-9 July 2002. The IAEA contribution for support these laboratories will concretized by providing them equipment and consumables. A mechanism for funding these laboratories and developing a mechanism for those using their services to pay for the work done will be concluded after completing of the mission by the IAEA Regional expert to those laboratories.

Marker vaccines

The PEU concurs with the comments by the AC on marker vaccines. However, the PEU is not in a position to directly advance this issue, which is being driven, by US Aid and the rinderpest research program.

Sanitary cordon

According to one of the recommendations of tripartite meeting held in Khartoum (Sudan) and based on a recommendation by the PEU, the epidemiologist for the *cordon sanitaire* is relocated from N'djamena to Bamako. He is therefore assumed responsibility for all countries within Central Africa as well as 3 countries in Western Africa, namely Mauritania, Senegal and the Gambia. In respect with this decision, the terms of reference of the epidemiologist for Central Africa, who is in charge of cordon *sanitaire* were reviewed (annex 6).

The reason for this change is:

=> The discontinuation of the *cordon sanitaire*
⇨ The present inequitable distribution of the work-load between the epidemiologists based in Bamako and N'djamena
=> The need to achieve a critical mass within the Bamako component of the PEU.

Although the cordon *sanitaire* as such has been abolished, the area concerned continues to be of great importance and the planned active surveillance there needs to continue at least for two years. Therefore the planned recruitment of a veterinary assistant with equipment (vehicle, office and furniture, etc.) to be stationed in Abéché was launched in July 2002, and his terms of reference was prepared and proposed to CIRAD/EMVT (annex 7).

In concert with the decision (annex 4 and 5) and concerning the epidemiologist for Central Africa, as simultaneously agreed, the wildlife expert, previously based in Bamako, should be posted to N'djamena. In accordance with this decision, an addendum to the contract of technical assistant

was drafted and signed by the different concemed Institutions in June 2002. This physical placement of the wildlife specialist for Western/Central Africa will not alter his responsibilities. Following the concertation meeting held in Bamako This arrangement is intended, among other things, to ensure that the epidemiology unit for Central Africa continues to exist according to the PACE financial agreement.

CBPP and other epizootics

1. CBPP has been dealt with above.

2. Preparation of an action plan for ASF in Western Africa is hampered by technical and logistical limitations (lack of a vaccine and uncontrolled movement of pigs in the region). The only realistic possibility at the moment lies in providing incentives and mechanisms for changing pig husbandry practices in the region but this has major organizational and funding implications that go far beyond the scope of PACE. In particular, the central issue of where and how to provide safe and affordable feed for pigs raised in secure enclosures is problematic and, in reality, is not directly an animal health issue. The best that PACE will be able to accomplish will be to outline a separate project to address this very complex issue. This is in process.

3. Rift Valley fever (RVF), similarly, is a complex issue in which there are many role-players, including other branches of AU-IBAR, with diverse agendas. Most of these initiatives were in process before the PEU became operational and it is at present not practically possible for the PEU to take the initiative. Rather the PEU is providing support for other initiatives. In this connection the PEU has been instrumental in drafting a new OIE Code chapter for RVF that will be presented to the International Committee of the OIE in May 2003. This new draft chapter removes the major inconsistencies and problems inherent in the existing chapter.

4. The main issue related to RVF is export of livestock and livestock products and a number of countries in eastern Africa are desperately seeking ways to initiate or increase exports. This is a government imperative in countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Individual diseases such as RVF are just one of the constraints as outlined in the document attached on export zones. Disease constraints, furthermore, go well beyond rinderpest, CBPP and RVF. Other conditions such as foot and mouth disease (FMD) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) as well as other OIE List A of diseases are important in this context. Technically, all these conditions need to be addressed simultaneously in the context of export commodities based on livestock. To remain relevant PACE will have to be involved in these issues. This sphere presents an important opportunity for PACE in which the PEU has a clear role in developing technical guidelines and advice to individual countries. Using the epidemio-surveillance activities of PACE to this end will ensure relevance and sustainability.

DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT REPORT

Most of the activities reported here were performed by DMU staff members. For the development of the database, a company was selected among 13 others, which presented their technical and financial proposal. A consultant was also recruited to assist in scanning, converting to electronic version using OCR, proof-reading and formatting paper documents for 2nd volume CD-ROM production.

The activities conducted by DMU between June and November 2002 are described as follows:

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

Designing PACE Integrated Database Completed

The major activities in achieving this result were preparing and awarding contract to an application developer, design the database, test it with live data and made it ready for implementation. As per the recommendation of the 5th ACM, a phased approach was used to develop the key module of Disease Surveillance, which includes Passive Surveillance and Active Surveillance. Preparing the description and Terms of Reference and the tender took most of the months of May and part of June 2002. User need analysis and designing of the database were done during the months of July and August. Most part of the month of September was used to fine-tune the database and testing it.

In addition to the Disease Surveillance module, basic structure for two of the remaining six modules was created as these are interlinked with the first one. Recommendations on the development of the remaining modules are expected from the 6th ACM. The Web-enabled, multi-user and two-level PACE Integrated Database (PID) is now ready for implementation in two languages, English and French. Details are presented in a separate report dedicated only to PID.

Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional offices

Major activities here include the introduction of PID to the Continental and at a later stage to the Regional Coordination Offices of PACE. By the time of writing this report, preparations for implementing the Continental Version of PID at PACE headquarters has been finalised. PID, the multi-user application can be accessed simultaneously by 10 users of the headquarters, which will be granted different levels of access rights, ranging from only browsing (viewing) the database to make whatever changes to the database. The next phase of the application will be moving towards posting it on a Website for better functionality and accessibility, from where the Regional Coordination office can be benefited.

As part of information management capacity building at PACE headquarter level, three staff members including the data management officer were trained on Oracle database administration during the month of August 2002.

The 2nd phase of PACE Intranet and office automation project concluded

A project on electronic file management and office automation through Intranet started during the 2nd year of PACE Implementation has also concluded. The Intranet enables staff members to share files saved on PACE Servers

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Production of Information resource materials underway
The main activity under this result is the production of PARC and PACE Information Resource CD-ROM volume II. This is a follow up of the CD-ROM produced and distributed during the 2nd half of 2001.

Plans at country level

PACE Integrated database ready to be introduced to 13 member countries.

The approach to follow is direct training on the use and trouble shooting of the database during the scheduled information management and GIS training.

By the time of compiling this report, preparation were finalised to introduce the database to PACE Kenya. It is hoped that before the 6th ACM, the application is also introduced to PACE Gambia. Implementation of the database in the remaining countries will take place as planned before May 2003.

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

During the third year of PACE implementation, it is planned to conduct two regional trainings on information management and GIS. These are one for West and Central Africa and another for Eastern African countries.

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

Performance Indicators for Passive and Active Surveillance based on those designed and published by IAEA have been introduced to the disease surveillance module of PACE integrated database, country version.

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

Improvement of disease reporting

Previous reports presented to the ACM and other meetings have clearly shown how disease reporting from PACE member countries to International organisation, particularly to IBAR is poor. 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 meetings and feedback sent to countries. This has improved reporting rate during the past two years, from 8.01% in 2000 and 12.40% in 2001 to 37.98% during the first eight months of 2002. The number of PACE member countries reporting to IBAR has risen from three in 2000 and five in 2001 to 15 during the first eight months of 2002. The increase in disease reporting rate (298%) is more than the plan to achieve during this year (50%).

Plans at continental level implies Regular feed-back on disease reporting produced and disseminated

The plan for this year is to produce four quarterly progress reports including summary of the reports received. Two-progress reports, one in June and another in September 2001 were prepared and sent to all member countries of African Union (AU)[N].

[N] Disease reporting covers all member countries of AU/IBAR as part of long-term information management capacity.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN ACHIEVEMENT BY THE DMU

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Produce information management tool for PACE continental and national programmes	• PACE Integrated Database made available • Software to run the PID purchased • Performance Indicators for passive and active surveillance built into PID	• Lengthy procedures to get approval and payment for contract • Short time for development and testing of the database	Improve upon the approval and payment procedures
Capacity building in information management at country and continental level	• Three staff from PACE HQ were trained on Oracle database administration • The three staff and the counterpart epidemiologist and the Epidemiologist from PACE Kenya trained on PID • Training of information management staff from 15 countries started in Banjul	•	
Produce Information resource CD-ROM volume II	• Paper documents to be included to the 2nd volume CD-ROM scanned and OCRed • Collection of electronic files from staff members started	• Shortage of staff to assist with routine activities • Few staff members responded to the request of electronic files for the CD	
Disease reporting improved from countries	• Monthly disease reporting rate increased from 12.4% in 2001 to 37.98% during the first 8 months of 2002. • Disease reporting monitoring letters for the second quarter of 2002 were prepared and sent to all AU/IBAR countries and the one for the third quarter under preparation.	• Although a half time data entry clerk is now appointed shortage of staff to enter data and produce summaries in time still remain as major problem	
2nd phase of PACE Intranet completed	• PACE Intranet for digital file management and tracking staff movement and scheduled activities and events completed.	• Delay in getting feedback on the facilities created • Lack of staff specifically working on the filing system	

Conclusions of the DMU relating to technical activities

During the reporting period the major activity of the DMU was to design and test PACE Integrated database with Passive and Active Surveillance modules. This has been achieved and the application is ready for extensive field-testing and implementation. The database runs in both English and French languages.

As part of the database development, staff members were trained from headquarters and national programmes.

Taking into account the short time allocated to the database development and the shortage of staff, the achievements of the DMU in this regard and in the implementation of other planned activities is encouraging.

The PACE programme has started in November 1999 with more specific objectives of achieving reinforced epidemiological services, control of major livestock diseases, privatisation of veterinary services and strong link between the public and private veterinary services in the field and total eradication of rinderpest. Data collection and information generation and dissemination play important role in achieving almost all of the above-mentioned results. To this effect a Unit in charge of managing information, the Data Management Unit (DMU), has been established and become operational as of July 2000. This report presents activities conducted and results achieved by DMU between July 2000 and September 2002. The report discusses the coherence of DMU's objectives and activities with the overall objectives and goals of PACE. Strategies of the Unit and activities and results based on the logical framework adopted at Machakos in October 2000 will be covered and finally recommendations regarding information management for the remaining project period will be made.

. PACE Objectives and the role of DMU

The primarily objective of PACE is alleviating poverty among livestock producers in Africa by improving the delivery of veterinary services and controlling major diseases. The European Development Fund (EDF) of the European Union has provided €72 million for the Programme, which is co-ordinate by the African Unity's Inter-African Bureau for Animal resources (AU/IBAR) through national, sub-regional and regional programmes.

The purpose of the PACE Programme is to revitalise animal health services through strengthening national and regional capabilities to sustain surveillance, as well as strategic control of major animal diseases, and to improve animal health care, in 32* sub-Saharan countries in Africa. The Programme commenced operation in November 1999 with the specific objectives of achieving reinforced epidemiological services, control of major livestock diseases, eradication of rinderpest, improved veterinary services delivery by promoting strong links between the public and private veterinary services.

* Implementation of the programme is not foreseen in the short term in four countries suffering from civil strife namely DR Congo, Burundi, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

1.1 The four thrusts of PACE

THRUST I - REINFORCING ANIMAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICES AND CONTROL OF THE MAJOR DISEASES BY ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES

The development of control strategies requires reliable information, which, in turn, depends upon the existence of effective disease surveillance systems. These systems encompass continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of animal health data in association with prevailing risk factors, and economic considerations, for use in planning, implementation and evaluation of disease control tactics by veterinary delivery systems.

THRUST 2 - GREATER PRIVATIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE LINKAGES IN THE FIELD TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND MEDICINES

Veterinary legislation in many countries now permits the involvement of private veterinary practitioners in addition to state veterinary services. PACE promotes the further rationalization of veterinary services to ensure that public goods are effectively safeguarded with appropriate involvement of the private sector. National authorities will be supported to continue the rationalization of the delivery of veterinary services.

THRUST 3 - RINDERPEST ERADICATION FROM AFRICA THROUGH ELIMINATION OF THE LAST RESERVOIRS AND VERIFICATION OF FREEDOM

It is essential that the fight against rinderpest be sustained to safeguard the investments made to date, by achieving the goal of continent-wide eradication of rinderpest, and contributing significantly to the global eradication of the disease.

THRUST 4 - CONTROL OF MAJOR EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

PACE assists the development of national, sub-regional and regional strategies for the control of major epizootics. The comparative economic advantages of various strategy options will be highlighted by the results of specific studies but PACE will not fund the implementation of such strategies. IBAR will, through the PACE Programme, promote the timely reporting by all countries of the occurrence of OIE List A diseases. This will reinforce the links between the epidemio-surveillance networks and the refinement of strategies for the control of epizootics.
As can be seen from the four thrusts of PACE, information management, which includes data gathering, analysis and dissemination/sharing of information, plays important role.
The importance of information management for the PACE programme was highlighted in the global plan, which stressed the need of establishing computerised system for the storage and analysis of data on disease occurrence among others. The global plan indicates the establishment of such system first at PACE AU/IBAR headquarters and at a later stage in PACE Participating countries. The DMU was established to cater for these requirements of the PACE programme.

1.2 Data Management Unit: Objectives

The Data management Unit (DMU) is one of the seven Units of the PACE programme. Its main task is to advise, facilitate, support, harmonise, catalyse and inform PACE National Programmes and Co-ordination Units in appropriate data collection, transmission and analysis and information dissemination systems making use of appropriate Information Technology. Experiences acquired

during the process and system established would be the basis for future IBAR information management system.

The DMU comprises a veterinary professional/GIS expert as data management officer, a Local Area Network (LAN) administrator and a recently appointed half time data entry clerk.

The role of DMU in the overall objective of the Programme was much more clear after the workshop on PACE Logical Framework with particular reference to PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) and Common Services (CS) held in Machakos, Kenya between 2 and 7 October 2002. The workshop came out with clearer objectives, results and activities to achieve the results. The objectives drawn at Machakos workshop, which related to the activities of the DMU are presented below.

Table 1. PACE Logical Framework adjusted after Machakos Workshop: results/output involving the DMU

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
PROJECT PURPOSE Animal resource keepers, traders and national level professionals cooperate to combat major animal diseases, within the context of Pan-African collaboration that is co-ordinated and facilitated by OAU/IBAR	3 years after the start of formal contact with PACE, the situation in PACE member countries is as follows: C) Regular disease surveillance reports produced by at least 60% of PACE countries veterinary services, which receive increased govemment financial support, demonstrates the continued absence of rinderpest	Disease surveillance reports of OAU/IBAR	OAU/IBAR receives adequate budget support and revenue to meet running costs of core functions, including additional staff posts and information management systems.
RESULTS/OUTPUTS 1. **Capabilities of OAU/IBAR to fulfil its mandate as a Centre of Excellence in the management of animal resources are strengthened**	B) By 12/2001, at least 5 information and communications products/services[1] have been launched, and access by national level target groups is growing as per agreed benchmarks F) By 06/2003, PACE management information system (MIS) has been adapted and adopted by IBAR.	IBAR annual reports	OAU/IBAR receives adequate budget support and revenue to meet running costs of core functions, including additional staff posts and information management systems. [*IBAR annual reports*] OAU/IBAR retains capable staff [*OAU/IBAR staff lists*]
3. Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance is effectively functioning	Within 3 years of start of interventions at least 60% of participating countries duly linked to OAU/IBAR's sub-regional and regional databases such that operations comply with the performance indicators with respect to key	Routine and special, disease surveillance reports Routine and special, disease surveillance reports OIE reports	In each PACE member country, policies and practices are in place that support information sharing on the occurrence of animal diseases and related subjects.

[1] For example, newsletters, website, reports and library services, IBAR directories, online focus groups, *etc.*

	criteria such as: a) Reporting system: time and route(s) taken for transiting information from grassroots to regional database, via national and sub-regional stations. d) Feedback: time and route(s) taken to provide feedback from regional, sub-regional and/or national levels to grassroots e) International reporting: The number of national reports of animal disease status reaching OIE has increased significantly between 2000 and 2004		[*PACE reports*] OAU/IBAR receives adequate budget support and revenue to meet running costs of core functions, including additional staff posts and information management systems. [*IBAR annual reports*]
6. Development of strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics has been initiated	b) Consensus is achieved regarding Compatible procedures are agreed for data collection, analysis and information flow.	Minutes/reports of strategic planning meetings/workshops	

Similarly, the workshop has listed expected results/outputs and main activities under these, based on the above-mentioned PACE objectives. The DMU contributes to the achievement of the following list of results/outputs.

Table 2. PACE Results and main activities involving DMU

Result	Main activity	Data Management Unit's activity
Result 1 Capabilities of OAU/IBAR to fulfill its mandate as a Centre of Excellence in the management of animal resources are strengthened	1.4 Contribute to improvement of vision of OAU/IBAR and advise on organization structure and budgets to sustain programme impacts	*Determine needs, which require external funding and explore sources.* *Identify products (i.e. Bulletins, CDs, Journals and specific articles), which can be used for cost sharing.*

	1.6 Establish and operationalize a bilingual reference resource base (electronic and paper) on all key aspects of the programme *e.g.* • Reputable animal health resource persons • Potential associates/ collaborators on specific issues/activities • Assorted animal health issues	*Compile and structure selected information from IBAR, PARC, PACE proposals, field visits, circulated questionnaire, and other sources (electronic or paper), write on CD-ROM and distribute periodically.*
	1.7 Regularly produce and widely circulate/distribute a newsletter on PACE-related activities	*Disseminate information on regular basis to data sources (feedback) and other users making use of web site, bulletins, CD-ROM and other means.*
	1.9 Facilitate training of staff of OAU/IBAR in technical and managerial subjects according to need	*Training of the Data Management Officer in information management, GIS and Epidemiological Data Analysis.*
	1.10 Propose and test cost recovery and sharing system(s) for selected services of OAU/IBAR	*Identify products (i.e. Bulletins, CDs, Journals and specific articles), which can be used for cost sharing.*
	1.11 Advise and catalyze establishment and development of partnerships between OAU/IBAR and other parties for technical, P.R. and financial purposes	*Devise ways and means of linking PACE information system with other regional and international information systems.* *Harmonise activities with other international organisations involved in data collection from African countries.* *Foster information exchange between PACE/IBAR and other international organisations.*

	1.9 Co-ordinate "line" activities of the programme and facilitate timely backstopping according to needs (see Results 2 to 6)	*Technical support for countries to introduce and run smoothly identified information system.*
	1.15 Establish and operationalize participatory M&E system for process and Impacts of the programme	*Collect information required to monitor the activities of member countries in fulfilling the standards set for PACE.*
	1.16 Advise OAU/IBAR on future direction for PACE Programme and assist in identification of potential financiers of a related or future phase	*Determine needs, which require external funding and explore sources.*
Result 2 - Opportunities have been created to increase the capabilities of livestock owners, public and private animal health workers to work in synergy at national levels	2.10 Facilitate training of livestock keepers and animal health workers under the umbrella of associations.	*Together with CAPE explore ways and means of disease surveillance and baseline data collection from remote and inaccessible areas using CAHW.*
Result 3 - Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance is effectively functioning	3.1 Support inventorization of capacities of national networks to participate in epidemio-surveillance work	*Gather baseline data on livestock, veterinary infrastructure and human resources and capacity of laboratories periodically to support planning and monitoring surveillance activities.*
	3.2 Facilitate inventorization of national laboratory networks, particularly with regard to essential and sustainable diagnostic capacities	*Gather data on laboratories periodically and integrate this into PACE information system to support monitoring laboratory capacities.*

	3.3 Assist countries to adopt/adapt "PACE disease surveillance model" to local situation *i.e.* • Setting up disease reporting and data management system for animal diseases • Compatibility with PACE standardized information management system • Linking national, sub-regional and regional (IBAR) information management systems	*Identify and introduce information system customised for PACE for baseline and disease surveillance data (disease reporting included) capable of linking data/information among countries, sub-region and the continental office*
	Assess options for scaling up community-based animal health and surveillance systems within PACE and in remote areas globally	*Together with CAPE explore ways and means of disease surveillance and baseline data collection from remote and inaccessible areas using CAHW.*
	3.5 Encourage routine exchange of information between neighbouring states and organize periodic forums to share knowledge and experiences.	*Assist member countries to introduce identified information system and establish link with PACE Data Management Unit and neighbouring countries.*
	3.6 Integrate the Pan-African network with other epidemiological surveillance networks active in Africa (*e.g.* OIE and FAO)	*Devise ways and means of linking PACE information system with other regional and international information systems.*
Result 5 - Total eradication rinderpest from the region has been facilitated	5.1 Facilitate participatory review of strategies for dealing with rinderpest endemic and high-risk areas	*Compile epidemiological data and update Eco-zone maps to assist reviewing current rinderpest eradication strategy in Eastern and Central Africa.*

	5.6 Assist countries to compile dossiers to support progress on the OIE pathway.	*Collect information required to monitor the activities of member countries in fulfilling the standards and assist them in preparing dossiers for progressing along the OIE pathway.*
	5.7 Monitor performance indicators and produce reports.	**Same as above**
	5.9 Co-ordinate participatory review of strategies and redefinition of cordon sanitaire	*Compile epidemiological data and update Eco-zone maps to assist reviewing current rinderpest eradication strategy in Eastern and Central Africa. (Repeated)*
	5.14 Monitor performance indicators and produce reports.	*Collect information required to monitor the activities of member countries in fulfilling the standards and assist them in preparing dossiers for progressing along the OIE pathway.*
	5.16 Assist countries to compile dossiers to support progress on the OIE pathway.	Same as above
	5.21 Monitor performance indicators and produce reports.	Same as above
	5.23 Assist countries to compile dossiers to fulfil the requirements of the OIE pathway.	Same as above
Result 6 - Development of strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics has been initiated	*6.1* Utilize network information to identify epizootic diseases	*Compile information on the spatial and temporal distribution of major diseases and factors influencing their occurrence and transmission.*

	6.2 Facilitate and organize co-ordinated studies to carry out cost/benefit analysis to rank main epizootic diseases.	*Collect data on epidemiological rates of each of the mentioned diseases and the direct and indirect economic loss they cause.* *Gather current control strategies of these diseases in Africa and effective and realist approaches used in other parts of the world.*

1.1 Data Management Unit: Strategy

The mission statement or the overall strategy of the Unit is *Establish an information system, which assists PACE to eradicate RP and control major epizootic diseases and serve as a base for IBAR's future information system.* The following paragraphs describe the strategy and approaches of the DMU as to achieve its objectives.

Strategy

1) Lay foundation for the establishment of sustainable animal health & production information system, which makes use of modern information technology and approaches enabling IBAR to prioritise, plan, make decisions, advice users and monitor planned activities related to animal resources.
2) Provide information on the epidemiology of rinderpest in member countries by creating appropriate data collection methods from national veterinary services, CAHW/NGOs & other sources.
3) Collect data, which enables PACE to monitor activities of member countries geared towards the final eradication of rinderpest and their progress along the OIE pathway.
4) Collect and analyse baseline, epidemiological and economic data on major livestock diseases for setting control and/or research priorities.
5) Assist member countries to build capacities to establish/strengthen the management and dissemination of information on animal health and exchanged it with neighbouring countries.
6) Harmonise and standardise animal production and health data collection and management procedures with international organisations (i.e. OIE, FAO EMPRES, FAO RADISCON) operating in Africa.
7) Build capacity of staff working for national programmes in areas of information management and create eventually an African network of animal health information.
8) Foster a cross border information management skill transfer between member countries.

Approaches

The Unit operates at country, continental and global levels with different approaches. These are:

At global level (OIE, FAO, Panaftosa, ILRI, etc.)

- Harmonise activities and standardise data collection from countries
- Liaison for information exchange and experience sharing

At continental level (PACE/IBAR)

- Create a system and establish routines for data collection, processing and information generation and dissemination.

Harmonise activities of PACE Common Services regarding information management.

At country level (PACE Member countries)

- Involve staff from National Programmes in planning activities (establish routines)
- Assist countries in the establishment of the identified information system.
- Assist building capacity of staff from member countries in information management and the use of information technology
- Promote the transfer of information management skills between member countries.

2. Activities conducted and results achieved by DMU

Activities conducted and results achieved by DMU between July 2000 and September 2002 are discussed below under the four main thrusts of PACE. The activities and results will also be classified according to the level of implementation, at country or continent level, and their contribution to overall PACE results/output.

THRUST I - REINFORCING ANIMAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICES AND CONTROL OF THE MAJOR DISEASES BY ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES

Main result/output

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

1.1 Information management capacity of PACE/IBAR has improved

a) *Local Area Network (LAN) established & became operational.*

One of the major achievements during the first year of project implementation was the establishment of the Local Area Network (LAN) for information and resource sharing. A total of 57 licensed users, IBAR core staff and staff members of PACE and other projects implemented by IBAR (FITCA, PLP and Peri-urban Dairy and Poultry) are currently connected to the server with three hubs, which have a total of 72 connection ports, 48 on 5th floor and 24 on 6th floor. The demand for getting access to the LAN grew with time and the service has to have broader coverage than the planned PACE programme. Hence, LAN enhancement project has designed and implemented during the second year of PACE. This project has improved substantially the number of connection, the memory, storage capacity and speed of the Server and overall efficiency of the system.

The PACE LAN has now two Servers, a data Server, a newly acquired Server and an Exchange Server a Server acquired at the beginning of the project. The following is the specification for the data Server: Compaq Proliant ML 570T PIII Xeon/700 1MB, with additional PIII Xeon/700 Processor and 1 GB SD RAM, and 109 GB storage capacity with several free slots for additional Hard Disks. The Exchange Server is Compaq Proliant 1600 512 MB Memory with 18.2 GB storage capacity and 9.1 MG extra hard disk. The Operating System used for the LAN is Windows Back-office 2000 for which 1 Server and 55 client licenses were purchased.

b) *Data safety and security at PACE headquarters enhanced.*

For smooth operation of all computing facilities of the project, data safety, security and maintenance are crucial. Preventive maintenance and labour only contract, anti-virus subscription and daily backup of files have been instituted.

The contract for preventive maintenance includes checking and cleaning of all computers and printers as well as the Server every three months and maintenance of computer and printer breakdowns by supplying only parts. The contract is renewable on yearly basis and the Server, 68 computers and 40 printers are covered under this scheme.

Similarly, MacAfee antivirus was selected on technical and financial grounds and subscription for 50 users for two years (March 2001 - February 2003) was made with ProTec (Professional Technology). The subscription includes regular updates and technical support. Backup of all files on the Servers is made on daily basis, daily incremental and one weekly full backup, on backup tapes.

c) Domain name registered and Lease line secured.

A domain name is a registered identification for Website and e-mail addresses. As part of enhancing the capacity of PACE/IBAR in using information technology, the oau-ibar.org domain name was registered in 2000 and subsequently renewed. The changes brought about to OAU have also affected the registered domain name, which should be changed accordingly to au-ibar.org soon.

During the year 2000, PACE has secured a lease line from Africa-on-line with a bandwidth of 28 Kbs. The lease line is now administered by UUNET. Efforts made to change the current analog lease line to digital (which is much more reliable) bear no fruits because of the unrealistic monthly charges involved (about 14 folds of the current charges).

d) e-mail addresses standardised

As part of improving computing facilities, the previous inconsistent e-mail addresses were replaced with standardised e-mail addresses used in many institutions. The convention used is simple, name followed by surname and finally the institutional domain (name.surname@oau-ibar.org). The advantage of this standard address is its simplicity and uniformity with the e-mail addresses of many international organisations. The change took place smoothly thanks to the facility created to run both the old and new addresses simultaneously and forwarding from one to the other. The new e-mail addresses came to effect as of May 1st 2001.

e) An Intranet for PACE digital filing and office automation project designed and implemented.

One of the major benefits of having LAN is to share information and resources such as printers and scanners with other users. Although several digital files are produced and received from different sources, the old PACE filing system based on chronological order didn't allow easy retrieval of

required documents. Sharing electronic files over LAN is possible only when available information is structured in such a way a user can access it easily and quickly. This applies to hard copy filing as well. Desirable functions include browsing and searching of document(s) with key words, tracking of staff movement and schedule of meetings and other events and automated function of some routine activities including the integration of e-mail addresses of PACE national programme coordinators. A three-phase Intranet and office automation project was started in September 2001. The two first phases of needs assessment and development of facilities in a browser was completed in May 2002. The Intranet at its present status is fully functional as has been demonstrated to PACE staff members on 18 September 2002. The facility created run in a browser and allows filing in folders and subfolders created by subject matter and enables searching files by index or using a search engine by typing in key words.

1.2 Contribution to IBAR's ICT Project design

Together with other Units of PACE and IBAR core staff, the DMU has prepared project proposal for AU/IBAR's information and communication technology (ICT) support to be funded by USAID. The proposal included all aspects of ICT required by IBAR to achieve its mandate as a centre of excellence for animal resources in Africa. The first phase of the project, a detailed study on ICT needs, opportunities, preferred approaches and ways of making IBAR ICT sustainable has been approved and an appointed consulting firm has just completed the assessment. The DMU will continue supporting the ICT project as this can provide alternative funding sources in short term for IBAR and sustainable approaches in the long run.

1.3 Production and distribution of Information resource CD-ROMs started

One of the objectives of the DMU is to gather data/information from different sources and disseminate to users. In addition to paper based and Web site information dissemination, CD-ROM is becoming a valuable media for large amount of information dissemination particularly for those with connectivity problems. With this in mind, the DMU is gathering valuable information from IBAR, PARC, PACE, participating countries and other sources and recorded on CD-ROM for distribution. The information resource CD-ROMs can also serve as input for IBAR Web site yet to be created. The first volume of PACE Information Resource CD-ROM was produced towards the end of 2001 and distributed at the beginning of 2002. Preparations for the production of the second volume are well underway at the time of compiling this report. The following activities were conducted to gather information for the first volume of the CD-ROM.

a) Collected baseline data from countries using questionnaire - A questionnaire covering most PACE activities was prepared together with Epidemiology Unit and circulated to member countries in February 2001. The purpose of the questionnaire was to gather updated baseline data useful for planning technical support. As few countries responded within the given deadline, follow-up messages were sent twice and countries in West and Central Africa were also urged to respond during the first co-ordination meeting held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Despite all these efforts, only 15 of the 29 active members (about 52%) responded. Most of the collected information was included in the CD-ROM produced. Further to the CD-ROM information from the questionnaire will be updated and classified to produce country profiles.

b) PARC and PACE documents reviewed and sorted out for CD-ROM production Substantial amount of data/information were collected during the thirteen years of PARC implementation. Most of these are paper documents filed at OAU/IBAR's headquarters in Nairobi and also in Bamako. Reviewing both paper based and digital documents and sorting out the valuable once to record on CD-ROM was done by two short term consultants of one man-month each, one in Nairobi and another in Bamako. The consultancy of sorting PARC digital and paper-based documents in Nairobi, conducted between August and September 2001, has allowed reclassification of PARC paper folder in an easily accessible manner. The consultancy at Bamako was done in September 2001.

c) Information Resource Master CD-ROM produced
The first volume of the information resource CD-ROM contains mainly digital documents from PARC and PACE. Appropriate company to scan paper-based documents, edit, proofread and make them ready as HTML couldn't be identified within the scheduled time. Hence, the paper documents in Nairobi and most of the digital and paper documents in Bamako had to wait the second volume CD-ROM. These documents are now scanned, converted to electronic files and proofreading and reformatting is underway for the production of the second volume.
The first volume of information resources CD-ROM is divided into four main parts: documents from IBAR, PARC, PACE and other information mainly software (Freeware). A total of 665 file amounting 182 MB data are structured in 153 folders (this doesn't include the four freeware). The CD-ROM with auto launch facility is designed to run in Internet explorer as HTML with browsing, indexing and search facility. The first volume of information resource Master CD-ROM was produced early October 2001. The 1000 copies were distributed mainly to PACE member countries, but also to EU delegation in each PACE country, to partners such as FAO, OIE, ILRI and other users.

1.4 Information management capacity building (Continental and national programmes)
As part of capacity building in areas of information management three PACE staff members were trained on Oracle Database Administration for one month in August 2002. The training is also part of the capacity needed to run and administer PACE Integrated database (PID).
Further training of the three staff members, which included the data management officer, the network administrator and the half-time data entry clerk, on PID took place during the second week of September 2002. The Counter-part epidemiologist from PACE headquarters and the Epidemiologist from PACE Kenya also took part of the application training.
In response to PACE Eritrea national programme's request, a short-training session on information management and GIS was organised for the information management officer there. Mr. Tekle Alemseged had a hand on experience with live data brought from Eritrea.

THRUST II - GREATER PRIVATIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE LINKAGES IN THE FIELD TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND MEDICINES

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

2. Devising ways and means of collecting disease occurrence data from remote and inaccessible areas has started.

As veterinary professional or sub-professionals do not cover all districts in most PACE participating countries, particularly in those where there is pastoral production system, there is lack of

data/information from these areas as to feed national disease surveillance databases or for international reporting. The successful experience of CAHWs in areas of vaccination and basic treatment can be used for gathering disease related data, both for passive and active surveillance, provided that the system is designed carefully with the participation of the community in general and CAHW in particular.

The DMU together with Community Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) has planned to improve disease reporting from remote and inaccessible areas by introducing appropriate disease-reporting forms to be used by Community based Animal Health Worker (CAHW). This is part of the third year PACE implementation plan and so far the data management officer has participated in a workshop prepared for this purpose in Arusha, Tanzania in July 2002. Forms used by different Non-govemmental Organisation to gather disease information from remote areas using CAHWs are also collected.

THRUST III - RINDERPEST ERADICATION FROM AFRICA THROUGH ELIMINATION OF THE LAST RESERVOIRS AND VERIFICATION OF FREEDOM

Main result/output

Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance is effectively functioning

3.1 Preliminary information need assessment conducted.

Before planning any data collection or processing activity, one should have a clearer idea about the type of information needed by different Units of the PACE programme. It is clear that lack of data/information is a problem for planning or making decision. Similarly, having enormous amount of data/information of all kind beyond the capacity to manage and irrelevant to the pursued objective is a problem. Once the needs are clearly defined, data required to generate the listed information can be collected and the tool needed for their analysis defined. With this objective, a checklist was circulated among staff members of PACE in August 2000. The responses gathered were refined for more structured assessment and sent back for final comments.

3.2 Information management capacity of PACE member countries assessed.

During the year 2000, a total of eight PACE member countries were visited with the objective of assessing their information management capacities and identify needs. These included Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia and Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
The visited countries have different levels of information management capacities. Well-structured field data collection system but poor computerization (Guinea Conakry), developed capacity at central level but weak fields data collection (Senegal), better level of data collection from field and analysis at central level (Ethiopia) are some of the observations made.

3.3 Information management tool for PACE national and continental programmes designed

The role of information management in PACE cannot be over emphasised. Each of the four thrusts of PACE requires analysis of epidemiological and socio-economic data collected from field and dissemination of the information produced. Establishing an effective system for collection, transmission and analysis of data both at national and continental level is the goal. Identification of an adequate information management tool for processing data and generating information is part of the entire system and remained as a major task for DMU for the last two years. The design of PACE information management tool, called PACE Integrated Database (PID) is now completed and ready for deployment. At the time of compiling this report, PID is undergoing rigours testing

before implementing to PACE headquarters and PACE Kenya. Before embarking on designing PID, customised for PACE programme, the DMU has made several efforts including a critical assessment of existing information management tools, which worthwhile revisiting.
In quest for appropriate information management tool and following the recommendation of the third Advisory Committee Meeting (ACM), the Data Management Officer (DMO) has visited the FAO headquarters in Rome, OIE headquarters in PARIS and CIRAD/EMVT in Montpelier France. The only information management tool available at the time of the visit was TADinfo and the then available Microsoft Access based version 0.162 was critically analysed. During the visit to CIRAD/EMVT, the same application translated to French and customised for Senegal was assessed. The later was based on the older version of TADinfo, the 0.159. Detailed report on the assessment made was prepared and submitted to PACE PCU. The major finding was that the Access-based TADinfo has several limitations and this need to be corrected before using it for PACE national and continental programme. The developers of the system recognised also this fact at a later stage and embarked on designing a Web-based Java version of TADinfo.
The idea of using a consultant to assist in refining PACE information need assessment and eventually identify adequate information management tool was also raised during the 3rd ACM. This consultancy was supposed to be financed by FAO and both the PACE DMU and Epidemiology Unit worked very hard in preparing the description and terms of reference for the consultancy, invite consultants and finally select one. There was delay in getting approval for the consultancy and later there was problem in mobilising the selected consultant. Making things worse, the consultant appointed as replacement to the first consultant declined after preparation for field trip was arranged. After failing to get adequate information management tool and waiting for more than one year to field a consultant, no other alternative was left other than developing customised tool for PACE.

The above mentioned difficulties the DMU faced in identifying appropriate information system for PACE national and continental programmes and efforts made to overcome these as well as proposed alternatives were presented to the 5th ACM held in Bamako Mali, between 10 and 12 April 2002. As PACE is entering its 2nd half without information system, further delay was unjustifiable and the DMU proposed the development of database customised to meet PACE objectives. A database with a total of seven modules was presented to the ACM for consideration, which after critical assessment recommended the development of the information management tool but in a phased manner by prioritising the disease surveillance module (active and passive disease surveillance).

Based on this recommendation, the DMU has embarked on developing a database with the two suggested modules[N]

Calendar of activities for PID development – The description of the database was prepared, refined and circulated to PACE national and continental programme staff members between April and May 2002. It took long to translate the description to French but with the kind assistance of the counter-part epidemiologist this was finalised and circulated to Francophone countries for comments. The comments were incorporated to the final description of the database and Terms of Reference prepared and the tender launched on 16 April 2002. A total of 14 companies showed

[N] In fact, the Passive Surveillance and Active Surveillance considered here as two separate modules are grouped under one major module called Disease Surveillance.

interest and five of this were short-listed and invited to submit their revised technical and financial proposal towards the end of May 2002. The contract for development of the database was approved and signed between the selected company and the PACE Regional Authorising officer by the end of June 2002. Development started by user need analysis early July and continued till September 2002, when most of the fine tuning and testing took place.

The followings are main features of the PID

a) Compatible with major Operating Systems (MS Windows, Unix or Linux).
b) A Web-based database
c) Multiple-user environment
d) Extensive security features with diverse access rights
e) Potential for multi-lingual functionality, English and French version available now.
f) Automated data transfer between sub-national and national and between national and continental levels.
g) *Intelligent* data entry system with extensive validation rules
h) User friendly with look up tables, easy navigation, personalised settings of language and colour preference, help menu and help tips by hovering on the item by mouse
i) Automated report generation (e.g. OIE S-R3) and charting
j) Flexibility

Components of PID
Disease surveillance
Total eradication rinderpest from the region has been facilitated

3.4 Eco-zone maps for Eastern Africa and adjacent areas produced
Epidemiological information on rinderpest situation and other baseline data from countries in Eastern Africa and adjacent areas was gathered and different layer of maps produced.

3.5 Performance Indicators built into PID
Facilities for storing and analysing Performance Indicators were created in PACE Integrated Database. The parameters, which are based on the Performance Indicators developed by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) focus on Passive and Active disease surveillance.

Development of strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics has been initiated

Monthly disease reporting revitalised
The role of information on spatial and temporal distribution of disease in prioritising diseases for research or control purpose is well recognised. One of the sources of such information is the monthly disease reporting to international organisation. Disease reporting to international organisation such as OIE and IBAR is becoming more and more important for its role in transparency for livestock trade and as indicator for capacity of veterinary services.
The DMU has presented the poor status of disease reporting from many African countries to OIE and IBAR at different forums and proposed ways to improve this. Based on this, several recommendations were passed to renew commitments for international disease reporting. The Unit has also started producing feedback on the progress made in reporting and the summary of reports

received during the year 2001. There is a plan to produce such summaries on quarterly basis, probably as epidemiological bulletin, ensuring in this manner two-way information flow.
Disease reporting to AU/IBAR during the year 2001 was not satisfactory. There were only 11 countries, five of these PACE members, reporting to IBAR during the mentioned period and a total of 79 monthly disease reports received. This indicates a very low, 12.4%, disease-reporting rate. With the commitments of the directors of veterinary services in AU member states, during the 6th Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Animals Resources in Africa and the follow-up and feedback from PACE/IBAR, the situation is improving during this year. A total of 26 African countries, 15 of these from PACE area, have sent monthly disease reports to IBAR with encouraging return rate of 37.98%.

Constraints

The major obstacle to project implementation faced by DMU was the delay caused in identifying an appropriate information management tool. As has been mentioned earlier, mobilising a consultant who was supposed to assist in refining information needs assessment and identify information management tool took more than a year by the time it was decided to abandon the idea and take alternative measures.

Similarly, the unit operates without adequate human resource whereas the workload is quite high. The only data management officer is expected to implement different projects designed by the Unit, perform routines activities of the Unit such as reporting, planning and data entry and also travel to attend meetings and provide technical support to countries. This in addition to putting pressure on a single person, it reduces the efficiency of the officer and quality of output. The functions of the Unit come to standstill whenever the data management officer takes leave.

Although the key role of information in project implementation is recognised, budget allocation

Proposed DMU activities for the remaining period

In order to achieve its proposed goals of generating information required for eradication of rinderpest and control of major epizootics and improve veterinary service delivery, the DMU need to be restructured with clearly defined tasks and priorities. At times there are some confusions whether the DMU is part of PACE Epidemiology Unit or a Unit by its own and the tasks blurred with PACE Communications Unit assignment. A clearly defined structure with tasks to be performed in the short term and long term will improve functionality and outputs. Taking into consideration the growing need of Geographical Information System (GIS) in analysing and visualising data/information, the cross-cutting service the Unit can provide to PACE, IBAR and probably the remaining projects implemented by IBAR, prioritisation of tasks, resource allocation, including human resources can be made. It is hoped that during the remaining period of PACE implementation the DMU will be strengthened with human resources and budgetary provisions.
As for the activities, the Unit has plan to introduce the PACE Integrated Database (PID) to PACE participating countries, starting from this year. The immediate plan is to intensively field test PID and once the final adjustments are made to implement in countries. This is top priority for the Unit and the approaches to follow is regional training on information management and GIS followed by training on the PID itself. The first part of these training has already started in Banjul, the Gambia, where staff members from 15 countries West and Central African countries are taking part. Similar

training will be organised for Eastern African countries in January 2003 in collaboration with PACE Epidemiology Unit and International Livestock research Institute (ILRI). Following these trainings, implementation of PID starts in some countries with the assistance of the data management officer. Here, in addition to installing the database and running it, further training will be given to selected staff members well conversant with the system on how to install and troubleshoot. These staff members are expected to assist in installing PID in neighbouring countries and train staff there, fostering in this way cross border experience sharing. This approach will also assist the data management officer to focus on other activities of the Unit.

The DMU has also a plan to take information generation and sharing one step ahead during the remaining programme implementation period. Key to this will be the implementation of PACE/IBAR web site, which is currently taken care of by PACE Communication Unit. The proposed system allows access to files, e-mails and other resources on PACE headquarters Servers from a remote location (by staff members in Bamako office, those traveling or those at home) through a secure user name and password. Similarly, the DMU is planning to move the PID to fully Internet based allowing in this way access to selected items to be browsed by different users. The system will allow also staff members from national programmes with valid user name and password to enter their data (monthly or yearly) directly to the database, without sending their report to PACE/IBAR headquarters.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of the DMU is to establish an information system, which enables PACE continental and national programmes achieve proposed objectives of eradicating rinderpest controlling major epizootics and improve veterinary service delivery. The system is also expected to serve as base for IBAR information management and sharing.

One of the major activities of DMU during the two years of project implementation was to assess information needs of the programme and identify appropriate tool to manage it. Due to several issues, the needs assessment and identification of the tool took more than expected. However, by the efforts made, the Unit has now developed an application, which caters not only for passive and active disease surveillance but also other aspects of veterinary service delivery and baseline data. Some of these aspects assist country veterinary authorities to evaluate the capacity of their services. The application developed has two levels, country and continent and available for now in French and English.

The success of any database depend on how it responds to the needs of the user, which in turn depends how good the user knows and uses the system. The implementation of PID need to make sure that the system is well known by users and used properly. If this fails and the database is just sent to countries, there is high risk of having it shelved forever.

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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 sub-unit is increasingly involved in policy development for the livestock sector at national and regional level and this will become increasingly important to the sub-unit as the

PACE programme progresses. To reflect this increasing importance, the sub-unit has reviewed its purpose statement at the MTR. As CAPE does more policy work its links with VLPU will strengthen.

Conclusions relating to technical activities

In June, the activities formerly planned have been drastically disturbed by an emergency mission in Gabon, the rest of the time having been devoted to the preparation of the Cotonou meeting and the meeting itself. In September, most of the time in Nairobi has been spent in the preparation of OIE meeting in Tunis, PACE advisory committee, mid term review and analysis of WP and CE of different countries.

ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE UNIT FOR THE DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION UNIT REPORT

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.

As long as the VLPU subunit is run by only one member staff, its activities have been stopped during his leave time in July and August. During June and September, the

ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS***	***RECOMMENDAT ONS***
Promote OAU/IBAR privatization policy	*Mission in June in Gabon. Presentation of an evaluation method of reorganization of national veterinary services following OAU/IBAR privatization recommend policy done during Cotonou coordination meeting.*	*Mission report Minutes of the seminar*	*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 adopte before the next Ministers meeting (and the end of PACE) is to send them to all AU members in order obtain their assen*
Analyse the relationship between the Bank and the veterinary profession in each country visited	*Not relevant in Gabon where there is by now no private veterinary profession.*			
Foster the creation of guarantee funds to support loans for private veterinarians	*This topic has been recommended in our Gabon's report.*			
Audit the existing memorandum of	*See above*			

understanding between the bank and the "privatization scheme" in countries				
Participation in International meetings	*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 agend*
Prepare the ToR for an external evaluation of privatisation process in 6 target countries of PACE 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 proje*
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.	

COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH & PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT

The CAPE unit has during the reporting period worked according to its planned strategy and activity schedule. This report details how the activities completed have contributed to the unit outputs. The unit is progressing well in nearly all areas. There have been some delays in implementing field projects in southern Somalia due to insecurity.

As per the advice of the PACE Advisory Committee the sub unit allocated funds toward the analysis and possible development of Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems in West Africa. The tender process has begun. This activity will be carried out in close collaboration with VLP sub-unit. As CAPE moves into the "policy" phase of its strategy linkages with the VLPU will strengthen.

The strategy of the CAPE sub unit remained unchanged. The initial two and half years, effectively starting in PACE year 2, will be a "doing and learning" period of rapid expansion of fieldwork to facilitate the establishment of community-based animal health delivery systems. These systems will 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 year 2 of PACE, the CAPE sub-unit planned to work in collaboration with the VLPU sub-unit to assist 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 also aimed to provide funds to bring institutional development or social science advisers to the PACE Advisory Committee as the need arose.

During year 2, CAPE planned to develop 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 the results internationally. CAPE aims to present findings and experiences at a Pan-African international conference, to be held in PACE year 3.

Project achievements and experiences, together with the findings of the international conference will then form the basis of determining the broad objectives and methods for the final years.

From PACE year 3, the sub-unit will essentially 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.

In August 2001 the CAPE sub-unit refined its logical framework and submitted a revised version of the log frame to OAU/IBAR and PACE PCU. In this new log frame the number of outputs reduced to four. They are as follows:-

1 CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.
2 Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies, and internal and external institutional reform strengthened.
3 Knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up CAH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders.
4 Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active

These outputs are to be reviewed by the CAPE MTR team.

1.1 THRUSTS ADDRESSED

The logical framework for the CAPE sub-unit is closely linked with the results/outputs and main activities of the PACE programme. The sub-unit uses its logical framework to assess progress against strategy. The refined log frame for the sub-unit is fully supported with indicators and assumptions.

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

The CAPE sub unit is currently fully staffed, as per the PACE second year work plan and cost estimate. During the reporting period some consultants were employed to complement core staff, these were as follows:-

- Economists to carry out a livestock marketing audits for Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan.
- An economist and small business development adviser to assess Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems in 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.

In collaboration with the VLP sub-unit TOR for consultants to carryout the planned West Africa CAH study have been prepared and tendered.

Two 4WD vehicles have been purchased and allocated to field offices.

2.TECHNICAL REPORT

1.3 SUMMARY TABLE

ES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS		PROBLEMS /CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMEND-ATIONS
it log frame does link activities to output	Every output and most activities has indicators, this column will mention progress made to achieving the particular output and its OVIs through the activities.			
	Outputs OVI	**Progress**		
elivery systems capable of disease surveillance and ontrol established (or d) in key ecosystems and PE working areas.	1.1All countries within project ecosystems cease RP vaccination and advance along OIE pathway by 2004.	Excellent progress continues Sudan. Close collaboration FAO Operation Lifeline Sudan & VSF-B. Rinderpest vaccination ceased June 2002. Gov. Sudan requests CAPE to build capacity of southern desk within Federal Ministry of Animal Resources, consultant identified and contracted. Good progress made for Somali areas at strategy and policy level. Completed Jijiga harmonisation workshop for NGOs and Gov. - Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. CAH coordination workshop for Somali vet professionals completed in Galkayo, S. Somalia. Strengthened Vet Associations in Somalia through services of capacity building consultants – plan under to hold national meeting Nov. 2002 re the formation of an overall veterinary coordination body for Somali livestock sector. Develop animal health delivery best practice lessons for NE Kenya prior to 4th border harmonisation to be held in NE Kenya. Good progress NE Uganda. Supporting NGOs and NGO / Gov Coordinating body. Establishing office within DVO Moroto. Attend mild rinderpest eradication strategy workshop. RP vaccination ceases in Horn of Africa	Fieldwork in Somalia remains difficult due to insecurity. South. Somalia CAH pilot trial is an important activity, feasibility study and training of CAHW trainers completed in Baidoa area, but CAHWs not trained due to prolonged factional fighting. Mogadishu area suffers serious fighting. Puntland inaccessible for 3 months with sporadic heavy fighting. Decision taken to do more in relatively stable Somaliland. Sept. Meeting with PACE Somalia implementing partners recommends tightening up on planning and coordination within PACE Somalia. Workshop planned Nov 19th 2002. Plans formulated to assist Somali vet associations to form "national" livestock coordinating body to be implemented in collaboration with UNDP and FAO.	

		vaccination ceases in Hom of Africa.	
	1.2 Increased quality, affordability and accessibility (by participatively evolved indicators) of CAH services in areas of CAPE activity by 2004	Baseline data collection completed and partially analysed – results presented internally. Proposals for field projects continue to be reviewed and supported both technically and financially. These include NORDA, WASDA and ALDEF in NE Kenya. OXFAM, CVM and Makerere University in Karamoja. VSF-B and FAO in Sudan. VetAid, VSF-G and DCP in Tanzania. NPA in Somalia. SCF and national livestock working group in Ethiopia. Private pastoralist veterinary practice established West Pokot. Further private practice planned Turkana District, Kenya. Supporting private vet to link with CAHWs Karamoja Uganda. Forms National task force, Uganda for standardising CAHW curriculum Complete CAH Clinic for NGOs and Government in Uganda.	New field project implementation delayed Feb – May 2002 due to lack of fund arriva .

		Regional training workshop on participatory epidemiology completed, Arusha, Tanzania. Excellent progress Ethiopia with minimum standards and guidelines workshop, development of SW Ethiopia CAH project in collaboration with GoE PACE. Completed PRA training and participatory impact assessment of CAH with team composed of policy makers and field vets. Use PE & disease modeling to improve CBPP control strategies via CAH in Pastoralist areas. TOR West / Central Africa CAHW study finalised and tendered. Studies privatisation of CAH services Kenya and Sudan completed	
ity of OAU-IBAR to n pro-poor policies, and and external institutional trengthened.	2.1 OAU-IBAR policy on livestock related issues affecting the livelihoods of poor pastoralists documented by 2002	Good progress – 8 briefing notes completed and distributed at key meetings.	
	2.2 OAU-IBAR senior management agree to institutional development work plan by 2002	Progress limited. Round table IBAR meeting agreed to form a working group to look at organisational development of IBAR. Agree to collaborate with USAID Institutional Dev. Consultant. CAPE and PACE accountant on working group to develop new IBAR accounting system.	Awaiting formation of working group. Waiting for AU to allow further Inst. Dev. work.

2.3 Policy change attributed to IBAR occurs	Very Good progress – Regional Policy assessment started April 2002 final report expected Oct. 2002. East African Community (EAC) Secretariat engaged & agrees livestock policy harmonisation workshop for animal health, marketing and institutional development. Regional consultation and workshop completed August 2002 with observers from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. FAO PPLPF engaged and agrees to collaborate on research project, MoU signed. FAO EMPRES requests two papers to be presented by CAPE at GREP technical consultation. Oct. 2002. FAO requests inputs into IBAR / CAPE currently influencing policy reform Kenya – finalises livestock policy document, draft legislation prepared, influencing Uni. Of Nairobi vet. Faculty re PE. Tz – finalising policy on CAH and revising veterinary legislation. Uganda – national task force on CAH curriculum, revised veterinary drug policy accepted. Ethiopia - advising vice Minister on World Bank, FAO sponsored "Pastoralist Community Development Project"	Initial meetings with PPLPF held Rome, awaiting official start of programme Sept 2002.

lge sharing on animal vice delivery and best uidelines and scaling up astoral areas with national ıational stakeholders.	3.1 Information compiled/ researched and published that can effectively be used to inform decision makers on pro-poor policies and improved practice and scaling up of CAH	OAU – CAPE website completed and updated. Community-based Animal Healthcare: a practical guide published, distributed and being translated into French. French publisher identified. CAHNET launched, bulletins produced, over 300 members, 2 x CAH "clinic" held Two technical committee meetings for Int. workshop on Primary Animal Health care, Oct. 15-18th 2002. Requested to prepare special issue of PLA notes on CAH for IIED. Assessment of Pastoral Community Harmonisation Initiative (PCHI) completed, printed, distributed. CAPE staff on working group developing IBAR's IT systems	. In collaboration with PACE Comms. Unit preparing video on voice of farmers + a CAH how to do it guide.
	3.2 Specific response articulated by people and organisations to information distributed by	Questionnaire distributed with all major documents.	Feedback on Participatory Epidemiology trainings and PCHI video distributed very positive

	OAU/IBAR collated and analysed by 2003.		
ɛement of CAH-enabling d legislation in pastoral ere CAPE is active.	4.1 Commitment to policy/legislation changes in place incorporating CAPE inputs in 6 ecosystems by 2004.	Good progress in all ecosystems Limited progress Chad and CAR Kenya - new livestock policy doc sent to Minister of Ag. Five new veterinary acts drafted and being discussed. New legislation drafted Tz and GoT engaged re support to CAH coordinating body and transition of Tz vet board to Tz vet council. Ethiopia – clarification on public private sector roles, national guidelines to be introduced on CAH delivery Marketing adviser, completed analysis of constraints to regional livestock marketing (vol. 1) and identification of key problems to be solved (vol 2.)	As noted above, strong interest in policy reform within government partners. Excellent opportunities for CAPE / VLPU and IBAR to support policy change are being exploited on a country-by-country basis; regional policy initiatives also being developed. Policy work focused in : 1. Sudan where new Drugs and Poisons Act is a major step forward in creating an enabling environment for privatisation. CAPE has agreed with Federal Gov. authorities to follow up with a series of workshops at State level to introduce by-laws that allow CAHWs to operate. However still awaiting concept note from Federal Ministry of Animal Resources (FMoAR). CAPE to second consultant to build capacity within FMoAR 2. Kenya, awaiting feed back on livestock policy document. Health debate on new veterinary legislation occurring through emai conference. . Standard CAHW curriculum for Kenya endorsed by KVB and DVS. Awaiting concept note to draw up guidelines for KVB

		to use curriculum. University of Nairobi engaged on PE research and CAH curriculum for undergraduates. 3. Uganda – assist national task force to develop CAHW curriculum.. 4. Eritrea – review of existing policies completed, visit to follow up scheduled – early Dec. 2002. 5. Ethiopia – contributed to restructuring of national vet services and supported policies that may allow establishment of privatised Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems 6. Tanzania – agree to co-fund GoT / DCP agree activities now awaiting concept note from DLD.
4.2 The majority of governments in the GHA adopt proven and sustainable community-based animal health (CAH) systems by 2004.	Good progress in all ecosystems	

4.3 Key international agencies incorporate CAH approaches by 2004.	Good progress. Presenting paper on CAH to OIE Tunis meeting, Sept 2002. . FAO endorses and promotes participatory epidemiology, disease modeling and disease searching methods developed by CAPE and partners ILRI engaged on "PE Field Studies" initiative with selected PACE countries. CTA funds international workshop on primary animal health care.	FAO proposed to use IBAR/PACE/CAPE training materials in Pakistan and Egypt
4.4 OIE recognizes disease surveillance information collected by vet supervised CAHWs by 2004.	Good progress OIE adopts recommendation to use CAH for disease surveillance after presentation to OIE Africa Commission workshop, Addis Ababa. OIE to attend PHC Mombasa conference Oct. 2002.	

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.

Coordination with other common service units and national PACE project in the Greater Horn of Africa are well defined and robust (see CAPE activity log Jan 2001 – August 2002).

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 policy environment cannot be confined to animal health issues but needs to examine the fundamental requirements for the expansion of responsible private sector involvement.

Good progress is being made at national policy level.

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 sub-unit is increasingly involved in policy development for the livestock sector at national and regional level and this will become increasingly important to the sub-unit as the PACE programme progresses. To reflect this increasing importance, the sub-unit has reviewed its purpose statement at the MTR. As CAPE does more policy work its links with VLPU will strengthen.

Report from the Economic unit for the Sixth PACE Advisory Committee Meeting October 9 - 12, 2002

1. Year 3 Work Plan and Cost Estimate for the Economics Unit

As recommended by the Fifth Advisory Committee meeting, the third year work plan of the economics unit was modified to focus on activities that contribute to the four thrusts of the PACE programme (see attached log frame). The unit's primary focus is to:

(i) demonstrate the economic viability and sustainability of national epidemio-surveillance systems;
(ii) organize regional workshops to convince key financial decision makers on the need to increase budgetary allocations needed to sustain surveillance systems;
(iii) organize national training workshops to enhance national and regional capacities on economic impact assessment;
(iv) provide facts that justify investments in CBPP control through ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP control;

(v) collaborate with the VPLU and CAPE units to examine the different organizational models that exists for the delivery of veterinary services; and

(vi) Liaise with the Communication unit to publicize outcomes obtained from the Economics unit to inform policy decision makers in the livestock sub-sector

The Economics unit has already initiated activities to address all the above points (see attached documents).

2. *Access to national data on budgets, costs and expenditures linked to epidemiological activities and justification for veterinary services to fund national epidemio-surveillance systems on a sustainable basis.*

Most PACE member countries are facing major economic and financial problems and are finding it difficult to adequately fund animal disease control and surveillance programmes. They have to choose from among many priority programmes and so rational decision-making is crucial. The questions they often ask are : Is it economically viable to invest limited financial resources in a disease surveillance programme? What are the returns to such investments? Decisions to invest in disease surveillance must be supported by facts and govemments must be presented with sound arguments that will convince them that the benefits are superior to the costs.

The Economics Unit adopted a more pragmatic approach to address this issue. The first thing was to recognize that animal disease surveillance is a key function of the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) and that it is their duty to fund surveillance activities on a sustainable basis. It was also recognized that most DVS do not know the financial requirements needed to sustain surveillance activities. The second thing was to have access to data and information on the various aspects of surveillance in a number of PACE member countries. A formal questionnaire was developed in consultation with the PACE epidemiology unit for this purpose. A sample of twelve (12) PACE member countries was selected (see main report) and the questionnaire was mailed to them with instructions for completion. Country specific data and information were solicited on all aspects of epidemio-surveillance, expenditures incurred on surveillance activities and national government financial contributions to the PACE programme. Follow-up country visits were made to some of the countries (Chad, Ethiopia, and Kenya) and working sessions were held with the national epidemiologist and the PACE co-ordinator to complete the questionnaire.

The data and information provided in each questionnaire were used to estimate how much each country is spending on epidemio-surveillance. Based on the cost estimates the annual funding levels required to sustain surveillance activities defined by the epidemiologists were established. The funding levels were then compared with the ordination. this was done to see if the proposed contributions would be able to sustain future epidemio-surveillance activities. for most countries, the proposed financial contributions were far below the funding levels required for sustainability.

The cost estimates and funding levels needed to sustain national surveillance systems provide a basis for financial planning and budgeting by the DVS. They also provide the inputs required for developing further arguments (through benefit-cost analysis) to support investments in disease surveillance.

2. *Emphasis on success stories and access to other models of epidemio-surveillance*

National epidemio-surveillance systems (which are a part of the DVS) vary significantly from one country to another due to the different organizational structures of the parent ministries. Due to this complexity, a limited number of in-depth case studies were to be carried out in Chad, Ethiopia and Senegal. these were considered as "success stories" for which the Advisory Committee recommended that they should receive emphasis. Detailed data on the structure, function and cost of the epidemio-surveillance systems in Chad and Ethiopia have been collected and assembled. The data for Senegal is currently being collected.

Contacts have already been initiated with institutions such as CIRAD-EMVT and FAO who are currently working on similar topics for the exchange of information on methodologies compared, they will be analysed.

4. Links with other PACE Common Services Units especially the Communications Unit

Results obtained from the case studies are expected to inform livestock decision-makers on the importance of increasing financial resources to the livestock sub-sector and therefore, should be publicized. Preliminary results on the costs of surveillance in eight countries are currently being summarized for publication in the PACE newsletter published by the PACE Communications unit. the outcome of the knowledge transfer work on national training in economic impact assessment has already been published in the newsletter. the Economics and Communications units are jointly preparing the concept note for a regional workshop to sensitise decision-makers on the importance of funding national surveillance systems.

An ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP is currently being undertaken in collaboration with the PACE Epidemiology unit. Economic and epidemiological data were collected during background studies of CBPP in 12 countries. Through a consultancy, the Epidemiology unit is developing additional epidemiological parameters on CBPP that will be used in a spreadsheet for the economic analysis of CBPP.

In collaboration with the CAPE and VPLU units, the Economics unit has initiated work on the evaluation of the economic importance of the different organizational models that exists for the delivery of animal health services in PACE member countries. Following CAPE study of animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Kenya, the Economis unit completed a study of Public versus private sector performance in the delivery of animal health services in the medium and high potential agricultural ageas of Kenya to complement that study (see attached document). Summaries of the findings are currently being made for publication in the PACE newsletter.

3. *Knowledge transfer work*

During the fifth ACM of the PACE program, it was noted that the knowledge transfer work should be seen in the contect of the training approach of the programme. So far only six countries have received their national training. these are Kenya, Ethiopia, Senegal, Ghana, Uganda and Gambia. this is because there has been a slow uptake of donor funds by the national components due to various reasons. this has impacted negatively on the training on economic impact assessment work in those national components. Most national components are supposed to receive funding

this year. Therefore, national training workshops have been planned accordingly for Guinea Conakry, Tanzania, Eritrea, Nigeria, Mali and Mauritania. In the meantime follow-up activities on in-country workshops in Ethiopia and Uganda are also planned for October and November 2002. Regional workshops for the two PACE programme main regions (Eastern and Central/Western Africa) are also planned for the latter part of 2002 and 2003 respectively. Refresher courses lasting two weeks are also planned for early and mid 2003 for those project economists who are not well versed with economic theory and its applications with emphasis on anima health.

For sustainability reasons, the ACM recommended that the knowledge transfer work should be build upon the results of costing of the epidemio-surveillance systems and towards sustenance of livestock and animal health services in PACE member countries. For the model component, the training program so far embarked upon has stressed the rinderpest economic model as an example for other diseases being developed would also need to be transferred to the national components.

Constraint and recommendation

The current provision of the knowledge transfer work is only five months remaining as per the third year AWPCE of the PACE PCU and Common Services currently being implemented. In order to avoid gaps and delays in the knowledge transfer process for the enhancement of the national capacities in economic impact assessment of diseases in the national PACE projects, the sixth PACE ACM could recommend an extension of this work to the end of PACE programme. This could be taken up in the up-coming mid-term review of the PACE program.

ECONOMICS UNIT

summary table for the main activities of the economics unit from June to November 2002

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Enhance national capacities in economic impact assessment	1.Training workshops on the transfer of the rinderpest economic impact assessment model conducted in Gambia, Kenya and Uganda. 2.Detailed analysis of economic activities in national AWPCE's carried out. 3. Costs of national epidemio-surveillance systems being incorporated into the training program	1.Number of national staff trained and workshops held on economic assessment methods. 2.Report of the analysis produced. 3. Revised training manual	1.Logistical problems prevented training from taking place in Rwanda and Guinea and Mali as previously planned. 2.Delayed funding in most countries 3. Economic activities not included or adequately explained in most national AWCPE's.	1.To ensure continuity in training to enhance national capacities, the knowledge transfer position should be extended to the end of the PACE program. 2.Training should continue as planned as most countries have now received funding. 2.Economics activities to be fully included and appropriately budgeted in the national AWPCE's.
Improved service delivery	1.Detailed data on the structure, function and cost of the epidemio-surveillance systems collected in Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. 2. Annual funding levels required to	1. Document on the analyses produced. 2. Number of countries availing cost and	1.Differences in national governments budgeting systems make it difficult to: 1.Disaggregate the contribution of livestock and animal	1.Activity to proceed as planned.

	sustain epidemio-surveillance systems established in the above countries. 3. Arguments to support increased investments in surveillance being developed through benefit-cost analysis. 4. Data on national governments contributions to livestock and animal health collected in CAR, Chad and Ghana in addition to data on six countries collected earlier. Analysis of this data is on going.	national government contribution data 3. Mission reports to the countries. 4. Articles informing livestock policy published in PACE Newsletter.	health budgets. 2.Develop a standard format applicable to all countries.	
Fight against Rinderpest	Economic impact assessment of rinderpest surveillance and eradication in Ethiopia done.	Report produced on the economic impact assessment of rinderpest surveillance and eradication in Ethiopia.		1.Activity to be extended to another country.
Control of other epizootics	1.Epidemiological data on CBPP collected in Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda.	1.Country background reports on CBPP produced. 2.Methodology for ex-ante analysis of CBPP.	1. Limited information available on the economics of CBPP. 2. Epidemiological modeling of CBPP pending	1. Liaise with the epidemiology unit to model epidemiology component of CBPP 2. Continue with literature review and data collection

	2. Literature review and data synthesis on the economics of CBPP is on-going towards *ex-ante* analysis of the costs and benefits of CBPP

Participation in meetings and Conferences

During the review period, the unit participated in a number of international and local meetings as follows:

- First joint PACE co-ordination meeting for Eastern, Central and West Africa in Cotonou, Benin on June 22-30, 2002. Presentations were done on analysis of economics activities in the PACE member countries and costing of epidemio-surveillance systems.

COMMUNICATION UNIT

The main activities of the communication unit were geared towards the following:

To counsel national PACE communication programmes. The counseling of national PACE programmes will be done, whenever possible, through field trips of the TA, requested by the national programmes. 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.

To contribute to communication planning workshops with key stakeholders on animal health issues. 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. They also determine the necessary input, such as resources and equipment. The TAs will contribute to those workshops through organization of one regional workshop, presentations, technical contributions or facilitation.

To evaluate on request the implementation of the national communication programmes. The communication management work area is the one that pays attention to both, the task and the process, and so meets the needs that the different stakeholders have in both areas. In this regard the task can be defined as what PACE participants have to do (e.g. to report diseases for better control). The process is concerned with how people and groups work together and maintain relationships. It is difficult to establish reliable indicators for the communication process, since they are mainly linked to the feed back from the audiences. The TA will undertake field trips on request to help setting up the necessary feed back indicators with the key audiences

To contribute to developing qualitative indicators for communication process management. Based on the different evaluations of the national programmes, the TA will develop a catalogue of qualitative standard indicators, which can be used by the different national programmes to establish communication process management.

To assist one country in each region (probably Tanzania and Guinea) in developing messages and communication products on epidemio-surveillance topics with livestock owners and pastoralists based on participatory communication.

To improve the epidemio-surveillance system, it is necessary that livestock owners are integrated in the PACE information process. Also, they would need to be involved in the message development of the PACE programme, so that the messages can be understood by their peers. The communication unit will start developing participatory messages with the most motivated countries, probably Tanzania and Guinea.

To organize a regional field workshop on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices for epidemio-surveillance networking with participants from each region.

The lessons learned in Tanzania and Guinea will be transferred to other countries within the PACE programme via workshops in each region. The workshops are aim to refresh participatory message development. The workshop will be set up with internationally recruited workshop facilitators and managers, who have experience in KAP (Knowledge-Attitude-Practices) studies as well as regional and logistical experience. (AG/DG/Workshop Management)

The Communications expert, on the other hand, will complement the field operations through production of institutional communications tools. He is responsible for six major activities, in order of priority:

To coordinate the set-up of a website in close collaboration with the Communications TA and the Documentation Officer. Based on the findings of the knowledge management team, a proposal for establishing a website will be made to IBAR's Director. The decision, whether the human resources will be recruited within the institution or if the coordination of the website management shall be organized externally will be made in joint collaboration between PACE and IBAR. The communication expert will be responsible for the resources needed.

To integrate the website into broader corporate interactive sites. The PACE/IBAR website needs to be integrated into broader corporate sites, such as OAU-OUA, AU, ELDIS, One World, ECDPM, etc. The Communication expert is responsible for the application of the different memberships and the organization of the necessary MoUs.

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.
To assist Veterinary Universities to create new knowledge. 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 Makerere 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.

To update the PACE/IBAR press kit with releases, newsletters and bulletins and following up its timely delivery. 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

To provide accurate information on PACE to specialized media. A pro-active public relation strategy does not involve the non-targeted delivery of information towards mass media. On the other hand, specialized media should be provided with regular updates on PACE and any requests from media towards the PACE programme need to be answered as factual, accurate and quickly as possible. The communication unit will provide the press with the necessary information. (FI)

Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemio-surveillance network is increased.

In the context of the programme's viability and the sustainability of the epidemio-surveillance networks it seems to be 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 questionnaire would need to be integrated within the quantitative analysis of epidemio-surveillance networks, carried out by the economics unit, with the aim to focusing on fundraising strategies on a national level.

The governmental veterinary services do currently not have a fundraising strategy in place, and hence no formalized plan to work towards. With the various elements of PACE/IBAR operating around Africa, it is essential that a fundraising strategy is developed that takes national and regional elements into account and recommends structures and methods that the governments will need to introduce to ensure they can build in greater long term financial viability for the epidemio-surveillance networks.

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 is 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 is 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 Audiovisuals" (CESPA) a short video on livestock producers views and opinions regarding animal health problems, veterinary services and the potential role of CBAHWs in Mali. The West-African videotapes will be integrated in a larger video and poster session to be presented at the CAPE conference in Mombasa.

Planned field trips to Ethiopia with the objective to develop guidelines on adequate communication material for the reinforcement of the epidemio-surveillance network, were cancelled by the Ethiopian communications officer several times for administrative reasons. In order to obtain a better understanding of the ongoing problems, a joint evaluation mission with the communication advisor of the MTR is scheduled between November 7 and 12, 2002.

The Nairobi TA elaborated a technical background paper "Development Communication: a need to achieve the PACE objectives" and presented it during the PACE coordination meeting in Cotonou, between June 25 and 28, 2002.

The planned field workshop with communications officers was modified due to budget constraints into a training workshop and is scheduled for March 2003.

PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspectives of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented.

The communication's unit participated in the set-up and implementation of IBAR's working group on knowledge management, involving staff from IBAR, CAPE, PLP and PACE. The IBAR Documentation officer, Mrs. Monica Machanih, heads the working group.

A proposal to identify IBAR's long-term needs in knowledge management was set up in close collaboration with the Data Management Unit. The proposal was submitted to USAID and received funding via the PLP programme. The recruited consultancy firm "fintech" has not yet delivered the draft report, including recommendations for establishing an IBAR website. On the other hand, Terms of References for the recruitment of an in-house Webmaster were developed already in July and recruitment could start by now. An appointment with a recruitment firm is scheduled for October 15, 2002.

The following information material has been produced: Newsletters, June 2002 (English), October 2002 (in production), Posters, PACE, (general), BAR (general).

Communication support activities to national PACE programmes from the regional coordination for west and central Africa.

The PACE Communication unit in Bamako undertook a number of mission to assist the national PACE programmes. The following countries have been visited:

- **Mission to Bénin (may 2002)**
- **Mission to PACE Gabon (June 2002)**
- **Mission to PACE République Démocratique du Congo (july 2002)**
- **Mission to PACE Congo (July 2002)**
- **Mission to PACE Guinée Bissau (August 2002)**

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

- Support to the "Ecole Inter Etats de Sciences et de Médecine Vétérinaire – Dakar" (may 2002) in communication; 28 students in the fourth year of their curriculum were trained
- **Training of officers in charge of communication within PACE (September 2002)**

L'animation de l'atelier de formation a été menée conjointement avec l'AT Communication de Nairobi.

Observations and remarks following the training

The analysis of the communication experts at national level shows a significant gap between those who were involved in PARC and the others. Most of newly recruited communication personnel do not have the required qualification and skills.

A better integrated of officer in charge of communication need to be undertaken.

FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT

OAU/IBAR/PACE CO-ORDINATION UNIT NAIROBI				
STATUS OF BUDGET ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2002				
Accts.		**Budget**	**ACCUMULATED**	**BALANCE**
Codes	**Main titles and budget line items**	**KES**	**EXPENDITURE**	
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	2,197,584.60	1,771,177.40
111125	Travel/leave internat.staff	353,707.00	281,365.00	72,342.00
	sub total	**4,322,469.00**	**2,478,949.60**	**1,843,519.40**
1112	***-Equipment***			
	sub total		-	-
1113	***-Running costs***			
111302	Travel Counterpart (90 days/year)	1,691,946.00	1,034,249.05	657,696.95
111346	Epidemiology network/ formation annual meeting	1,044,411.00	12,000.00	1,032,411.00
111366	Diagnostic Reagents	-	-	-
111367	Laboratory testing & Follow up	417,764.00	15,750.00	402,014.00
111368	Epidemiology Meetings	3,481,370.00	871,128.20	2,610,241.80
111375	Vaccine Bank	1,958,000.00	2,265,075.96	(307,075.96)
	sub total	**8,593,491.00**	**4,198,203.21**	**4,395,287.79**
	Sub total Central Unit	**12,915,960.00**	**6,677,152.81**	**6,238,807.19**

112	**Regional Units**			
1121	Bamako - Western and Central Africa-**(1)**-			
1122	Nairobi- Eastern Africa			
1123	N'djamena Western Cordon sanitaire) **(2)**			
113	**Wildlife unit (3)**			
1131	Wildlife unit Nairobi			
11313	***-Running costs***			
1131347	Meetings	522,206.00	-	522,206.00
1131368	Sampling and analysis	696,274.00	-	696,274.00
	sub total	1,218,480.00	-	1,218,480.00
	Sub total wildlife	**1,218,480.00**	**-**	**1,218,480.00**
	SUB TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	**14,134,440.00**	**6,677,152.81**	**7,457,287.19**
12	**Communication unit**			
121	Communication Unit Naitobi **(4)**			
1211	***-Personnel***			
121108	Communication expert	2,973,090.00	1,729,488.00	1,243,602.00
121156	Desk Top Publisher	1,315,958.00	772,410.00	543,548.00
121177	Web Master	1,044,411.00	-	1,044,411.00
	sub total	**5,333,459.00**	**2,501,898.00**	**2,831,561.00**
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 (-60 days year)	281,991.00	177,479.00	104,512.00
121326	Operating costs-Nairobi	557,019.00	-	557,019.00
121336	Printing matters (coordin. Nairobi)	591,833.00	311,962.50	279,870.50
121337	Production of Promotional materials	1,392,548.00	28,500.00	1,364,048.00
121338	Video-DTP-Photo -supplies-	1,740,685.00	-	1,740,685.00

121356	In country training & outreach	1,044,411.00	-	1,044,411.00
121357	Review /training workshops -coordin.-	-	-	-
121358	Vets. Faculties Deans workshops	696,274.00	-	696,274.00
121387	Commissioned services	1,044,411.00	-	1,044,411.00
121390	Website Set up	2,785,096.00	-	2,785,096.00
	sub total running costs Communication	**10,134,268.00**	**517,941.50**	**9,616,326.50**
	Sub total Communication:	**15,572,168.00**	**3,019,839.50**	**12,552,328.50**
13	**. Economics unit**			
131	***-Personnel***			
13109	Senior Economist	4,386,526.00	2,492,601.40	1,893,924.60
13125	travel/leave internat. Staff	334,212.00	299,611.00	34,601.00
13110	Knowledges Transfer Assistant	2,118,066.00	1,572,558.00	545,508.00
13131	Consultancies	-	-	-
	sub total	**6,838,804.00**	**4,364,770.40**	**2,474,033.60**
132	***-Equipment***			
13201	Computers	-	-	-
13202	Office furniture	-	-	-
	sub total	**-**	**-**	**-**
133	***-Running costs***			
13309	Travel (60 days year)	845,973.00	652,657.15	193,315.85
13324	Knowledges transfer assist	657,979.00	181,761.90	476,217.10
13352	Regional Workshops/meetings	974,784.00	-	974,784.00
	sub total	**2,478,736.00**	**834,419.05**	**1,644,316.95**
	Sub total Economic unit	**9,317,540.00**	**5,199,189.45**	**4,118,350.55**
Accts.		**Budget**	**ACCUMULATED**	**BALANCE**
Codes	**Main titles and budget line items**	**KES**	**EXPENDITURE**	

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 accommodation for field officers (180 days year)	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	1,565,640.00	975,760.00
	sub total	**2,541,400.00**	**1,565,640.00**	**975,760.00**
162	***-Equipment***			
162201	Computer (lap top)	243,696.00	-	243,696.00
16202	Office equipment / software	626,647.00	93,400.00	533,247.00
	sub total	**870,343.00**	**93,400.00**	**776,943.00**
163	***-Running costs***			
16381	missions - Software installation	1,810,312.00	-	1,810,312.00
	sub total	**1,810,312.00**	**-**	**1,810,312.00**
	Sub total Financial unit:	**5,222,055.00**	**1,659,040.00**	**3,563,015.00**
	Sub total Common services:	**51,181,091.00**	**16,555,221.76**	**34,625,869.24**
17	**Other Common services**			
171	Data management service			
1711	***-Personnel***			
171115	Data management officer	3,655,439.00	2,071,446.40	1,583,992.60
171125	Travel / leave international staff	83,553.00	-	83,553.00
171170	LAN Administrator	1,441,287.00	815,256.00	626,031.00
	sub total	**5,180,279.00**	**2,886,702.40**	**2,293,576.60**

1712	***- Equipment***			
171201	Computer/Printer	278,510.00	197,060.00	81,450.00
171209	Software/licensing	1,528,321.00	-	1,528,321.00
171275	Other equipment (VPN)	348,137.00	-	348,137.00
171276	LAN improvement	1,462,175.00	-	1,462,175.00
171277	Data Base Equipment	4,177,644.00	6,412,312.10	(2,234,668.10)
	sub total	**7,794,787.00**	**6,609,372.10**	**1,185,414.90**
1713	***-Running costs***			
171341	Data base operational costs/lease line/maintenance	1,423,880.00	334,483.50	1,089,396.50
171325	travel Data Management Officer-60 days-	905,156.00	466,038.20	439,117.80
171352	Regional Workshop	1,114,038.00	-	1,114,038.00
171364	Training - Oracle	1,392,548.00	464,000.00	928,548.00
171365	Technical support	1,572,883.00	-	1,572,883.00
171387	Commissioned Services	713,682.00	9,366.85	704,315.15
	sub total	**7,122,187.00**	**1,273,888.55**	**5,848,298.45**
	Sub total Data management	**20,097,253.00**	**10,769,963.05**	**9,327,289.95**
172	**. PANVAC (6)**			
	Sub total PANVAC:	-		
173	**Research(7)**			
	Sub total research	-		
Accts.		**Budget**	**ACCUMULATED**	**BALANCE**
Codes	**Main titles and budget line items**	**KES**	**EXPENDITURE**	
174	**. Advisory Committee**			

1741	***-Personnel***			
174118	Perdue (days:5x4x2)	417,764.00	-	417,764.00
174135	Consultancies-3M/M-	-	-	-
	sub total	**417,764.00**	**-**	**417,764.00**
1743	***-Running costs***			
174313	Travel	2,840,798.00	1,144,985.00	1,695,813.00
174348	Session	974,784.00	957,616.05	17,167.95
	sub total	**3,815,582.00**	**2,102,601.05**	**1,712,980.95**
	Sub total Advisory Committee:	**4,233,346.00**	**2,102,601.05**	**2,130,744.95**
175	**Other monitoring**			
1753	***-Running costs***			
	sub total	-		
	Sub total Other monitoring:	-		
176	**Veterinary medicine schools support**			
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 support:	**1,462,175.00**	**-**	**1,462,175.00**
177	**Revues and evaluations (7)**			
1771	**Personnel**			
177139	National Environmental Experts	1,044,411.00	-	1,044,411.00
	Sub total Revues & Evaluation	**1,044,411.00**	**-**	**1,044,411.00**

21327	Communications and public utilities	4,344,750.00	1,417,079.70	2,927,670.30
21330	Vehicles running costs	1,587,505.00	714,068.65	873,436.35
21351	East Africa coord. Meetings	1,392,548.00	2,113,830.70	(721,282.70)
21365	Training Workshops PCU	208,882.00	-	208,882.00
21386	Offices Refurbishment	69,626.00	7,815.00	61,811.00
	sub total	**14,955,965.00**	**7,451,977.41**	**7,503,987.59**
	Sub total coordination unit Nairobi	**27,495,860.00**	**13,602,410.41**	**13,893,449.59**
	TOTAL	**105,514,136.00**	**43,030,196.27**	**62,483,939.73**
	Contingencies	**7,789,836.00**	-	**7,789,836.00**
	OVERALL TOTAL PCU Nairobi	**113,303,972.00**	**43,030,196.27**	**70,273,775.73**

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.

Activities of the communication unit centered around, among other things, building the brand image of PACE, production of promotional material and building communication skills capacity at the national level. During this period under review, the communication unit has managed to deliver several programmed outputs including a PACE brochure, the PACE newsletter, and a PACE brochure depicting the objectives of PACE. One consultancy for the production of PACE video documentary was approved and the production of this documentary is being finalized.

The reorganization of govemment 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.

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 policy environment cannot be confined to animal health issues but needs to examine the fundamental requirements for the expansion of responsible private sector involvement.

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 sub-unit is increasingly involved in policy development for the livestock sector at national and regional level and this will become increasingly important to the sub-unit as the PACE programme progresses. To reflect this increasing importance, the sub-unit has reviewed its purpose statement at the MTR.

The communication unit contributed to the four major thrusts in setting up an ambitious work plan 2002-2003, including the recruitment of a full-time editor, a Webmaster and a press assistant to assure the external visibility of the PACE programme. The work plan has been reduced in terms of budget and resources to a level, that required the redefinition of work priorities within the existing terms of references. Given the fact, that the communication expert as the responsible person for the institutional communication component has only 15 travel days, he will focus during WP III mostly on the set-up of a website and the production of written and audiovisual institutional tools.