



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

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

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FOR PACE COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES UNIT

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SUMMARY

The current document presents the activities of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) and the Common Services (CS) for the fifth Work Plan and Cost Estimate (WPCE) for a period of four months, from 1st July 2004 to 31st October 2004.

The current document presents the activities of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) and the Common Services (CS) for the fifth Work Plan and Cost Estimate (WPCE), which aims at assisting the PACE national programmes to implement and achieve the programme goals.

This summary outlined the main activities planned over a 4 months period by the PCU and the CS units and the PACE Coordination Unit in Nairobi. These activities include among others, meetings, regional trainings, missions and workshops.

1.1. The PACE Coordination Unit

During the fifth work plan, the activities of the Coordination unit in Nairobi will focus on the following fields: i) follow up the progress of national programmes, ii) assist the CS, the national components and the EC in the process of the closure of PACE, iii) produce the final documents and material on the PACE implementation over the five year period, iv) Prepare the extension phase of PACE, in case the proposal has been approved for funding by the EC in Brussels, v)assist the countries to prepare a two year work plan with the corresponding logical framework, vi) organise two combined workshops in collaboration with the CS and the participating countries, assist in the progressive transfer of PANVAC into the African Union structure as a Reference Centre of the African Union.

1.2. The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU)

The PEU will have the major task of assisting the PACE national components to achieve the eradication of rinderpest and reinforce the epidemiosurveillance networks. During the current work plan the PEU will focus on the following priorities: i) prepare a strategy document for the eradication of rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem in order to secure funds to finish the eradication of lineageII type of mild rinderpest from that ecosystem, ii) assist the PACE member countries to attain the requirements to progress along the OIE pathway and prepare their dossiers, iii) assist countries in the control of other epizootics, CBPP, RVF, ASF.

1.3. The PACE Data Management Unit (DMU)

The strategy to follow during the short period of four months during the fifth year of PACE implementation is geared towards consolidating achievements during the previous years. These include: i) enhancing the capacity of operating PID in PACE member states and at the Regional Coordination Officein Bamako(Mali) as well as in Nairobi at the Coordination Office.), ii) developing PID version 2, iii) compiling and [illegible] during the previous four years, [illegible] preparing the final report of DMU's activities during the first phase of PACE, v) entering monthly disease reports, and vi) producing monitoring.

The following results are expected: The second version of PID will be renamed ARIS, it will be developed and tested. The use of ARIS will enhance PACE member countries for data collection from member countries and standardise the reporting forms and procedures with OIE and SADC, as well as the capacity for information [illegible] at Regional Office (Nairobi).

1.4. Economic Support Unit (ESU)

During the remaining four months of the PACE program, the Economics Unit will concentrate on finalizing some of the activities which were not accomplished during year 4. In addition, the unit will consolidate the achievements during the last four years and produce them in a form of publication and in two languages (English and French) for dissemination to the various stakeholders. The final report of the unit will also be produced during this period.The unit will also formulate some recommendations activities to be considered during he PACE extension in the next two years.

1.5. Delivery of Veterinary Services Units (DVSU)

This unit includes two sub units, namely the Veterinary Legislation and Privatisation Unit (VLPU) and the Community Based Animal Health Participatory Epidemiology Unit (CAPE)

CAPE and VLPU work together to reorganize and strengthen veterinary services. They address all aspects of animal health service delivery, including up-flow with the policy and legislative environment, and vertical linkages to field level activities.

In view of the recent development, in particular the end of the contract of the VLPU TA and the contractual end of the CAPE activities, these 2 sub-units will not be performed adequately during this work plan period. It is anticipated a follow up on previous activities by the PCU, through the use of short terms consultancies and various services and means.

1.6. Communication Unit (CU)

With the departure of the communication experts, both expatriates and African, the overall approach of the Communication unit during this work-plan will be based on the following activities:

- Institutional communication , with the aim of making PACE image visible , credible and internalized by the stakeholders.
- Provision of support to PACE member countries in the development of national capacities in communication , integration of PACE related concepts in the curricula of African Veterinary schools , and assisting PACE member countries in the promotion of material and publications produced during the five years.
- Production of training/awareness/ basic education material.

1.7. PACE Financial Unit (FU)

The PACE Financial and accounts sections in Nairobi and Bamako will present monthly financial reports on expenditures, commitments and balances for the information of the PCU and heads of CS Units..To facilitate the financial follow-up of the programme, the unit will acquire anew accounting software programme that will be use in the Coordinations and at country level. The accounting software presented during the 4th PACE Annual Coordination Meeting (22-26 June, 2004) in Yaoundé, Cameroon, will be considered.

PART I

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. BACKGROUND

The PACE Programme main objective is to establish lower-cost national and epidemiological surveillance networks for the main animal diseases, provide the countries with the capacities needed to organise economically and technically justified control programmes and develop sustainable veterinary products and services.

The five year programme is being implemented in 30 eligible countries out of 32 as previously planned.

The PACE Coordination Unit will be assisted by the Common Services Units both at IBAR in Nairobi and at the Regional Coordination unit for West and Central, based in Bamako.

The progress made towards the eradication of rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem will be one of the major activities during this work plan. Necessary effort should be made to secure adequate funds to complete the eradication of rinderpest infection from the Somali ecosystem, which includes northeastern Kenya, Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia or any other country in the region should it become infected from this source

The procedures for the approval of the extension of the PACE Programme will be closely monitored during the coming four months of this work plan

2.2. STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PACE

The PACE strategy provides a framework within which national programmes are developed and linked to sub-regional and regional strategies for the surveillance and control of the major epizootic diseases.

The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) at AU/IBAR is responsible for the coherence of programme implementation at all levels. The PCU has the managerial and technical capacity to assess operations and to keep them in line with the Programme's objectives.

The basic strategy of PACE is to build on the foundation provided by PARC. The regional co-operation is an important feature of the PACE Programme and it is envisaged that a multiplier effect will be produced through regional and sub-regional meetings that the Co-ordination Units is responsible for organizing.

The national component activities include the Programme's four thrusts with broad common aims as follows:

- Building up the institutional capacity of national animal health systems of participating countries.
- Encouraging national capacities for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

The four thrusts of the PACE Programme are:

- Reinforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major diseases in the participating countries
- Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in this field
- Eradication of Rinderpest from Africa

- Control of other major epizootic diseases

2.3. REGIONAL STRATEGIES

To attain the objectives outlined above and facilitate the delivery of support by the PACE Common Services, PACE has adopted a regional approach that takes into account geopolitics, husbandry systems, disease status, trade and the progress made during the PARC project.

Table 1: Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries

Region	Characteristics	Countries in the region
Region I	The countries in this region have been free of rinderpest for over 15 years and most of them have declared provisional freedom from disease.	
	☐ Sahelian sub-group	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
	☐ Coastal sub-group	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, [Liberia], Nigeria, [Sierra Leone], Togo
Region II	Central African countries:	
	☐countries close to eastern Africa regions	Tchad, Central African Republic, Cameroon[1], western Sudan[2],
	☐ others that did not all participate in the PARC	[Burundi], Congo Brazzaville, Democratic Republi of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda
Region III	Eastern African countries:	
	☐ harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk:	
	o Lineage 1	Southern Sudan[2], Ethiopia, north-western Kenya[2], Uganda, Northern Sudan[2]
	o Lineage 2	Southern Somalia[2], Kenya, Tanzania
	☐ Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets	Djibouti, Eritrea, Northern Somalia[2] (Somaliland and Puntland)

Notes: The European Commission will not fund activities at this stage in countries listed in brackets].

[1] As a direct beneficiary of the "ex cordon sanitaire" Cameroon (with its large cattle population) is grouped here.

[2] For operational and epidemiological reasons, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan are considered on a zonal basis.

2.4. THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK PLAN AND ITS DURATION

This document describes the work programme for the Coordination Units and the Common services for the coming four months of the PACE programme. The work plan will be implemented from 1st July to 31st October 2004.

This work plan, in addition to the objectives, outputs and activities planned will aim at undertaking a coordinated phasing out of the PACE programme, following five years of implementation. Therefore, a

high importance will be given to the production of various reports and material in order to leave behind the necessary documentation on the achievements, impacts, programme outputs and lessons learned.

A detailed time plan of activities and estimated cost envisaged for this period are presented

PART II

3. OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE COMMON SERVICES AND COORDINATION NITS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

3.1. PACE COORDINATION UNIT NAIROBI

3.1.1. BACKGROUND

The current work plan of the PACE Coordination Unit (PCU) outlines the activities and budget planned for the period 1st July 2004 to 31st October 2004. An overview of the activities undertaken during the fourth work plan is presented as well as the planned activities and expected outputs during year 5.

The major activities of the PCU will be to coordinate the implementation of the programme at continental level through the support of the regional coordination unit for West and Central Africa based in Bamako and through the Common Services as well.

With regard to the expected end of PACE by October 2004 and the follow up of the extension to the PACE programme as recommended by the Mid Term Review of PACE, the coordination will focus on, the phasing out of the activities of the first phase. The approval of the proposal for the extension of PACE if approve will entail the implementation of a second phase of PACE as from November 2004 until October 2006. It is anticipated 4 to 6 additionnal months to close the programme.

During the four months work plan, the activities of the PCU will focus on the following:

- Management and monitoring of PACE activities at coordination levels,
- Follow up of PACE national programmes,
- Preparation for the closure of PACE,
- Production of various reports and publications,
- Preparation of PACE extension.

3.1.2. OVERVIEW AND PROGRESS OF PCU ACTIVITIES DURING YEAR FOUR WORK PLAN

During the period under review, the PCU undertook major activities as follows:

3.1.3. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

The PCU has organised the Mid Term Review of the PACE programme and assisted the review team during the mission period. An analysis of the review was presented in Roma from 27 to 28 March, 2005, during the EU livestock Experts Meeting.

The 8th and 9th advisory committee meetings of PACE were held in Bamako, Mali and Nairobi, Kenya in November 2003 and April 2004, respectively.

The project staff funded by the programme was assessed following the evaluation forms of the AU-IBAR regular staff evaluation procedures.

The draft drawing right procedures developed and presented during the Seventh Advisory Committee Meeting of the PACE Programme was applied to country budgets in order to come up with a draft national indicative budget, to assist in preparing the national components budget during the extension phase of PACE.

A regular monitoring and follow up of the activities planned by the PACE Coordination Unit was done through out the work programme implementation period.

The PCU conducted a workshop on CBPP control strategies. One of the objective of the workshop was for countries to validate the proposed CBPP control strategies. During the meeting and action plan was developed for the PACE participating countries.

3.1.4. MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP OF ACTIVITIES OF PACE NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

A document on the progress of PACE national components was prepared and presented during the 3rd Annual Coordination Meeting of PACE in Arusha, in June 2003. The PCU carried out a range of missions to PACE countries with the following objectives:

- Follow up mission to Cameroon for the launching of PACE Cameroon activities;
- Validation of the CBPP control strategy in Guinea;
- Participate in the Donor consultation meeting with the EU Livestock Experts in Montpellier;
- Organise and participate in the meeting of the Deans of Veterinary schools;
- Organise and launch officially the reopening and resumption of the activities of PANVAC;
- Participate in the meeting of the National Authorizing Officers of the EDF on budgeting for the sustainability of national ESN, in Ethiopia .

3.1.5. ORGANISATION OF PACE REGULAR MEETINGS

The PCU has organised weekly meetings with the Common Services to monitor the progress and achievements. As a result the following activities were undertaken:

- One annual Coordination meeting was organised;
- Two meetings of the PACE Advisory committee meetings were organised in Bamako (Mali) and Nairobi (Kenya) in November 2003in Bamako and April, 2004 in Nairobi.

During the period under review, other meetings were organised:

- 71th OIE General Session in Paris;
- Monthly Somali Aid Coordination Body monthly meetings in Nairobi, chaired by the PACE coordinator under the auspices of UNDP;
- PACE annual Coordination meeting (West &Central Africa/Eastern Africa) Arusha, June 2004
- PEU Regional meeting on RVF June, Dakar, Senegal 2003
- FAO-CBPP Consultative Group meeting Roma, Italy September 2003
- OIE Ad Hoc group on BSE
- Other international meetins planned by stakeholders relevant to the PACE Programme major objectives.

3.1.6 PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED WORK PLANS FOR PACE NATIONAL COMPONENTS

During the period under review, the PCU prepared two batches of the 5th and 6th consolidated work plans. The following table 3 presents the situation of this consolidation

Table 2: **Consolidation of PACE** country work plans

Period of **consolidation**	**Number of countries**	Countries concerned
September 2003	8	Cameroon, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, CAR, Senegal, Chad
October 2003	5	Burundi, Kenya,Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia.
March 2004	12	Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR., Gabon, Ghana, Guinea

		Bissau, Equatorial Guinea,, Mali, mauritânia, Niger. Nigéria, Togo
April 2004	5	Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia Sudan. Uganda.

3.1.7. RESUMPTION OF VACCINE QUALITY CONTROL ACTIVITIES AT PANVAC

The Pan African Veterinary vaccine Centre (PANVAC), based at the National Veterinary Institute in Debre Zeit which was officially launched on 12th March 2004, has now started its operations as an African Union Reference Centre. The activities will be monitored by the PCU until end of October 2004 and eventually during the extension period.

3.1.8. THE PREPARATION OF THE PACE EXTENSION

The concept note on the extension of PACE was presented to the 9th Advisory Committee meeting in April 2004 in Nairobi by the PCU. The proposal on the extension of PACE was finalised in May 2004, based on different comments and observations received from stakeholders.. Todate, the document has been forwarded to the EC Lead Delegation in Nairobi for consideration on 11th may 2004.

3.1.9. PACE COORDINATION PLANNED ACTIVITIES DURING YEAR 5

3.1.9.1. PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE PCU FROM JULY TO OCTOBER 2004

The PCU has developed a detailed plan of activities to be implemented over four months

TABLE 3: PCU planned activities for four months

MONTH	ACTIVITY	OBSERVATIONS
JULY	Start up of PACE PCU work plan for year four	
	Implementation of the recommendations of the PACE 3rd and 4th Annual Coordination Meetings	Held in Arusha (Tanzania),Yaoundé (Cameroon)
	Foolow up on PACE extension	Procedures from submission to approval AU-IBAR/PCU/ACP Secretariat, Regional economic Groups
	Follow up on preparation of national components for the extension	Preparation of a two year work plan with corresponding logical frameworks.
	Planning of workshop and meeting to be organised jointly between PCU and Common services	Plannin and identification of topices
JULY	Follow up on preparation of national PACE programme for the extension phase of PACE	Logical frameworks and Work Plans
	Preparation for the production of PACE documents and final reports	Various PACE Reports.

AUGUST	Follow up on activities of the national PACE programmes and PACE common services Preparation for the production of PACE documents and final reports	Logical frameworks and Work Plans Various PACE Reports.
SEPTEMBER	Preparation of PACE material Follow up on closure of PACE	Various PACE Reports. Financial reports, Audits, Closure of WPs and decommitments
OCTOBER	Final /wrap up meeting of PACE	Final meeting of PACE
	Management and monitoring of separation entitlements	

3.1.9.1. Planned missions of the PACE coordinator and the PACE main advisor

3.1.9.1.1. MISSIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE PACE COORDINATOR

The missions planned and to be carried out by the PACE Coordinator are presented in table 4 as follows:

Table 4: Missions Planned during the period by the PACE Coordinator :

Period	Purpose/Country	Number of days of mission
July 2004	Home Leave	
August 2004	Home leave	
September 2004	Finalisation of the PCU and Common Services WP for the Extension Bamako & Nairobi	7
	Follow-up on PANVAC activities in Ethiopia	
	Support to budgeting of national ESN for PACE Member countries in Eastern Africa/ Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	7
	Workshop on coordination of laboratory networks and establishment of quality assurance Accra, Ghana	7
	PACE meeting on guidelines for the evaluation of the national epidemiosurveillance networks Dakar	7
October 2004	Participation to the Joint AU-IBAR/OIE/FAO	

	seminar on surveillance, Cairo, Egypt Phasing out of PACE in member countries	7
TOTAL		35

3.1.9.1.2. Missions to be carried out by the PACE Main Advisor

During the five month work plan, the MA will carry out the following main missions

Table 5: Main missions planned by the MA

Period	Purpose/Country	Number of days of mission
July 2004*	Follow up implementation and preparation of PACE national programmes, extension WPs Follow up on final reports and production of various materials in countries	-
August 2004*	Follow up on PACE national components and support to the closure and decommitments of national programmes Follow up on final reports and production of various materials in countries	-
September 2004	Leave	--
October 2004	OIE/AU-IBAR/PACE joint Seminar on implementation of animal health standards, Cairo-Egypt	9
TOTAL		9

* *HOME LEAVE OF THE PACE COORDINATOR-MTA IN CHARGE OF COORDINATION*

3.1.9.1.3 Preparation of the PACE extension or closure

Further to the progress made for the PACE extension the following actions are envisaged :

- Preparation of a detailed document on priority activities and the budgets of national components as well as the logical framework will be prepared.
- In case of the closure of the PACE by October 2004, adequate measures will be taken to phase out the activities, proceed with the separation entitlements for staff, the disposal of assets acquired during the project implementation and the compilation of various technical, administrative and financial reports.

3.2.1.1.1. Production of material on PACE achievements

Popularise the achievements of PACE by producing scientific papers, technical papers, booklets for international use.

3.3. PACE PROGRESS AND WORK PLANS FOR COMMON SERVICES

3.3.1. PACE EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT (PEU)

3.3.1.1. Progress made in year 4

The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU) continued to address previously established objectives and effective progress was maintained in all major areas of activity. Most activity was, as in the past, devoted to facilitating the final eradication of rinderpest from the African continent. However, a number of external factors hindered the PEU in its efforts to address the mild rinderpest problem in the Somali Ecosystem more effectively. Chief amongst these were efforts by other units within AU-IBAR to determine rinderpest policy and strategies that were not made in consultation with the PEU. Persuading livestock owners that eradication of rinderpest will solve the livestock trade problem in the Horn of Africa has created a particular problem. This is simply not the case and if it were implemented would result in unfulfilled expectations, mistrust on the part of livestock owners in future and certain failure of the approach.

Loss of personnel from the PEU reported previously (departure from the Program of the Epidemiologists for Western Africa and the Wildlife Expert based in Bamako/N'djamena) was compensated for by the arrival and settling in of replacements during the reporting period. The short duration of contracts and delays in renewal of the wildlife experts has caused interruption of their services, lowered morale and is a constraint to addressing the rinderpest situation in the region effectively.

The PEU held discussions with the consultants appointed to make recommendations on the possible extension of PACE.

In planning the work program for year 5 of PACE, the progress achieved in year 4 has been used as the departure point. This report on year 4 activities therefore covers all activities that will have been conducted in year 4.

In line with the recommendation of the PCU and PEU, the newly recruited Wildlife Expert for Western/Central Africa is now based in Nairobi.

The major activities of the PEU during this period continued to focus on 3 of the 4 thrusts of PACE, viz.

- Enhancement of national capacities for epidemiological surveillance
- Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa
- Assistance to member countries in the control of other major epizootic diseases.

3.3.1.2. Recommendations of Advisory Committee

During the period in question two Advisory Committee meetings have taken place. Broadly, these meetings whose recommendations are summarized below.

8th and 9th PACE Advisory Committee Meeting

The major recommendations made by the two Advisory Committee meetings that are pertinent to PEU were:

- A document suggesting changes to be brought to Terrestrial Animal Health Code with regard to OIE pathway for freedom from rinderpest should be sent to OIE.
- PEU to enlist the assistance of an expert in bio-informatics to develop a statistically based system for the interpretation of sero-surveillance data and possibly to re-evaluate the strategy for OIE recognition of disease freedom.

- The heterologus PPR vaccine trial should be completed before the end of the current PACE Program. The WRLs will be closely involved in the supervision of the experiments, analysis of the samples and interpretation of data in order to fully endorse the final results. If the protocol is agreeable to PACE, the experiment should be carried out as soon as possible at KARI-Muguga. The WRL and CIRAD-EMVT with the assistance of two experienced veterinarians selected by KARI and IBAR should jointly coordinate this. Sample testing should be jointly conducted by CIRAD and WRL and additional testing may be carried out in the regional laboratories in PACE member countries. Subject to favourable results, the use of the PPR vaccine could be considered for use to protect cattle against rinderpest within four months after initiating the proposed vaccine efficacy trials. Long-term immunity will be determined at a later stage of the experiment. The use of PPR vaccine should not, subject to agreement by the OIE, negatively affect countries pursuing the OIE pathway for freedom from rinderpest. However, the AC cautions that indiscriminate use of the PPR vaccine may mask rinderpest virus activity.
- As the strategy for rinderpest eradication in the Somali eco-system has already been defined, a specific sub-project of PACE be elaborated. This project will have an important organic link with PACE-Somalia, and the body in charge of that should be capable of implementing the eradication strategy in the three countries of the eco-system
- Until Muguga laboratory is revitalized and the contract linking the three laboratories in the region revived, sera should be submitted to Pirbright and/or Cirad-Emvt for testing on a marginal cost basis. The diagnostic samples should be submitted directly to the World Reference Laboratories for rinderpest to minimize the chance of both degradation of the samples and laboratory contamination.
- An immuno-sterilisation strategy using the currently approved rinderpest vaccine and eventually the PPR vaccine when approved, be started as soon as possible by accelerating the preparatory phase (maximum one year)
- PEU to elucidate the rinderpest-like syndrome detected in Kenya and Ethiopia with extensive use of the expertise and diagnostic support or WRL and support for additional search/study.
- The laboratory network for rinderpest testing should be re-activated and those annual meetings should be held for regular updates in specific laboratory techniques and external quality assurance programmes in the serological testing for rinderpest.

- Support for national laboratories be continued and followed up to enable the establishment of a Pan-African laboratory network.

- For CBPP systematic studies need to be carried out based on abattoir findings and the utilisation of vaccines of proven quality as well as the creation of free zones with stringent norms complying with OIE Standards
- Each affected country should make a technical and economic analysis of the control measures to be taken in the local context for CBPP. The specific strategy adopted should take into consideration the cost-effectiveness of the operations and follow the general recommendations of the AC building the surveillance systems established.
- The on export zones should be extended to cover other potential market especially in Western Africa. The final report should be made available after endorsement by the AC, to other regional organizations such as COMESA, SADEC
- The PEU has been active in addressing these issues as recommended by the 8th AC. Those of the 9th AC will be addressed during the implementation of fifth work plan.

3.3.1.3. Co-ordination of the PEU

Two further co-ordination meetings were held in Nairobi (Kenya) and Bamako (Mali) in June and November 2003 respectively. All PEU staff members attended. The minutes of these meetings are available.

3.3.1.4. Support missions to PACE countries

PEU staff members undertook missions in support of country epidemiology units to Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, southern Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda. Reports on these missions are available.

3.3.1.5. Enhancement of national capacities in respect of epidemiological surveillance

Assistance to countries in improving surveillance continued to be provided by members of the PEU and the regional and country technical assistants (TAs) through country visits. In addition visits were made to a number of countries such as Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Tanzania to assess the epidemio-surveillance systems/networks in more detail following the broad assessment reported in June 2002 using the verifiable indicators developed by the PEU. These guidelines outlining concepts and procedures for self-assessment will be distributed to PACE countries at the next PACE Co-ordination meeting in June 2004 to be held in Yaoundé (Cameroon). The reports on the assessments of national epidemio-surveillance systems are available. In accordance with the conclusion of these reports, apart from Mali, the assessed ESS are considered by PEU as functional.

Selected countries in Eastern and Central Africa have yet to be visited for this purpose due to schedule congestion and rinderpest being a priority in Eastern Africa. Therefore, visits to selected countries in Eastern and Central Africa are to be conducted in year 5 of PACE.

Following the 8th Advisory Committee held in Bamako (Mali) in November 2003 the PEU held a meeting with GTZ TAs to ensure harmonization and a common vision and approach to epidemiological issues within PACE. It appears that some of the GTZ TAs are not really interested in technical issues related to epidemiology and see themselves mainly as administrative assistants

In an effort to render epidemio-surveillance more sustainable and provide an incentive to improve and adapt existing surveillance systems, activities of the PEU aimed at developing export systems adaptable to African conditions continued. An external consultant appointed through the FAO contract of PACE assisted with the process and the report is nearing completion. The PEU has built on the concepts developed during the consultancy and has developed proposals around the issue of commodity-based trade that are being considered by the OIE. In co-operation with OIE and the CAPE Unit, the PEU will help to organize a workshop on trade especially between Africa and the Middle East and animal movement management probably in Egypt in October 2004.

3.3.1.6. Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa

3.3.1.6.1. Recognition by the OIE of PACE countries free from rinderpest

In Western/Central Africa, in addition to the 9 PACE countries for which freedom from rinderpest was recognized officially by the OIE in May 2003, a further 3 countries were approved for recognition of freedom by the Scientific Commission of the OIE in March 2004, viz. Côte d'Ivoire and Eritrea (country-wide freedom) and Chad (zonal freedom). Eritrea and Chad became the first countries in Eastern and Central Africa respectively to be recommended for recognition of freedom from rinderpest. It is anticipated that these 3 countries will all be formally recognized as free from rinderpest at the 72nd General Session of the OIE that will take place at the end of May 2004.

In addition, the emergency preparedness plans of 11 countries (Congo, DRC, CAR, Burundi, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire) were completed in the reporting period with the assistance of the PEU. The PEU therefore has commented on the plans and made observations. Three of them were approved and submitted to the Director of AU-IBAR for formal recognition.

Mauritania, which had received recognition from the OIE for freedom from rinderpest disease in May 2003, had that status rescinded in September because 2/32 warthogs were found to be serologically positive during routine surveillance. The PEU, including the wildlife component, was active in assisting Mauritania to follow up this situation and show that these results were not indicative of active infection. The Scientific Commission of the OIE therefore will recommend to the International Committee of the OIE in May 2004 that Mauritania again be recognized as free from rinderpest disease.

All the countries that were granted countrywide freedom are now engaged in serological surveys to enable proof of freedom from infection to be recognized by the OIE in 2005/6. It is anticipated that 8 PACE countries will receive recognition of freedom from rinderpest infection in May 2005. It is also anticipated that all countries that have not yet made an application to the OIE for freedom from rinderpest will do so by May 2005.

3.3.1.6.2. Development of improved strategies for rinderpest eradication in endemic and high-risk areas

A task force for the Somali Ecosystem was initiated and several meetings held (the minutes of these meetings are available). As a follow up, the PEU has organized a workshop, which was held in Nairobi in February 2004 to develop an agreed strategy involving all stakeholders. The report of this meeting contains the consensus reached on the way forward. However, other units within AU-IBAR have, without prior consultation with PEU, also launched proposals for alternative strategies that have caused confusion and division within IBAR. The PCU and Director of IBAR should determine who would drive rinderpest strategy and policy development for rinderpest within IBAR. Progress was made on developing a zonal approach to rinderpest eradication in Eastern Africa but this has been put on hold due to the discovery of an outbreak of mild rinderpest-like disease at Ruga (Kenya) in September 2003.

3.3.1.6.3. Surveillance in potentially infected foci

Kenyan veterinarian team found cases of "mild rinderpest" in the Somali Ecosystem that was confirmed by laboratory diagnosis through participatory disease searching in September 2003. Thus the Kenyan DVS reported an outbreak at Ruga on the border between Kenya and Somalia. Suspicion of spread to a number of other areas of northeastern Kenya and also to southern Somalia was not confirmed by further laboratory testing. However, support provided by the regional reference laboratory for rinderpest to activities in Eastern Africa continues to be a problem and renders effective progress difficult if not impossible to achieve.

Data from serological surveillance conducted in southern Somalia indicates a sero-prevalence rate of about 17% in cattle. Although there appears to be some clustering, the infection seems to be distributed throughout southern Somalia and to a lesser extent in central Somalia. Recent serological surveillance in southeastern Ethiopia shows that the livestock population to the east of the Genale River is free from rinderpest infection. However, 11 sero-positive cattle were detected in Dolo Odo District, but not in Filtu and Moyale Districts. Teams are currently engaged in further investigation.

In southern Sudan rinderpest surveillance continued to be co-coordinated by VSF Belgium. 71 samples from cattle were sent to WRL for rinderpest diagnostic. All of them were negative for riderpest but four of 11 tested positive for MCF.

3.3.1.6.4. Wildlife surveillance

Wildlife surveillance in southern Sudan and Chad (Zakouma NP) was completed successfully as planned but serosurveillance in the Somali eco-system in Kenyan side has been again delayed due to slow transfer of funds from PACE Kenya to KWS. The samples have been sent to Cirad-Emvt laboratory for Rinderpest and PPR analysis.

Assessment by the wildlife component of PEU indicates that the wildlife surveillance teams of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are functioning independently in terms of sampling in the field with a few problems in sample processing to the laboratories, but that of Chad is problematic.

Recommended strategies for wildlife surveillance in Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Somalia for the remaining period of PACE, were accepted. Workplans were developed according to these strategies and advice given on financial implications, logistics etc. This process is still ongoing. There was a gap in contract of 3 months (July –September 2003) due to delays in preparation and acceptance of the various documents. Zoological Society of London (ZSL), which provides one of the TAs though contract provide financial back stopping to enable the TA to continue.

During the period of the work plan for year 4, 22 personnel from VSF Belgium, New Sudan Wildlife Conservation Organization, Sudan Wildlife Department were trained in the wildlife surveillance procedures.

Support was given to the KWS and DVS in the sampling mission to Meru and Tsavo National Parks and during the Ruga rinderpest like disease outbreak in Kenya October 2003, the latter through a rapid field appraisal of the wildlife status. The results of the Ruga survey showed that there was not an obvious epidemic in wildlife but serology would be necessary to confirm if there was any circulation of virus or not at the time and in this area. This is planned for June 2004. The mission to Meru was successful and the KWS team continued alone to complete the Tsavo work. There was a problem in the submission of samples from KWS to the Labs and to date after considerable confusion and lost samples, a duplicate set missing a few sera from this mission were sent to CIRAD-Emvt in the hope of providing a valid serological status for these 2 important sentinel populations of wildlife.

Support was given throughout this period on the preparation and execution of the PDFA for a project (Dryands Wildlife, Livestock and Environment Interface Project) to be executed under IBAR though the UNEP GEF facility in Kenya and Burkina Faso. The PDFA was concluded by May 2004.

3.3.1.6.5. Liaise with OIE, IAEA and FAO/GREP to harmonize and integrate the OIE Pathways for rinderpest

The PEU remained active at the international level, i.e. through interaction with the OIE, FAO/GREP and IAEA, in ensuring that existing international norms for certification of freedom from rinderpest are consistent with the situation on the ground where rinderpest persists. This has led to the formation of an Ad hoc Group of the OIE to take the issue forward. A set of recommendations was made to the Group by the PEU and these are presently under consideration.

3.3.1.6.6. Laboratory activities

Missions were undertaken by the Laboratory Expert to assess the current status of veterinary laboratory capacity in Eritrea, Congo (Brazzaville), DRC (Kinshasha, NVL), Senegal, Mali and Kenya (Kabete and Muguga), and recommendations made. Also the needs in terms of an IAEA national project submitted for 2003 and 2004 were evaluated.

Regarding the implementation of actions designed to increase performance of identified laboratories so as to facilitate effective surveillance for rinderpest, CBPP, ASF and RVF, laboratories in Benin, Mali, Togo, Ghana, Kenya and Uganda were assisted with procurement of diagnostic kits and laboratory reagents. The problem encountered is that the laboratory expert has no budget to visit non-IAEA member countries and has been using the Director's travel budget for that purpose. Consequently it is suggested that a specific budget for the Laboratory Expert's travel should be included in the PEU budget.

3.3.1.6.7. Jointly with FAO/GREP PEU has updated the existing guidelines for the laboratory confirmation of rinderpest and this document is in the process of distribution to PACE member countries.

An agreement has been reached with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI-Muguga Laboratory) and a contract drafted for conduct of the efficacy/safety trial for use of PPR vaccine in cattle. The FAO has, in addition, provided $ 40 000 for appointment of an international consultant to oversee the project. A suitable candidate has been identified and has agreed to undertake the work. This work is scheduled to begin in May 2004.

The World Reference Laboratories (Cirad-Emvt and Pirbright) continue to provide specialized diagnostic services as required.

Consultants are in the process of recruitment for the study recommended to investigate alternative strategies for surveillance of infections that occur at low prevalence rates. The consultancy is scheduled to commence in June and conclude in September 2004.

3.3.1.7. Assistance to member countries in the control of other major epizootic diseases

3.3.1.7.1. CBPP

Efforts to improve the control of CBPP in the PACE region continued and culminated in the recommendations of the final PACE workshop on this disease held in Guinea in February 2004. It remains problematic whether the resources exist to effectively carry out the recommendations but this is a matter under investigation by the PEU. The PEU is busy now with the production of a CD containing the recommendations from all PACE workshops on CBPP and also major presentations made at those workshops by various experts. It will also summarize the outcomes of all PACE workshops.

The guideline for CBPP surveillance has been completed and distributed to PACE member countries.

The PEU participated actively in the FAO expert consultation on CBPP held in Rome in November 2003.

3.3.1.7.2. RVF

A successful workshop to develop an integrated approach to control and emergency responses against RVF was held in Dakar in January 2004. This resulted in advancement of plans for the deployment of existing vaccines in emergency situations while continuing with the development of new generation, i.e. safer, vaccines. The report on this workshop is available and was distributed to the countries concerned.

3.3.1.7.3. FMD

In Eastern Africa it is clear from information gathered by the PEU during this period in PACE countries that FMD is a growing problem for both livestock producers on the ground (even in extensive systems) and for trade. In particular, lack of understanding about the role of wildlife in propagating outbreaks in cattle is obvious.

3.3.1.7.4. ASF

Reports from Tanzania on possible endemic ASF in the north of the country will be investigated by the PEU in association with the Tanzanian authorities early in May 2004.

3.3.1.7.5. Other activities

3.3.1.7.5.1. Export Zones/systems

Through the agreement signed between FAO and AU IBAR/PACE a consultant (animal disease specialist) was appointed to investigate the viability of the concept of export zones developed by the PEU. The consultancy was completed jointly with a marketing specialist appointed by CAPE. The combined report is nearing completion. A concept note on commodity-based trade was written for the Scientific Commission of the OIE, following which the OIE has decided to further investigate the proposal. A paper on commodity-based trade co-authored by several Common Services members and the consultant was presented at the East African Regional Animal Production Conference in March 2004 in Nairobi.

3.3.1.7.5.2. Livestock movement control

In order to develop means of improving management of livestock movement a workshop on this issue and livestock trade is being organized with OIE and the CAPE Unit probably for October 2004.

3.3.1.8. Expected results and activities of the Epidemiology Unit for the remaining five months (year 5)

3.3.1.8.1. Personnel issues within the PEU (PACE Management)

The re-location of the Wildlife Epidemiologist for Central/Western Africa to Nairobi was an appropriate measure given the main focus for wildlife activities in year 5 being around the remaining foci of rinderpest. This will ensure better integration and management of wildlife activities within the unit and completion of all recommended priority activities of PEU for this final period of the project.

3.3.1.8.2. Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance

3.3.1.8.2.1. Main Activity 1 Support for national epidemio-surveillance networks

3.3.1.8.2.1.1. Development of performance indicators for assessment of epidemiological capacity in PACE countries (including wildlife)

The guidelines enabling countries to develop their own verifiable indicators performance in the assessment of epidemio-surveillnce systems/networks was completed and be made available to countries for self-assessment and also be used by the PEU for assessment of country performances. The performance appraisal of surveillance systems conducted in West Africa in year 4 on the basis of this document will be continued in Central and East Africa to examine the capacity of selected counties to ensure that the rating of country epidemio-surveillance systems are accurate. In order to develop a synthesis of opinion on where and how surveillance systems can be optimized, a workshop involving all PACE member countries, GTZ TAs will be organized by the end of August 2004 in Dakar (Senegal)

3.3.1.8.2.1.2. Re-enforcement of epidemio-surveillance capacities, including wildlife

Assistance to country epidemio-surveillance systems/networks will continue to be supported through country visits by members of the PEU where necessary. The establishment of effective epidemiological networks in Central/West and East Africa will be enabled by:

- Ensuring that laboratory support is adequate for the serosurveillance and epidemio-surveillance programs agreed;
- Integration of the surveillance outputs of each network with the PACE Information Database (PID) (in association with the DMU);
- Updating the database on epidemiological situation on wildlife;
- Wildlife training focused on the identified small regional teams for effective epidemio-surveillance to address transboundary disease issues in all PACE countries.

For specific disease more assistance will be provided by the PEU for developing country-specific strategies so that surveillance activities can be designed to complement those strategies in order to ensure that PACE activities are sustainable in the longer term. In particular, it is essential for countries to be able to demonstrate that effective epidemio-surveillance networks exist to ensure that applications for freedom from rinderpest are approved by the OIE.

It is clear that wildlife surveillance, especially in respect of requirements for progress down the OIE Pathway and eradication of rinderpest from the remaining foci in Somali-ecosystem will continue to provide vital inputs to the activities of the PEU. It is anticipated that regional task force for wildlife needs to be formed and coordinated by IBAR. To do this, internal capacity needs to be available. Consequently MOUs between relevant government authorities involved with wildlife in countries needs to be coordinated.

3.3.1.8.3. Main activity 2: Sustainable diagnostic services

The laboratories in the PACE member countries will be visited and/or assisted in establishing the required capacity for diagnosis of identified epizootic diseases
All countries, which have been recognized free from rinderpest will be assisted in serological surveillance required for obtaining freedom from rinderpest infection.

Laboratory testing for disease diagnosis, particularly as part of disease control/eradication programs, is a key element in disease surveillance. Management of such programs should be based on valid and reliable data where all results from different laboratories involved in the eradication of important diseases such as rinderpest and other transboundary diseases would be quality assured and be comparable. To ensure that laboratory testing is at an internationally recognized level it will require that they be formally accredited, probably through the ISO system. It is suggested therefore that IBAR hold discussions with SANAS (South African National Accreditation Service) to obtain benefit of SADC experience in this direction or directly with ISO to develop an accreditation strategy.

During the PARC program, a strong laboratory network was established which acted as a basis for the implementation of rinderpest quality seromonitoring system. Due to lack of funds, this network, along with the quality assurance system is no longer functional. Therefore the laboratories rinderpest-testing network should be re-activated and those annual meetings should be held for regular updates in specific laboratory techniques and external quality assurance program in the serological testing for rinderpest. Such meeting is planned to be held in Accra (Ghana) in September 2004.

The laboratory expert will facilitate the distribution of RP, ASF and CBPP kits to PACE countries at their requests.

3.3.1.8.4. Main activity 3: Training for improvement of epidemio-surveillance systems

A difficulty that confronts the PEU is that training funds within PACE are allocated directly to individual countries that usually have fixed plans, sometimes unrealistic, for the funds allocated. Therefore, organization of training centrally at the level of the PEU is constrained.

Training in risk assessment/analysis remains a priority and need to be conducted. How this can be provided needs to be re-assess by the PEU at its next coordination meeting to be held in Cameroon in June 2004.

Wildlife training in the last phase of PACE will focus on key personnel identified during earlier activities. These individuals will become part of a consolidated team on a regional basis to maintain the capacity to address wildlife issues of transboundary disease. This will include a workshop and exposure of the teams to the field activities for wildlife planned for year 5 in each region.

3.3.1.8.5. Main activity 4: Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices

The PACE Integrated Data-base (PID) developed by the DMU has provided the format for collection of epidemiological data that now needs to be fed into the system by individual countries. In year 5, the PEU in association with the DMU, will ensure that countries make the inputs required. It will be the responsibility of the PACE country's epidemiology units, with the assistance of the country and regional TAs and the PACE regional epidemiologists to ensure that appropriate data is regularly supplied to and incorporated into the database. It is not possible to plan these actions in detail because assistance will need to be provided where difficulties arise.

The regional epidemiologists for the wildlife component will continue to assist individual countries on a regular basis with establishing/revitalizing the wildlife surveillance as an integral part of their epidemio-surveillance systems and to ensure that appropriate strategies are in place.

Wildlife epidemiologists will focus on developing small specialist cadres within each region to ensure capacity for surveillance and other interventions where wildlife form an important component of the problem. The sustainability and networking of members of the cadres will require the development of mechanisms whereby they are able to function in a regional context.

3.3.1.8.6. Main activity 5: Arrange regional workshops on livestock movement control

In accordance with the recommendation made at the 15th OIE Africa Commission meeting held in Maputo in February 2003, in co-operation with OIE and the CAPE Unit, the PEU will assist in organizing a workshop in Egypt in 2004 to develop policies which will assist in control of transboundary diseases and fulfill the requirements of importers of livestock and livestock products.

3.3.1.9. Total eradication of rinderpest from the region

3.3.1.9.1. Main activity 1: Coordinate the implementation of strategies against rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas

There is now a single zone of critical importance to the final eradication of rinderpest from Africa, viz. the Somali Ecosystem (covering north-east Kenya, Southern Somalia and the Southern region V of Ethiopia) in which there is evidence for persistence of strains viruses of lineage II that produce disease in wildlife but mild or no disease in cattle. In this area eradication remains the priority but this can only be tackled effectively once the behaviour of the persisting virus(es) is adequately understood. Activities of the PEU will therefore be directed primarily at supporting and monitoring activities in this region.

In the remaining period of PACE wildlife experts will focus on the Somali ecosystem. The main priority is in relation to rinderpest, in order to produce quantitative and qualitative data to assess the rinderpest situation in this ecosystem. This will involve logistic preparation and execution of activities in the North East of Kenya (Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Ijara and Lamu districts) and activities in region V of Ethiopia. The security situation in Somalia remains tense and probably precludes in work being undertaken on wildlife in this country.

There is an other area of concern, viz. Chad, where wildlife surveillance in 1999-2003 showed serological suspicion of recent infection unexplained by the apparent absence of disease reports in wildlife and livestock populations.

3.3.1.9.2. Liaise with the OIE and FAO/GREP to harmonize and integrate the GREP and OIE pathways for rinderpest

It was pointed out at the General Session of the OIE in May 2003 that the present OIE Pathway for recognition of freedom from rinderpest does not accord with the epidemiological problem posed by mild rinderpest. In this line, the PEU made recommendations for amendments to the rinderpest chapter of the Code and OIE pathway. These are under consideration by Ad hoc Group appointed by the OIE.

3.3.1.9.3. Facilitate development of improved strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas (including wildlife)

A task force for the Somali Ecosystem was initiated and several meetings held (the minutes of these meetings are available). As a follow up, the PEU organized a workshop, which was held in Nairobi in February 2004 to develop an agreed strategy involving all stakeholders. The report of this meeting

contains the consensus reached on the way forward. The recommendation of the workshop was that "delineation and mass vaccination" be applied with a preparative phase.
A flexible but adequately resourced (financially and logistically) program of activities will then be initiated over the final phase of PACE with the objective of achieving rinderpest eradication. However, it needs to be acknowledged that eradication and certification of that process will not be possible within the time-frame of PACE even if the program is extended for two years.

At the PEU level this will be achieved by close liaison between the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa and the groups operating in Somalia (PACE Somalia, CAPE and the NGOs). The wildlife epidemiologists will participate in on-going surveillance and disease searches in these areas and threatened areas of adjacent countries. The objective is to identify foci of residual rinderpest infection (with harmonized inputs from both livestock and wildlife sectors) and institute measures to eliminate them.

In accordance with the agreed strategy, the PEU will assist the countries of Eastern Africa collectively as well as individually to implement it and the integrated (regional) approach described above. This will need to be based on zones within countries and ensuring integration and harmonization of approach between neighboring countries.

3.3.1.9.4. Assist with the organization and coordination of rinderpest surveillance in livestock and selected wildlife populations in threatened ecozones.

The most challenging task for the PEU in year 5 will be to assist in strengthening surveillance systems in the Somali ecosystem and the associated border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The PEU will work towards achieving that end. This will be achieved by:

- At the PEU level this will be achieved by close liaison between the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa and the groups operating in Somalia (PACE Somalia, CAPE and the NGOs). He will therefore actively participate in on-going surveillance and disease searches in these areas and threatened areas in adjacent countries.
- Facilitating a better understanding between the wildlife and livestock sectors on problems associated with the wildlife-livestock interface, disease transmission in particular. This will be achieved by the wildlife specialists and the Regional Epidemiologist bringing relevant parties together whenever possible.
- In Western/Central Africa, follow up of the sampling conducted in the Zakouma NP (Chad).
- In Eastern Africa, follow up of the sampling planned in the Somali Ecosystem within Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia and continue to support efforts in Eastern Equatoria (Sudan/Ethiopia) to undertake wildlife surveillance.

3.3.1.10. Main activity 2: Assist PACE countries to move along the OIE pathway for rinderpest

At the 7th PACE Coordination meeting held in Arusha (Tanzania) in June 2003 it was agreed that countries such as Nigeria, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa), Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Cameroon and Gabon (Central Africa) may be able to obtain approval from the OIE for countrywide rinderpest freedom. Other countries in Central Africa such as CAR, Chad and DR Congo will probably need to apply for zonal freedom initially. These countries will therefore be requested to provide draft documents by September 2003 for checking by the PEU. Of these countries, only Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Chad have their dossiers submitted in time. All countries, which failed to submit their dossiers in time, will therefore be persuaded to produce their dossiers on time in year 5, i.e. before October 2004.

As Agreed at workshop on OIE pathway for Eastern Africa held in October in Nairobi in 2003, countries like Djibouti, Burundi Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda should submit their dossiers for application for freedom from disease countrywide to PEU for comments (before submitting to OIE) by the end of October 2004. Other PACE countries in the sub-region will probably need to apply for zonal freedom initially. These issues will be discussed in depth at the next Coordination meeting. The process of the implementation of agreed strategies at workshop on mild rinderpest held in Nairobi in February 2004 will be initiated in year 5.

3.3.1.11. Main activity 3: Assist individual countries to establish contingency (emergency preparedness) plans against rinderpest

All countries that did not submit rinderpest emergency preparedness plans in years 3 and 4 will be required to do so in year 5. Therefore, as long as the countries comply with the PEU plan, all PACE countries will have approved emergency preparedness plans by the end of year 5. This should be greatly assisted by the country TAs that are newly in place.

3.3.1.12. Development of strategies for control of other 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.

Other diseases such as peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) have been identified as particular problem diseases in specific countries. There is also growing pressure, within some countries and regions to concentrate on diseases that are important for trade such as FMD and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

It must also be borne in mind that new disease problems will possibly or even probably arise during the lifetime of PACE. The Program, therefore, needs to be flexible enough to respond quickly to emergencies that arise unexpectedly.

3.3.1.12.1. Main activity 1: Coordinate formulation of cost-effective national/regionastrategies for control of major transboundary diseases

The staff of the PACE Epidemiology Unit will undertake a program of country visits (see Table1) in close consultation with the PACE Co-ordination Units and individual countries, to develop proposals to strengthen the surveillance and data collection for priority diseases in both livestock and wildlife populations. In year 1 this will be assisted by the services of 2 PACE TAs in some countries.

3.3.1.12.1.1. CBPP

As recommended by previous workshops held in Accra and Nairobi, a strategy will be developed aimed at generating scientifically valid data on the issue of antibiotic treatment of cases of CBPP and the problem this may create by increasing the proportion of carriers (danger) among recovered animals. This process is ongoing under support of the CBPP research contract and PACE National components.

The results of the workshop held in Conakry in February 2003 provided an agreed strategy and recommendations. However, it is not certain that how many countries have the resources to implement the agreed policy. The PEU is in process of investigation the issue and will finalize a report on this aspect by the end of July 2004.

Although efforts to establish additional studies to elucidate the epidemiology of CBPP in particular ecosystems has so far failed (mainly due to lack of finance and infrastructure in the proposed sites) this effort will continue in year 5. This can be done though develop protocols, together with the CAPE and

Economies Units, for impact assessment of CBPP using participatory methods in the identified areas such as Kagera, Lac Chad region and Delta of Niger.

3.3.1.12.1.2. RVF

The International Committee of the OIE accepted the new draft chapter on RVF for the OIE's International Animal Health Code in May 2003 that was driven by the PEU. This will facilitate ease of trade in livestock between the Horn of Africa (HoA) and the Arabian Peninsula. That would also mean that countries in the HoA will need to be assisted by the PEU to make use of the new provisions enabled by the amended chapter.

In year 5 further effort will be made to assist countries in West /Central Africa, where the disease is occurred with the following up of the recommendation made by the workshop held in Dakar (Senegal) in January 2004.

3.3.1.12.1.3.FMD

A mission is planned to RDC to evaluate the sanitary situation of wildlife populations following the outbreak of FMD in the national parks at the boundary between RDC, Uganda and Rwanda.

3.3.1.13. Other activities

A consultation funded via the FAO budget line for the Main Epidemiologist on "export zones" was undertaken as recommended by the Advisory Committee and the Mid-term Review Report. The consultant worked in conjunction with a marketing consultant contacted by CAPE. The combined report is nearing completion. A concept note on commodity-based trade was written for the Scientific Commission of the OIE, following which the OIE has decided to further investigate the proposal.

In order to develop means of improving management of livestock movement a workshop on this issue and livestock trade is being organized with OIE and the CAPE Unit probably for October 2004 in Egypt.

Table 9: Summary of planned missions to countries and meetings/workshops by members of the PEU

Name	Countries visited	period	date	activities
Gavin/Bidjeh		July	Annual leave	Annual leave
	Senegal	August 2004	From 24th to 27th	Workshop on "optimization of ESS" in Dakar
	Gambia and Guinea Bissau	September 2004	From 6th to 10th	Assistance with the preparation of OIE dossier
	Ghana	September 2004	End of month	Coordination meeting of laboratory network
	Egypt	October 2004	From 27th to 29th	IBAR/OIE meeting on livestock trade and movement control
Karim Tounkara		July 2004		Annual leave
	Côte d'Ivoire Senegal	August 2004	Beginning From 26th to 27th	Assistance with serosurveillance activities Workshop on "optimization of ESS" in Dakar
	Ethiopia	September	?	Meeting between AU/IBAR, IAEA

		2004		and donors in Addis Ababa
	Ghana	September 2004	End of month	Coordination meeting of laboratory network
	Tanzania	October 2004	Mild of month	Assistance with laboratories activities
Gijs van't Klooster		July 2004	3 weeks annual leave	Annual leave
	Senegal	August 2004	From 16th to 20th	Workshop on "optimization of ESS in Dakar
	Tanzania Sudan Ethiopia ?	September 2004	From 7th to 9th From 14th to 15th From 21st to 23rd ?	OIE pathway OIE pathway OIE pathway FAO Consultative meeting
		October 2004		End of contract leave
Cecile Squarzoni	DRC Congo/Brazza.	July 2004	From 12th to 17th From 18th to 22nd	Field trip for assessment of ESS Assistance with preparation of rinderpest OIE dossier
	Senegal	August 2004	From 16th to 20th	Workshop on "optimization of ESS in Dakar
	Gambia	August 2004	From 27th to 30th	Field trip for appraisal of ESS
	CAR	September 2004	From 20th to 30th	Assistance with the preparation of rinderpest OIE dossier and field trip
	Mali Egypt	October 2004		Training course in epidemiology IBAR OIE workshop
	Kenya	May-June 2004	? From 21st to 25th From 26th to 27th	Wildlife Capture mission in Somali region of Kenya Annual Coordination meeting plus Policy Committee PEU coordination meeting
Richard Kock	Ethiopia	August 2004		Wildlife capture mission in region V
	Senegal	August 2004	From 24th to 27th	Workshop on "optimization of ESS in Dakar
	Mauritania	September2004	?	Wildlife Capture mission
	USA	August 2004	end	WDA annual meeting
	Kenya	October 2004	Middle of the month	Wildlife Training workshop for regional team for IBAR
		October 2004		End of contract leave
		October 2004		End of contract leave

Table 10: Main activities and indicators of the PEU for Year 5

Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance	
Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: Support for national epidemio-surveillance networks	
Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)	Visits to selected countries in Eastern and Central Africa to conduct an assessment of epidemio-surveillance systems in year 5 of PACE. By the end of August 2004 in Dakar (Senegal) organize a workshop to develop a synthesis of opinion on where and how surveillance systems can be optimized By end October 2004 the regional epidemiologists will have address critical deficiencies identified in at least 10 countries and agreed corrective measures with the country co-ordinator and epidemiology unit. By end of October 2004 regional wildlife teams will have been formed and a training program planned with field interventions formulated and inter-departmental or governmental modalities agreed.
Re-enforcement of epidemio-surveillance networks, including wildlife	By end October 2004 the program of country visits (Table 1) will have been completed. By end July 2004 the PEU will have assisted the DMU to refine and implement the performance indicator component of the PID as well as ensuring that the targets set are met.
Main activity 2 : Inventorization of national laboratory networks with respect to sustainable diagnostic services and support for training and purchase of equipment and reagents	
Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establishment of a data-base	PACE national laboratories will be visited and/or assisted in the diagnosis of animal diseases
Implementation of actions designed to improve performances of identified laboratories so as to facilitate effective surveillance for rinderpest, CBPP, AFF and RVF	All 8 countries, which have sent to OIE their dossier for recognition of freedom from rinderpest will be assisted in serological surveillance required for obtaining freedom from rinderpest infection. The laboratory expert will continue to address the deficiency related to the lack of integration of national laboratories within the overall surveillance systems The laboratory expert will facilitate the distribution of RP, ASF and CBPP kits to PACE countries at their requests.

Main activity 3 : Training for improvement of epidemio-surveillance systems/networks	By end October 2004 the wildlife training program will have been completed. By end October 2004 a basic training course in risk analysis will have been organized for.
Main activity 4 : Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices	By end September 2004 the PEU will have assisted the DVS to ensure the PID system is adopted and rendered functional in all countries. This will include ensuring accurate transmission of data from the field to the central epidemiology unit as well as from laboratories. By end August 2004 the wildlife epidemiologists will have reviewed the progress of the regional teams and assessing the data evolving from the planned surveillance activities on a regional basis and making final recommendations.

Total eradication of rinderpest from region	
Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: Co-ordinate the implementation of strategies against rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas	
Liase with the OIE and FAO/GREP to harmonize and integrate the GREP and OIE pathways for rinderpest	By end June 2004 the report on the consultative meeting held in Vienna should be submitted to the Director of AU-IBAR. The recommendations made by the PEU for amendments to the rinderpest chapter of the Code and OIE pathway, which are under consideration by Ad hoc Group appointed by OIE will be followed up.
Facilitate development of improved strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas (including wildlife)	By the end of June 2004 plans and actions aimed at the eradication of rinderpest from the Somali Ecosystem will have been formed finalized and be initiated. By the end October 2004 the heterologus PPR vaccine trial will be completed. As the strategy for rinderpest eradication in the Somali eco-system has already been defined, a specific sub-project of PACE will be elaborated. By end July 2004 the PEU will have assisted the countries of Eastern Africa collectively as well as individually to implement an integrated (agreed) strategy involving a zonal approach against lineage II. The output will be in the form of a report to the Director of AU-IBAR. The report will incorporate strategies for surveillance in wildlife. This is likely to involve at least two regional workshops but planning is still in progress.
Assist with the organization and coordination of rinderpest surveillance in livestock and selected wildlife populations in	By end July 2004 the PEU will ensure that the relevant countries in Eastern Africa are implementing the regional policies. By end June 2004 follow-up investigation of the suspicious serological results obtained from Zakouma NP (Chad) will have been conducted.

wildlife populations in threatened ecozones.	Wildlife surveillance for lineage II virus planned in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia will have been conducted by end of June 2004.
Main activity 2: Assist PACE countries to move down the OIE pathway for rinderpest	By October 2004 Burundi, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda will have been assisted in the finalization of their dossiers for application for freedom from rinderpest from the OIE. By October 2004 at least 4 countries such as CAR, DR Congo, Ethiopia and Sudan that are unlikely to be able to obtain recognition for country-wide freedom from rinderpest will have been assisted to prepare dossiers in support of applications for zonal freedom.

Development of strategies for control of other priority epizootic diseases	
Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: CBPP	By the end October 2004 the PEU together with the CAPE and Economics Units should develop protocols for impact assessment of CBPP using participatory methods in the identified areas such as Kagera, Lac Chad region and Delta of Niger. . It will also summarize By end June 2004 a CD containing the recommendations from all PACE workshops on CBPP and also major presentations made at those workshops by various experts and a summary of the outcomes of all PACE workshops will have been produced and distributed to countries. By end September 2004 a mechanism for enabling research into the use of antibiotics to treat cases of CBPP will have been developed in the form of a proposal to the PCU.
RVF	The new proposed chapter on RVF for the OIE International Animal Health Code is accepted in May 2003. A program for assisting countries in the Horn of Africa to understand and exploit the new regulations will have been prepared by end July 2004. By end October 2004 the recommendation of the region workshop held in Dakar in January 2004 will have been followed up and the proposal formulated to address the problem of RVF in West Central Africa.
Export zones and livestock movement control	In co-operation with OIE, participate in a workshop on animal movement management and livestock commodity trade in Egypt October 2004.

3.3.2.DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT WORK PLAN FOR YEAR 5

3.2.3.1. Progress on DMU activities and achievements.

The Data Management Unit (DMU) of PACE is mandated to establish an information system which will assist PACE at national and regional levels, to eradicate rinderpest and develop appropriate strategies for the control of other major epizootic diseases. This information management system will serve as a base for IBAR's future information system. To achieve the proposed objective, DMU has a veterinary professional with GIS and information management expertise, a Local Area Network (LAN) Administrator and an information management assistant recruited recently.

3.2.3.1.1. Main achievements of the DMU

Major achievements of the Unit during the fourth year of PACE implementation include the implementation of PACE Integrated Database (PID) in 16 countries, introduction of the standardised monthly disease reporting form and improved return rate of reports from African countries to IBAR and OIE. PID was installed and configured in 16 countries out of 17 planned for the year four. Seventy staff members in the 16 countries were also trained on information management and the use of PID. Three technical assistants and an African expert from PACE Chad national programme were intensively trained on the implementation and troubleshooting of PID. With the objective of creating awareness on the role of PID as integrated tool for animal resources information management tool among senior staff members of the national veterinary services, presentations were made to 50 people in the 16 countries. Standardizing monthly disease reporting form was one of the objectives proposed and in view of this new format compatible with PID was produced and introduced to countries. During the fourth year of PID implementation, disease reporting from African countries to IBAR and OIE has improved considerably reaching 65.25% and 90.45% respectively return rate. To enhance information management and sharing capacity, two-way satellite connection using VSAT was implemented and remote access to e-mail on exchange Server in Nairobi was created during year four. Technical support was provided to eight countries through field missions while several others were supported by telephone, e-mail and other means. Comments and feedback on the first version of PID were collected from different users and specifications for the development of the second version prepared. It is foreseen to commence this activity before the end of year four. The second version of PID will include, among others, the performance indicators for active surveillance and additional AU official language, i.e. Portuguese. The preparations for the production of the Pan African Animal Health Yearbook are well underway.

3.2.3.1.2. Plans of DMU for PACE year five

3.2.3.1.3. Strategy

The strategy to follow during the short period of four months of the fifth year PACE implementation is geared towards consolidating achievements during the previous years. These include enhancing the capacity of operating PID in PACE member states and at the Regional Coordination office (Nairobi), development of PID version two and compiling and documenting results achieved during the previous four years. That also includes preparing the final report of DMU's activities during the first phase of PACE.

Routine activities of entering monthly disease reports and producing monitoring letters will continue.

3.2.3.1.4. Expected Results

At the end of the five months programme implementation, DMU plans to achieve the following results

- The second version of PID (to be renamed ARIS) is developed and tested
- The use of PID (ARIS) enhanced in PACE member countries
- Data collection from member countries standardised and reporting forms and procedures harmonised with OIE and SADC.
- Enhanced capacity for information management and sharing at Regional Office (Nairobi)
- Improved disease reporting rate from African countries to IBAR and OIE
- Outputs of DMU since its establishment compiled and documented

3.2.3.1.5. Planned activities in detailed.

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

3.2.3.1.5.2. RESULT 1 - The second version of PID (to be renamed ARIS) is developed and tested

After analysing the successes of the first version, the AC during its 6th meeting recommended further development of the application. Based on this, the remaining modules were prepared and comments on the improvement of the existing modules collected and detailed specification prepared for the second version of PID. To avoid confusion on its sustainability and scope, the application will be renamed Animal Resources Information System (ARIS).

Activities

- Complete the provision of the necessary inputs to the designers - The specification for the second version of PID (now ARIS) has been finalised and submitted to the designer. The contract, as planned, will be signed before the end of the current Annual Work Plan. The necessary inputs for the design of the second version of the application include the translation of the terms in Portuguese and the structure for the two more modules to be developed.

- Design of the second version of the application - This is an activity conducted by the designer and may take two to three months. It is expected that the second version of PID include Portuguese, can run on Internet and have an automated link to GIS software.

3.2.3.1.5.3. RESULT II – The use of PID enhanced in PACE member countries.

Assessment made during PID implementation since its official launching at the end of October 2002, and the questionnaire circulated at the beginning of 2004 revealed that most of these countries have substandard computing facilities (both hardware and software). The problems these countries are facing and its impact on the implementation of PID was reported to the 9th PACE ACM, which recommended the purchase of one computer per country, install ARIS centrally and distribute it. Hence, 39 computers will be purchased and the application installed and configured before shipping to countries.

Activities

- Purchase 30 computers and install and configure ARIS on these before shipping to countries – The purchase of computers centrally will avoid current problem of having substandard and obsolete computing facilities in most countries and standardise the operating system for smooth installation and configuration of ARIS. The computers loaded and ready for use will be shipped to all PACE member countries.
- Provide refresher course – Most staff members of PACE national programmes who have received trainings on PID during the last two years have moved to other sections or duty stations or left the services. For this reason and to refresh the memory of those still using the application, and update them with new facilities in version two, courses on PID will be organised be organised and delivered at regional level or in each country.

3.2.3.1.5.4. RESULT III – Data collection from member countries standardised and reporting forms and procedures harmonised with OIE and SADC –

With the objective of capturing more data, such as the one enabling disease mapping and monitoring of response rate and speed to field events, DMU has designed a form compatible to PID and presented to PACE third coordination meeting held in Arusha, Tanzania in June 2003.

Activities

- Continue encouraging countries to use the new form (PID Compatible) – Using all the possible means, countries will be sensitise and encouraged to use the new form for collection of data from field and reporting it. One of these will be requesting countries to include disease reporting training to their annual work plan and conducting it using the new form.
- Harmonise reporting form and procedure with OIE and SADC – The DMU officer will undertake a mission to France, Namibia and Botswana to liase with OIE and SADC information management units and explore ways of harmonising the scope of data to be collected from field and reported and procedures for these.

3.2.3.1.5.5. RESULT IV – Enhanced capacity for information management and sharing at Regional Office (Nairobi)

The DMU has secured the long awaited Information Management Assistant, who took up the post in February 2004. The new staff member has received in house training on PID and has already started entering backlogged data. However, for better performance in PID (ARIS) the new staff member need to be trained in Oracle. Similarly, to maximise data safety and security, there is need to change the Operating System used so far (Microsoft Windows Server 2000) to Linux. The LAN Administrator will backup the Desktop publisher/Web master on updating and trouble shooting the Website. The two staff member need training on new additional duties assigned to them.

The introduction of the two-way satellite connection using VSAT at the beginning of April 2004 will improve Internet connection. This, together with the launching of PACE/IBAR Website, will enable

better information sharing capacity of the Regional Coordination. During the coming four months ways of posting the second version of PID (ARIS) on line will be explored and data

Activities

- Training of staff members – The recently recruited Information Management Assistant and the LAN administrator need training on Oracle and Linux respectively. Moreover, the LAN administrator has to receive short training on Web Mastering and the Desktop publisher Web master (not staff member of the DMU) receive training on LAN administration.
- Data safety and security enhanced – Several viruses were released during 2003 and 2004. The Operating System of the Server will be changed, the anti-virus subscription and the PID technical support contract renewed during the coming five months.
- Re-establish service contract for servicing computer and printers
- Fulfil pre-conditions to put ARIS on-line – One of the expected facilities to be built into PID version 2 (ARIS) is its capacity to run on Internet. Upon completion, ARIS will be posted on PACE/IBAR Website from where users with valid user ID and password can access information contained in the database and even enter data on-line provided that Internet connectivity is reliable. For this to happen it is mandatory to have a Server dedicated to the database and software to run it with sufficient licenses (number of potential users).

3.2.3.1.5.6. Thrust IV - At pan-African level, sustainable co-ordination of national animal health systems and arrangements for tackling epizootic diseases set up.

3.2.3.1.5.7. RESULT V – Improved disease reporting rate from African countries to IBAR and OIE Activities

- Wider distribution of the Pan African Animal Health Yearbook
- Quarterly disease reporting monitoring letters produced and distributed
- Continue improving the quality and quantity of disease reports

3.2.3.1.5.8. RESULT VI – Outputs of DMU since its establishment compiled and documented

As part of the completion of the first phase of PACE by October 2004, there is need to compile and document all the achievements of the DMU for the last four years and a half. These include database created and their source codes and documentations, information resources (CDs, posters, reports, maps, etc. Documents will be presented both as hard copy prints and electronic form including the final report of the Unit.

Activities

- Compile outputs from DMU for the last four years and a half – The different outputs listed above will be compiled and documented.
- Prepare and submit final report – A final report comprising all the activities and achievements of DMU will be prepared and submitted to the PCU in hard copy and electronic form.

Table 11: Expected results, milestones and indicators of achievements for PACE DMU plans for the 5th Year AWP (1st June to 31st October 2004).

No.	Result	Indicator and milestone
1	The second version of PID (to be renamed ARIS) is developed and tested	By the end of September 2004, ARIS will be developed and tested ready for deployment.

2	The use of PID enhanced in PACE member countries	By the end of October 2004, 30 computers purchased loaded centrally with ARIS and distributed to countries. Staff members in these countries received refresh courses.
3	Data collection from member countries standardised and reporting forms and procedures harmonised with OIE and SADC.	Awareness created among veterinary authorities in the use of the new standardised disease reporting form PACE member countries advised to include disease reporting training for field personnel in their AWP By the end of October 2004, training of trainers course on the standardised disease reporting form conducted at least in three countries
4	Enhanced capacity for information management and sharing at Regional Office (Nairobi)	By the end of October 2004, three staff members trained on different aspect of information management By the end September 2004, a Server and Oracle application server software acquired to put ARIS on line By the beginning of June 2004, PID technical support contract renewed and maintenance Contract for servicing computer and printers re-established
5	Improved disease reporting rate from African countries to IBAR and OIE	By end of July 2004, several copies of the Pan African Animal Health Yearbook distributed to all AU member states By the end of October 2004, two quarterly monitoring letters produced and sent to member states
6	Outputs of DMU since its establishment compiled and documented	By end of October 2004, all outputs from DMU compiled and documented and the final report produced and submitted to PCU

3.2.3. ECONOMICS UNIT WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 5

3.2.3.1. BACKGROUND

The aim of the PACE Economics Unit is to develop methodologies and provide information on livestock and animal health economics that can be used to improve decision-making at the individual, national and regional level

3.2.3.2. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FOR YEAR 4

During the fourth year the Economics Unit carried out several activities that contributed to the following four thrusts of the PACE programme: 1) Enhancing national capacities, 2) improving service delivery 3) rinderpest eradication and 4) control of other epizooties.

To enhance national capacities, two national training workshops were organized in Sudan and Malawi, 22 national staff and 11 directors of veterinary services in SADC region were trained on methods of economic impact assessment of animal diseases.

On improved service delivery, Government funding levels were also analyzed for a sample of countries and a format proposed on how national governments could contribute financially to the PACE programme. The proposal was also discussed with PACE Co-ordinators in selected countries.

Regarding rinderpest eradication, the costs and benefits of an epidemio-surveillance system for final eradication of rinderpest and better planning of the control of other epizootic animal diseases were estimated. An epidemiological model was developed using data from Ethiopia to simulate the input data used for the economic analysis. A draft document has been produced on this.

On the control of other epizootics, an ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP control was undertaken and a draft report is available.

Several international and local meetings were also attended and presentations were made on the economics of animal health.

3.2.3.3. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FOR YEAR 5

During the remaining four months of the PACE program, the Economics Unit will concentrate on finalizing some of the activities which were not accomplished during year 4. In addition, the unit will consolidate the achievements during the last four years and produce them in a form and in two languages English and French, for dissemination to the various stakeholders. The final report of the unit will also be produced during this period. The unit will also formulate some recommendations/activities to be considered during he PACE extension.

3.2.3.3.1. RESULT 1

The aim of PACE is to eradicate rinderpest and ensure proper control of other epizootic diseases through the establishment of epidemio-surveillance networks. During the fifth year, activities will concentrate on finalizing work on the economic viability and sustainability of the epidemio-surveillance networks.

3.2.3.3.2. RESULT 2

A three-day regional workshop was organized on October 2003 to convince key financial decision makers (EDF National Authorizing Officers, Directors of budgets, etc) on the need to increase the budgetary allocations required to sustain livestock and animal health services including the epidemio-surveillance networks. Draft proceedings and recommendations of this workshop were compiled. During the period planned, the unit will concentrate on finalizing the proceedings and the recommendations and disseminate the documents to all the relevant stakeholders. This will be done together with other common service units.

3.2.3.3.3. RESULT 3

Training to enhance national and regional capacities in economic impact assessment methods of animal diseases will be another activity of the unit. National training workshops have already been organized in seven PACE member countries. The use of in-country livestock/agricultural economists as additional resource people (bi-lingual in case of West and Central African region) was utilized as much as possible during those trainings. During the fifth year, two regional training workshops will be organized for the purpose of consolidating national training sessions and boosting capacity at regional level. The first workshop will train staff from countries in Eastern Africa in July 2004 while the second workshop will do the same in September 2004 for staff from West and Central African countries.

3.2.3.3.4. RESULT 4

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is the most important disease after rinderpest identified by the PACE programme. The design of optimal control strategies and investment of resources for the control of CBPP requires a good understanding of its economic impact. The unit will continue to quantify the potential economic costs and benefits of CBPP control using data gathered from selected countries. This will serve as a means of justification for future funding of alternative control programmes. Background reports on the status of CBPP in additional PACE countries will be utilized as a means of baseline economic and epidemiological data gathering towards an ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP.

3.2.3.3.5. RESULT 5

As the PACE program draws to a close, it is important to document the achievements of the unit for the last four years. A lot of useful work and materials have been developed and could be of use during the PACE extension period or as basis for developing new programmes and future trainings.. During the remaining five years, the unit will concentrate on producing its technical documents in a readily available form and in two main working languages in PACE member countries (French and English). A final report of the unit will also be produced during this time.

3.2.3.3.6. MAIN ACTIVITIES, RESULT AND INDICATORS FOR ECONOMICS UNIT FOR YEAR 5 (JUNE -OCTOBER 2004)

Table 12: Main activities results and indicators

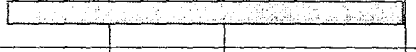
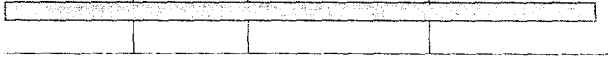
Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
Finalizing the work on analyses of the economic viability of national epidemio-surveillance networks.	economic viability of epidemio-surveillance network evaluated.	Model countries with functioning epidemio-surveillance networks selected by October 2004. Mission reports to some selected model countries to assess the constitutents of their epidemio-surveillance systems.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Assess the ability of national governments to provide financial resources for a sustainable epidemio-surveillance network	Organization and the ability of national governments to fund animal health services assessed.	By October 2004 a final document prepared on economic viability of networks. National Governments made aware of appropriate funding levels for livestock and animal health services in selected PACE member countries.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Work out the cost of setting up and running a functional epidemio-surveillance network.	Appropriate funding levels for establishing and running sustainable epidemio-surveillance networks established.	Guidelines on how countries can sustain financing of their epidemio-surveillance networks By October 2004, report showing the costs of a functional epidemio-surveillance network for at least two countries in each of the PACE sub-regions.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Demonstrate to	Donors and potential	Countries' budgets reflecting	Senior Economist and Knowledge

donors and other potential financial partners the positive returns of investments in livestock and animal health services including animal disease surveillance and control	financial partners are aware of the benefits of animal disease surveillance and control	increased financial allocations to livestock and animal health Workshop report available by October 2004.	Transfer Assistant
Training of national and regional staff in methods for economic impact assessment of animal diseases.	National capacities in economic impact assessment of animal diseases are strengthened. PACE national economists conduct in-country training sessions on economic impact assessment of priority animal diseases.	By October 2004, countries with approved funding would have had their staff trained on economic impact assessment of methods through a national workshop. Follow-up mission reports on in-country training sessions for support in organization and execution.	Knowledge Transfer Assistant/Senior Economist
Establish PACE National economic units as integral units within respective departments of veterinary livestock services.	PACE Economics units established in member countries and supported to develop their activities in their respective AWPCE's.	Follow-up mission reports on the support and activities of the established economic units	Knowledge Transfer Assistant/Senior Economist
Regional workshops on the economics of animal health	Capacity in economic impact assessment of animal diseases is strengthened at regional level	Regional workshop for Eastern Africa countries held by Julyf 2004. Regional workshop for Central and West African countries held by September 2004.	Knowledge Transfer Assistant /

			Senior Economist
Quantify the economic impacts of CBPP	Economic losses and potential benefits of CBPP control evaluated	Final report on ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP completed by October 2004.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Publicize the need of increased and sustained government funding of livestock services	Increased and sustained funding to national livestock services.	National governments budgets which reflect increased commitment to livestock sector. Mission reports to selected PACE member states showing increased commitment to livestock sector.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Document the achievements of the unit during the last four years	Main achievements and also recommendations for the future documented in french and English languages.	Technical reports on the main achievements of the unit produced by October 2004.	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Produce the final report of the economics unit	Final report produced	Final report of the unit produced by October 2004	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant

Table 13: :**ACTIVITY TIMETABLE FOR ECONOMICS UNITS YEAR 5, JUNE 2004 -OCTOBER 2004**

Activity	July 2004	August 20	September 2004	October 2004

	0 4
Evaluate the economic viability of national epidemio-surveillance network and assess the ability of national governments to provide financial resources for a sustainable epidemio-surveillance network.	
Work out the costs of setting up a functional epidemio-surveillance network.	
Training of national staff in methods for economic impact assessment of animal diseases.	
Establish and support PACE National economic units as integral units within respective departments of veterinary/livestock	
Regional workshops on the economics of animal health	
Quantify the economic impacts of CBPP	
Publicize the need of increased/ sustained government funding of livestock services	
Documenting the main achievements of the economics unit.	
Producing a final report for the unit	

3.2.4. WORK PLAN OF THE PACE UNIT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES UNIT

This unit includes two sub units, namely the Vererinary Legislation and Privatisation Unit (VLPU) and the Community Based Animal Health Participatory Epidemiology Unit (CAPE)

CAPE and VLPU work together to reorganize and strengthen veterinary services. They address all aspects of animal health service delivery, including up-flow with the policy and legislative environment, and vertical linkages to field level activities.

In view of the recent development, in particular the end of the contract of the VLPU Technical Assistant, who has not been replaced, and the contractual end of the CAPE activities the activities of these 2 sub-units will not be performed adequately during this work plan period. However the PCU will coordinate the main activities identified through the use of short ter experts.

3.2.5. VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION UNIT (VLPU)

3.2.5.1. ACTIVITIES ACHIEVED BY THE VLPU SUB-UNIT DURING WP YEAR 4

Before the end of the service contract with AGRER, the VLPU activities are summarised as follows:

3.2.5.1.1. FOLLOW UP OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES PACE PROGRAMMES

Different missions were carried out in member countries. During these missions, the The unit has assessed the re-organization of the veterinary services, the organization of the veterinary profession, the involvement of private veterinarians in official tasks, the management of the guarantee fund when existing, the distribution channel for veterinary drugs and the use and regulations about paravets. When possible, the TA has also audited the national veterinary legislation.

3.2.5.1.2. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Different meetings were attended and during which meetings, presentations have been done on (1) the current situation of animal health delivery in African countries and the necessity of introducing privatization, and (2) technique for evaluation of reorganisation of national Veterinary Services..

3.2.5.1.3. PRODUCING POLICY DOCUMENTS

During Y4 the sub-unit has pursued the way forward for the distribution of the policy paper accepted by IBAR for the re-organization of African national animal health networks, introducing a private sector and following the precepts of International sanitary requirements edicted through OIE recommendations on the quality of national veterinary services.

3.2.5.1.4. PRODUCING ARTICLES FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL REVIEWS

During Y4 the unit has worked in collaboration with OIE to strengthen a good understanding of some chapters of the International Animal Heath Code. Articles dealing with quality of veterinary services have been particularly explained in the African context.

3.2.5.1.5. STRATEGY FOR THE VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION SUB-UNIT (VLPU)

The activities of WP Y4 will not be carried on in Y5, due to the end of the contract of the TA. However this ought to be considered during the PACE extension phase.

3.2.5.2. OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

The anticipated outputs and activities planned during year 4 will be considered during the extension phase of PACE. However the collaborative studies planned during year 4 with the economic and communication units, will be undertaken with the assistance of the relevant experts under the coordination of the PCU.

3.2.6. COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH AND PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY (CAPE) UNIT

During the reporting period that covers year 4 of the PACE work Plan, CAPE and VLPU are both working to reorganise and strengthen veterinary services. They address all aspects of animal health service delivery, including vertical linkages between field activities and policy and legislative change..

3.2.6.1. PROGRESS MADE IN YEAR 4

It is assumed that an acceptable amount of the planned progress activities against outputs during year four have been achieved.
This work plan and cost estimate for year 5 of PACE describes the contribution of CAPE to PACE. CAPE will not request any operating costs from EDF funds.

At the request of PACE management CAPE will continue to develop and expand fieldwork to facilitate the establishment of community-based animal health delivery systems in identified ecosystems thereby providing basic veterinary services and providing a mechanism for epidemio-surveillance and control of epizootic diseases.

3.2.6.2. AREAS OF OPERATION

During the current work plan of five month, CAPE activities will be geared toward establishing CAHW delivery systems that are demonstrably capable of disease control and epizootic disease surveillance in key ecosystems of the Greater Horn of Africa.
CAPE will continue to target its activities to six pastoral ecosystems in the Greater Horn of Africa during the remaining time span of the project.

3.2.6.3. CAPE ACTIVITIES IN YEAR 5

In absence of a submission of detailed activities from CAPE it is anticipated that CAPE will carry on with the activities planned during year 4 in this WPCE for year 5. Reference will be made to this planned activities of the previous year.

3.2.7. COMMUNICATION UNIT

3.2.7.1. COMMUNICATION Unit Progress in Year 4

During Work-Plan 4, the Communication unit implemented its activities in line with the recommendations of the Mid-Term review and the 6th , 7th and 8th Advisory Committee Meetings. Some activities were successfully implemented but a lot of activities specially in terms of capacity building have to be implemented during Work-plan 5.

During the Work-plan 5 , the Unit activities will be monitor by the PCU, in the areas of capacity building at national level, improving PACE visibility (internal and external) through the production of information and promotional material. The booklet on PACE will also be published during this work-plan 5.

3.2.7.2. COMMUNICATION UNIT'S OVERALL APPROACH

The overall approach of the Communication unit during this work-plan will be based on the following activities:

- Institutional communication , with the aim of making PACE image visible , credible and internalized by the stakeholders.
- Provision of support to PACE member countries in the devlopment of efficient epidemio-surveillance networks through : strengthening national capacities in communication , integration of PACE related concepts in the curricula of African Veterinary schools , and assisting PACE member countries in the promotion of privatization of veterinary delivery services.
- Training and production of training/awareness/ basic education material

PART IV

COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES UNITS -NAIROBI

PART V

COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES UNITS -BAMAKO

Part VI

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The implementation procedures are described in the Imprest account contractual document (Annex 4).

Administrative procedures have been developed for the PACE Programme PCU which have been based upon the rules and regulations of the AU.

It is anticipated that a taff evaluation will take place during the reporting period. This assessment of staff members will be carried out jointly with the AU and EU.

PART-III FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT

IX.1 INTRODUCTION

The Financial Control Unit was established at the offices of the AU/IBAR in Nairobi. It consists of the Financial Controller and a Counterpart Accountant .
In Bamako, the Regional Co-ordination Unit has an Accountant who administers its budget under the immediate supervision of the Regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa. Reports and claims for reimbursement are submitted to the Financial Unit in the EC Delegation in Bamako following the de-concentration.

For the East African countries, the counterpart accountant will similarly act for the counries in East Africa a travel budget has been created for this matter .

The budgets of the Co-ordination and Common Services Unit for Nairobi is annexed to this document.

At the occasion of the 9 th Advisory Committee in 04/04 ; the Financial Unit produced an up dated detailed financial report : Volume 1 based on the EC OLAS accounts and a Volume 2 based on the financial reporting coming from the PCU and the PACE countries – the financial monitoring of the PACE country programmes-.

IX.2 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT

IX.2.1 Accounting for regional imprest accounts

The PACE PCU -Accounts sections in Nairobi and in Bamako will present monthly financial reports on expenditures, commitments and balances for the information of the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, the Regional Co-ordinator, the heads of the Common Services units and the Financial Controller.

In addition they will prepare quarterly financial reports supporting documentary evidence for submission to the PACE Programme Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller. On the basis of these latter reports, claims for replenishment of the advance imprest will be made in accordance with the rules annexed to this document (Annexes 4.1., 4.2. 4.3.). For PCU Nairobi over the EC Delegation in Kenya and for PCU Bamako over the local EC Delegation in Mali.

The Financial Controller will check and endorse the financial reports coming from the PCU Nairobi, approve the documents of evidence, formulate remarks and recommendations and transfer the documents through the Regional Authorizing Officer to the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.
The financial reports for PCU Bamako are controlled in the EC Delegation in Mali and replenishments are paid out by this Delegation..

To facilitate the financial follow-up of the PACE Programme,by the end of WP3, an accounting software programme has been installed in 23 francophone PACE countries by a consultant. This programme is by now used by 8 PACE countries. The english version is still to be finalized .

The Financial Control Unit assists the PACE PCUs to prepare the work programme and cost estimates.

The Financial Control Unit assisted in the presentation of two Consolidated WPs for the PACE countries during the WP4 .

IX.2.2 Accounting for imprest accounts of national PACE components

By the end of this fourth PCU WP – June 2004-, **100 PACE work programmes of 30 countries** have been approved and presented for consolidation and commitment to the Lead Delegation over 9 consolidated WPs.

In these countries, the National Co-ordinators and their accounts sections will produce monthly financial reports, in the standard format required by the Financial Control Unit. These national reports will be sent with original supporting documentation to their National Authorizing Officer and the local Delegation of the EC with requests for reimbursements. Copies of these reports will be provided to the PACE Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller to enable financial monitoring. From such information, a financial database will be compiled. The Financial Controller will provide summary reports to the Regional Authorizing Officer the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi and the PACE Advisory Committee.

The National Authorizing Officers (NAOs) will send a copy of each payment order to the Financial Controller, the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

The Financial Controller will undertake support missions to PACE countries to provide support to national PACE co-ordinators, and advise NAOs and Delegations on the financial status of the PACE Programme. Based on these missions, appraisal and financial / audit reports will be produced , with remarks and recommendations. Copies of these reports will be provided to the NAOs, National PACE co-ordinators, the local EC delegations, the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa (as applicable), the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

During this work programme support missions will give **priority** to those countries that have problems with the in time presentation of their financial reports and the installation of the Accounting programme.

The unit will work with the PACE Regional Co-ordination Unit and will assist in the consolidation of the national components' .

IX.2.3 Specific commitments

The Financial Control Unit will check and follow up the invoices received by the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit related to the specific commitments made for service contracts (mainly the provision of technical assistance) and supplies . During the WP4 , some TAs contracts came to an end (2 communications experts and the privatization expert) . Others (for 2 wildlife experts) have been extended up to the end of the PACE programme via an addendum to the initial

contract: the Financial Unit is monitoring these expenditures according to the requirements of the EDF.

In order to make additonal funds available for the Regional Component's activities up to end Oktober 2004, an Addendum 1 to the PACE Financing Agreement has been introduced and approved by RAO and Lead Delegation.

The Financial Unit assisted the PCU in the preparation of a Rider 1 to the Financing Agreement for the preparation of the PACE extension phase up to 11/2006 – Rider 1 is introduced -

IX.2.4 EXPECTED RESULTS FOR YEAR 5

The Financial Control Unit will produce regular – monthly and trimestrial - financial reports of the Programme Co-ordination Units in Nairobi and Bamako. The financial monitoring of the National PACE Components will be presented in semester reports at the occasion of the Advisory Committee meetings.

The unit will contribute to the timely submission of the consolidated work programme to be presented during this fifth WP, in case the extension phase is approved.

COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND CO-ORDINATION & MANAGEMENT BASED IN NAIROBI- WP 5 of the Programme

Period : 1.7.2004 to 31.10.2004 = 4 months

The Cost Estimate is detailed in Annex 3.1.

1. COMMON SERVICES

1.1 EPIDEMIOLOGY: TOTAL: EURO 83640

Personnel

1.1.1.1 Main Epidemiologist

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has provided an international expert for the post of Main Epidemiologist. He took up his post on 2 December 2000. The provisions of the contract will cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts that may be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of AU/IBAR and the European Commission). The Main Epidemiologist has been provided with computer equipment; his contract will cover the running costs if his service vehicle, and the costs of his regional travel.

1.1.1.2 Counterpart Epidemiologist : 25880 Euro

in July 2000, the AU/IBAR recruited the Counterpart Epidemiologist whose personnel costs will be met from provisions of this work programme. Provision: 18400 fees+5080Euro for delayed home leave+2400 Euro for return ticket at the end of the contract.

1.1.1.3 East Africa Epidemiologist

1.1.1.4

The Centre de cooperation international en recherche agronomique pour le developpement (CIRAD) EMVT is a Collaborating Centre in Epidemiology of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Since June 2000, it has provided the expert for the post of East Africa Epidemiologist. The provisions of the contract cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who may be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of AU/IBAR and the endorsement of the European Commission). The expert will be provided with a computer under the terms of the contract which additionally, will cover the costs of his regional travel and office consumables.

1.1.1.4. Wildlife Experts

A consultant contract for Lot 1 over CIRAD-EMVT has provided the services of of two Wildlife Experts. The provisions of the contract cover the experts personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who may be engaged to support

the Programme. The experts have been provided with specialized capture equipment under the terms of the contract, which additionally, will cover their regional travel and operating costs. Their contracts has been extended up the end of the PACE Programme. The experts are based in Nairobi as from 07/02 on.

1.1.2 **Equipment**

2500 Euro is foreseen for the replacement of a computer.

1.1.3 **Running costs: 45260 Euro**

Provision is made under this heading to meet the following costs of the Nairobi-based epidemiology component of PACE.

- Travel of the Counterpart Epidemiologist (111302) – provision is made for daily allowance for 35 days, and air travel: 11200 Euro
- A mission provision is foreseen : for the IAEA expert for missions related to labo assistance only for PACE countries non-members of the IAEA in case of emergency and to be approved by the PACE Coordinator :

  2560 Euro
- Meeting/workshop for the regional epidemiology network (111346) – this provision will meet the costs of convening 1 workshop related to the establishment of a regional epidemio-surveillance network in the PACE zone. National PACE projects will meet the costs of attendance of their representatives: 1500 Euro
- Vaccine bank (111366) – no provision for vaccine renewal :
- Epidemiology workshops: a provision for 2 meetings is made. National PACE Projects will meet the costs of the attendance of their representatives:

  2 x 15000= 30000 Euro)
- Regional meeting of wildlife specialists (113347) – no provision.
- Sampling and analysis of specimens (113368) – this provision will cover the costs associated with sampling selected populations of wild animal species, and the subsequent costs of analysis of specimens collected. 10000 Euro

1.2 COMMUNICATIONS: TOTAL: **31.680 EURO**

1.2.1 **Personnel**

1.2.1.1 East Africa Communications Technical Assistant: contract ended in WP

1.2.1.2 Communications Expert – Counterpart :

Ended his contract end May 2004 ; basic activities will be outsourced

1.3 desk top staff: provision: 7680 Euro

1.2.2 Equipment

1.2.3 Running costs

1.2.3.1. Commissioned services for outsourcing communications activities: provision: 24 000 Euro.

1.3 ECONOMICS: TOTAL: 63850 EURO

1.3.1 Personnel

1.3.1.1 Senior Economist

In June 2000, the AU/IBAR recruited a Senior Economist to head this component of the programme; his personnel costs will be met from provisions of this item. – a travel line is foreseen for annual leave costs for him and his family-and a return ticket at the end of his contract : provision: 20000 + 5400 Euro+3250 Euro

1.3.1.2 Knowledge Transfer Assistant

Provision: 5400 Euro

1.3.2 Equipment

1.3.3 Running costs

Provision is made under this heading to meet the following costs of the economics component of PACE.

- Travel of the Economist (15 days) covering daily allowance and air travel: 4800 Euro
- Travel Knowledges agent: 5 days : 1600 Euro
- Regional workshops: provision: 10000 Euro: participants will participate on their national budgets.
- Commisionned services : 4 x 1500 = 6000 Euro

1.4 FINANCIAL UNIT: TOTAL: [illegible]

1.6.1 Personnel

1.6.1.1 Financial Controller

The EC recruited a technical assistant for this post in November 1999. His personnel, travel and operating costs will be met from provisions under his contract, which is managed directly by the European Commission.

1.6.1.2 Counterpart Accountant

The AU/IBAR has recruited a Counterpart Accountant whose personnel costs will be met from this provision. : 15600 Euro

1.6.2 Equipment:

Provision is made for the purchase of 30 standardized software programmes for the PACE countries and Regional offices: 60000 Euro (30 X 2000)

1.6.3 Running costs

- Mission costs counterpart accountant : 5 days = 1600 Euro

Note : as requested by the Lead Delegation, an audit will be organized over a specific commitment (to audit : WP:1+2+3+4) provision: 40.000 Euro

1.7 OTHER COMMON SERVICES

1.7.1 Data Management Unit: Total: 141550 Euro

1.7.1.1 Personnel

1.7.1.1.1 Data Management Officer

In July 2000, the AU/IBAR recruited an international expert as Data Management Officer to assist with the initial establishment of the computer systems to be used in the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit. The post is funded from the original provision made for a Statistician, which meets all personnel costs of the post – a travel line is created to cover the costs of annual leave for him and his family -+ tckests for return at the end of his contract : . The services of a Statistician may be engaged at an appropriate time, as the need arises.

Provision: 17600 Euro + 1800 Euro for delayed home leave+750 Euro for return tickets at the end of the contract.

1.7.1.1.2 LAN Administrator

The AU/IBAR recruited an Administrator for the Local Area Network in January 2001. His personnel costs will be met from this provision. : Euro 8000 Euro

1.7.1.1.3. Data management assistant :

provision for personnel costs : 4800 Euro (converted post : ex-accounts clerck) (terms of reference will be developped later)

1.7.1.2 Equipment

The provision made under this item will be used to purchase software and accessories, and equipment needed for the computer systems , server and data base, as the need arises: computer printer: software licenses: 400+12000+8500+8000 Euro

Provision is made for the central purchase of maximum 30 computer sets – high capacity – for the PACE countries , in order to be able to run the PID programme: This programme will be installed in each computer before shipping to the concerned countries.

Provision: 39000 Euro

1.7.1.3 Running costs:

- A provision is made for:
- PID technical report : 4000

- Staff training: 8000
- VSAt operational costs: 7500
- Maintenance contract: 4000
- Publication yearbook: 6000
- Travel missions: for officer for 35 days has been made –per diems and air travel–. 11200 Euro
-

PANVAC

The PANVAC unit will be managed under a separate work programme and budget. The technical assistance staff for the PANVAC is to be provided through the consultant contract for Lot 1 CIRAD-EMVT will be a Veterinary Vaccines Expert. The contract provides for the purchase of equipment, materials, training and operating costs. The PACE Financial Unit assisted the PCU with the introduction of an Addendum 4 to the CIRAD-EMVT contract to enable the financing of the PANVAC WP over the Cirad contract = Addendum introduced =

.

1.7.3 Research

The research priorities for the PACE Programme were defined during consultative workshops that were convened in October (CBPP) and December 2000 (rinderpest). A CBPP research contract has been signed during the second year with CIRAD-IMVT and during the third year a research contract has been signed with Pirbright- world reference center-. A separated financial commitment has been raised to cover the costs of these two research contracts. Contracts under execution:

1.7.4 Advisory Committee

A Policy Committee and an Advisory Committee have been established to support the implementation of the PACE Programme (Figure 1).

The Advisory Committee is a non-decision-making body that will provide technical advice and guidance for the PACE Programme.
PACE Nairobi will give a provision for **an eventual meeting** : 31000 Euro in case of final closure of the PACE Programme;

PACE CO-ORDINATION UNIT: TOTAL: **329700 EURO**

For practical reasons, the management and budgeting of activities related to Eastern Africa and the overall co-ordination of the PACE Programme are presented together. The explanations of the budget lines are as follows.

2.1 PERSONNEL

2.1.1 Programme Co-ordinator

The Director of AU/IBAR has appointed the Programme Co-ordinator who is the Imprest Administrator for the PCU PACE Programme. His personnel costs will be paid by AU/IBAR. The PACE Programme will meet his travel costs.

2.1.2 **Main Technical Assistant**

The PACE Main Technical Assistant is in post as from 08/2002 (replacement of the first Main TA) , trough a direct contract that is managed by the EC.

2.1.3 **Accounts Assistant**

This post is switched over to :Data management assistant (see data management)

2.1.4 **Secretaries**

2.1.4.1 Secretary (Co-ordination)

AU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the co-ordination of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. 6800Euro

2.1.4.2 Secretary (Administration)

AU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the administration of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 6400 Euro

2.1.4.3 Secretary (Common Services)

AU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the Programme's Common Services. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 6000 Euro

2.1.5 **Administrative Assistant**

AU/IBAR has recruited locally an Administrative Assistant to assist the PCU with general administrative duties of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 8400 Euro

2.1.6 **Translator :**

post cancelled by the end of WP3

translation services will be done by private companies

2.1.7 **Drivers**

2.1.7.1 Driver (Co-ordination) Recruited

The provisions under this item will cover his personnel costs. provison: 3600 Euro

2.1.7.2 Driver (Administration) Recruited

The provisions under this item will cover his personnel costs. Provison: 2400 Euro

2.1.8 Messengers

2.1.10.1 Messenger (Administration)

Provision made: 3000 Euro

2.1.10.1 Messenger (Technical)

Provision made: 2000 Euro

2.1.11. **Management Allocation for the :**

for the PACE Coordinator and the PACE Regional Coordinator

the amount foreseen is : 5000 Euro.

21171-**Commissioned services** : provision : 40000 (8 x 5000 Euro) ; this amount is linked to the fact that phase 1 of PACE is ending, this provision will cover the expenses for publishing , information and visibility at the occasion of the end of the PACE phase 1 programme;

21172 : as we are at the end of the programme, a provision is made for staff **terminal dues in case of final closure of the Programme : provision : 60000** Euro; including gratifications – to be fixed - : for international staff: shipping personal affairs and re-installation allowances : local staff and Bamako staff
this provision will be completed with a provision from own funds for : 1800000 KES

2.2 EQUIPMENT

Equipment will be purchased in accordance with the EDF procedures. Provisions made in consultant contracts will be used for the purchase of specialized equipment required by technical assistants (see the explanations under the Common Services components).

Provision is made under this cost item to purchase a range of items including the following, to establish the necessary capacity to administer the Programme effectively.

* replacement of 1 computer and printer: 1500 Euro
- LCD projector : 3500 Euro.
- Upgrading VSAT lines : Provision:10000 Euro

2.3 RUNNING COSTS

The following major costs will be covered under this item.

General Office Runnig costs

- maintenance ,stationery,Repairs, bankcosts, insurances etc.. : provision : 16000 Euro

Costs have been estimated by using the expenditure rates incurred during the PACE Yr 4 Programme.

Travel and transport

- Vehicle running costs

The running costs of service vehicles for all PACE Technical Assistants are met from their individual contracts. The running costs of other service vehicles will be met from the provision under this item. The provision includes the costs of insurance, fuel and lubricants, repairs and maintenance for four vehicles. Provision: Euro = 8000 Euro

- **Air travel, hotel accommodation and DSA**

The regional travel costs of technical staff of the Common Services and Co-ordination Units who are to be engaged under consultant contracts will be met under the provisions of their respective contracts.

- Provision is made to cover the costs of air travel and daily subsistence allowances for : - the Director of AUIBAR – AU staff-(up to 40 days): provision: 12800 Euro ; - the Programme Co-ordinator – AU staff-(up to 40 days); provision:12800 Euro;
    - Duty travel in support of the PACE Programme undertaken by other senior AUIBAR staff is subject to the prior approval of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the EC Delegation in Nairobi.

- **Communications costs**: provision: 18000 Euro (phone, fax, DHL,...) based on WP4
- **Annual Co-ordinators Meeting**: Provision is made to support 1 Regional Co-ordination meeting which will be attended by the National Co-ordinators of all the PACE Programmes . provision: 30000 Euro - only in case of final closure of the PACE

    - **Training workshops PCU staff;**

    The PCU staff can benefit from in-service training in team skills and the use of computerized and other systems. Provision is made to engage trainers to assist with team development and systems usage to ensure that the PCU staff can function effectively and co-ordinate the PACE Programme effectively. Provision: 8000Euro
    - **Translation of document** s : provision : 30000 Euro
    - **Provision for leased lines** : provision 16500 Euro
    - **Production of documents** – as end of programme : provision : 20000 Euro

2.4 CONTINGENCIES

A provision of 5-8% on the total expenses has been made for contingencies to meet for unforeseen expenses. Euro: 55000

Note: End of the PACE Programme

Some of these expenses are directly related to the fact that the PACE Programme might end by 31-10-2004 in case the extension document is not approved or delayed ;

e.g. : the cost for terminal audit : 60000 Euro estimated ; an eventual Advisory committee meeting 30000 Euro; an eventual PACE Co-ordinators meeting: 30000 Euro; publication and visibility expenses : 30000 Euro

This explains the rather high budget for a relative short period – 4 months- ;

Equipments: In this WP, PACE Nairobi will purchase for the countries : computers and softwares programmes for about: 1000000 Euro

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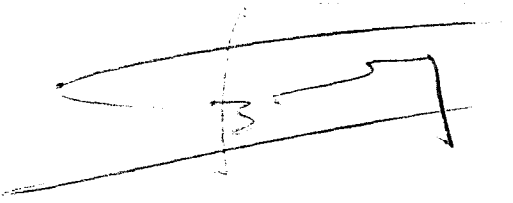
The personnel costs of staff recruited by the PACE Programme – local or international - are based on AUIBAR salary scales and include normal allowances, contributions to medical and pension schemes and life insurances;

Following a recommendation by the EC , the per diems used in this WP5 are the same as in WP4 (based on UN rates) ; the per diems for AU staff is at : 152 US$ per day. standard amount;

SIGNATURES

Proposed by the PACE Programme Co-ordinator

Signed :

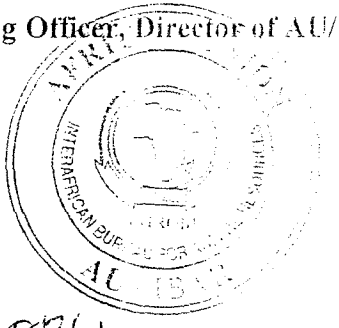


Name : Dr R Bessin

Date : 31/08/2004

Authorized by the Regional Authorizing Officer, Director of AU/IBAR

Signed :



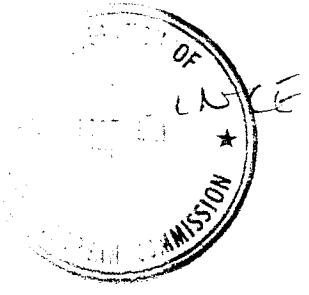
Name : Dr J. Musiime

Date : 31/8/2004

Read and endorsed by the

Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya

Signed :



Name : Date :

RT-IV PCU Nairobi - PACE Programme
JDGET FOR WP5: FROM: 1/7/2004 UP TO 31/10/2004
DGET IN DETAIL - WP 5 of the Programme

FOR EDF : EXPENSES CHARGED ON IMPREST ACCOUNT ONL

:ts: les	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quant.	Unit costs Euro	Budget EURO EDF	Budget KES EDF	Expenses on own funds KES	Total budget KES
1	1. COMMON SERVICES							
11	1.1.Epidemiology Unit							
111	1.1.1. Central Unit							
1111	*-Personnel*							
11124	Counterpart main Epidemiologist	months	4	4600	18400	1755235		
11125	Travel/leave internat.staff	ticket	4	1270	5080	484597		
11126	Return ticket end programme	ticket	4	600	2400	228944		
	sub total				25880	2468776		
1112	*-Equipment*							
11201	Computer	unit	1	2500	2500	238483		
	sub total				2500	238483		
1113	*-Running costs*							
11302	Travel/mission: 35	days	35	320	11200	1068404		
11346	Epidemiology network meetings	meeting	1	1500	1500	143090		
11358	Mission days IAEA expert -8 days-	day	8	320	2560	244207		
	strictly reserved for PACE non- IAEA countries					0		
11368	-epidemiology workshops-	meeting	2	15000	30000	2861796		
	sub total				45260	4317496		
	Sub total Central Unit				73640	7024755		
112	1.1.2. Regional Units							
1121	Bamako - Western and Central Africa-							
1122	Nairobi- Eastern Africa							
1123	1.1.2.3. (Ndiamena Western Cordon sanitaire)							
113	1.1.3. Wildlife unit							
1131	Wildlife unit - Nairobi				0	0		
1311	*-Personnel*					0		
	sub total				0	0		
1312	*-Equipment*					0		
	sub total				0	0		
1313	*-Running costs*					0		
1347	Meetings	unit	0	0	0	0		
1368	Sampling and analysis	year	1	10000	10000	953932		
	sub total				10000	953932		
	sub total 1131				10000	953932		
	SUB TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY				83640	7978687		
12	Communication unit							
121	Communication unit Nairobi							
1211	*-Personnel*							
1208	Communication expert	months	0	0	0	0		
1256	desk top staff	months	4	1920	7680	732820		
1258	realtor web and data	mont	0	0	0	0		
1177	webmaster	mont	0	0	0	0		
1178	press procurement assistant	mont	0	0	0	0		
	sub total				7680	732820		
212	*-Equipment*							
201	lap top	unit	0	0	0	0		
1156	digital camera	unit	0	0	0	0		
	sub total				0	0		

cts. des	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES	Expenses on own funds	Total budget KES
1213	*-Running costs*							
121308	Travel expert (-35 days-)	days	0	0	0	0		
121326	Operating costs-consult	months	0	0	0	0		
121336	Printing matters - Public letters	period	0	0	0	0		
121337	Production of promotion materials	period	0	0	0	0		
121338	production technical guides	period	0	0	0	0		
121356	In country training & outreach	period	0	0	0	0		
121357	Review training workshops -coordin.-				0	0		
121358	Vets. Faculties Deans workshops				0	0		
121387	Commissioned services	months	4	6000	24000	2289437		
121390	web-site back up + training	months	0	0	0	0		
	sub total				24000	2289437		
	Sub total Communication:				31680	3022057		
13	Economics unit							
131	*-Personnel*							
13109	Senior economist	months	4	5000	20000	1907864		
13125	travel/leave internat. Staff	ticket	6	900	5400	515123		
13126	return ticket and programme	ticket	5	650	3250	310028		
13110	knowledges transfer agent	months	4	3200	12600	1221033		
13131	Consultancies-specific com.-			0	0	0		
	sub total				41450	3954048		
132	*-Equipment*							
13201	Computers	unit	0	0	0	0		
13202	Office furniture	yr	0	0	0	0		
	sub total				0	0		
133	*-Running costs*							
13309	Travel (15 days)	days	15	320	4800	457887		
13324	knowledges transfer agent	days	5	320	1600	152629		
13352	Regional workshops/meetings	unit	1	10000	10000	953932		
13387	Commissioned services	unit	4	1500	6000	572359		
	sub total				22400	2136806		
	Sub total Economical unit				63850	6090856		
14	Privatisation scheme unit (5)							
143	*-Running costs:*					0		
14352	Workshop/Seminar	0	0	0	0	0		
	sub total:				0	0		
	sub total Privatisation unit:				0	0		
15	CBAHWs Unit							
151	*-Personnel*							
5133	Consultancies-west africa-	0	0	0	0	0		
5151	Drivers					0		
	sub total				0	0		
152	*-Equipment*							
5201	Computer equip.					0		
	sub total				0	0		
153	*-Running costs*				0	0		
	Sub total CBAHW unit				0			

cts. odes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES	Expenses on own funds	Total budget KES
16	Financial Unit							
1611	*-Personnel*							
16155	Counterpart accountant	months	4	3900	15600	1486134		
	sub total				15600	1486134		
1621	*-Equipment*							
16201	computer lap top					0		
16202	Office equipmt. accounting software	units	30	2000	60000	5723592		
	sub total				60000	5723592		
163	*-Running costs*							
16381	missions-software install	units	0	0	0	0		
16309	mission costs-5 days	days	5	320	1600	152629		
	sub total				1600	152629		
	Sub total Financial unit:				77200	7364355		
	Sub total Common services:				256370	24455055		
17	Other Common services							
171	Data management service							
1711	*-Personnel*							
71115	Data management officer	months	4	4400	17600	1678920		
71125	Travel / leave international staff	tickets	3	600	1800	171708		
71126	Return ticket end programme	tickets	3	250	750	71545		
71170	LAN Administrator	months	4	2000	8000	763146		
71172	Data management assistant	months	4	1200	4800	457887		
	sub total				32950	3143206		
1712	*- Equipment*							
71201	Computer/printer	unit	1	400	400	38157		
71209	Software/licenses	unit	1	12000	12000	1144718		
71275	Server	unit	1	8500	8500	810842		
71276	LAN improvement	period	1	8000	8000	763146		
71277	Data base equipments				0	0		
71278	Computers/software for Nat. PACE Progr.					0		
	(details in WP)	units	30	1300	39000	3720335		
	sub total				67900	6477198		
1713	*-Running costs*							
71341	data savety and security	month	flat amount	0	0	0		
71325	travel Data Management Officer (5 days)	days	35	320	11200	1068404		
71352	PIC annual technical support	month	4	1000	4000	381573		
71364	staff training	unit	4	2000	8000	763146		
71365	Internet lease line	months	0	0	0	0		
71387	VSAT operational costs	period	1	7500	7500	715449		
71388	mail fetcher / outlook	months	4	1000	4000	381573		
71389	publication / outlook	flat amount	1	6000	6000	572359		
	sub total				40700	3882503		
	Sub total Data management				141550	13502907		
172	CARICAS (7)							
1721	Research(7)							
1741	Advisory Committee							
1741	*-Personnel*					0		
41118	Perdiem (days 8-4)	day	24	150	3600	343416		
41135	Consultancies - IMM- specific com.	item	0	0	0	0		
	sub total				3600	343416		
1743	*-Running costs*							
41313	Travel (7 pers.)	unit	6	3400	20400	1946021		
41348	Session	session	1	7000	7000	667752		
	sub total				27400	2613774		
	Sub total Advisory Committee:				31000	2957189		

cts. des	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES	Expenses on own funds	Total budget KES
175	Other monitoring							
1753	-Running costs							
175345	policy meeting					0		
	sub total					0		
	Sub total Other Monitoring:			0	0	0		
176	Veterinary medicine schools support							
177	Revues and evaluations							
1771	*Personnel*							
177138	Internat. Environmental Consultants (spec.commit)				0	0		
177139	national Environmt. Experts				0	0		
177180	Audits - PCU over a specific commitment-	audit	1	40000	PM	PM		
	sub total:				0	0		
1773	*Running costs*							
	Sub total revues and evaluation:			0	0	0		
	Sub total other common services:				172350	16460057		
	SUB TOTAL COMMON SERVICES:				428920	40916051		
2	COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT:							
21	Nairobi							
211	- *Personnel*							
21150	Bilingual secretaries(3 secret.))							
	A-	month	4	1700	6800	648674		
	B-	month	4	1600	6400	610516		
	C-	month	4	1500	6000	572359		
21151	Drivers (admin.)	months	4	900	3600	343416		
	Driver - com.services)	month	4	600	2400	228944		
21157	Admin. Assist.	month	4	2100	8400	801303		
21165	Messenger (Com.services)	month	4	500	2000	190766		
	Messenger- PCU	month	4	500	2000	190766		
21169	Management allocations (Nobi .+Bamako)	period	1	5000	5000	476966		
	PCU- Coordinators				0	0		
21171	Commissionaires services	period	1	40000	40000	3818728		
21172	staff terminal allocations	flat amt.	1	60000	60000	5723592	1800000	
	sub total				142600	13603070		
212	-*Equipment*					0		
1201	Computers and related equipment	unit	1	1500	1500	143090		
1202	Office furniture - photo copier	unit	0	0	0	0		
1203	Vehicle	unit	0		0	0		
1207	Communication equipment, satellite telephone				0			
1208	LCD projector	unit	1	3500	3500	333879		
1280	Upgrading VSAT lines	flat amt.	1	10000	10000	953932		
	sub total				15000	1430899		
213	*Running costs*							
1314	Travel Director 40 days	day	40	320	12800	1221033		
1315	Project Coordinator (40 days)	day	40	320	12800	1221033		
1326	Rent of Office premises	month	4	4000	16000	1526291		
1327	Communication and Local utilities	month	4	4500	18000	1717078		
1330	Vehicles running costs - 4 vehicles	month	16	500	8000	763146		
1351	Annual Coord. Meeting	meeting	1	30000	30000	2861796		
1365	Training workshops PCU staff	flat amt.	1	8000	8000	763146		
1386	P&CE document production - final-	flat amt	1	20000	20000	1907864		
1387	leased lines	line	5	3300	16500	1573988		
1388	translation of docs.	flat amt.	1	30000	30000	2861796		
	sub total				172100	16417170		
	Sub total coordination unit Nairobi				329700	31451138	1800000	

cts. des	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES	Expenses on own funds	Total budget KES
22	. Bamako (1)							
221	-Personnel					0		
222	Equipment					0		
223	Running costs					0		
	sub total					0		
	Sub total Bamako Coordination unit:				0	0		
	Sub total coordination Nairobi:				329700	31451138	1800000	
	TOTAL				758620	72367189	1800000	
	Contingencies (+-8%)				55000	5246626		
	OVERALL TOTAL PCU Nairobi				813620	77613815	1800000	79413815
	Total to be commited on EDF				77613815			
	Total of the 40% advance: (total less contingencies)			28946000				
	1 Euro = 95.3932 Kes -OJ-EC-06/04							
	Totals per costs center on EDF funds			KES	Euro	%		
	- Personnel:			25733270	269760	36		
	-Equipment:			13870171	145400	19		
	-Running costs:			32763748	343460	45		
	Total:			72367189	758620			
	Contingencies 10%			5246626	55000			
	Overall PCU Nairobi total			77613815	813620	100		

1 Euro = KES 95.3932 (ojEC-06/2004)

Note:

End of the PACE Programme :

Some of the expenses budgeted in this WP5, are directly related to the fact that the PACE Programme might end by 31/10/2004 in case the Extension Document is not approved:

These expenses can be considered as extra charges on the normal activities budget - about : 80.000 Euro for the re-allocation of senior staff and terminal dues; the PACE Programme will intervene in this matter for [illegible]

As the PACE Programme will be closed by end : 10/2004:
an extra Advisory Committee is foreseen as well: 21000 Euro

and an extra PACE Coordinators meeting as well : 85000 Euro
(the second PACE Coordinators meeting will be financed by PACE own funds)

Equipments :

In this budget is foreseen the purchase by the PACE Coordination unit in Nairobi of 30 computers and software programmes for the PACE countries to facilitate the installation of the PID software and to make sure that the right hardware is available; these expenses will be deducted from the PACE countries indicative budgets by the Financial Unit amount: + 60.000 Euro

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)

Financing agreement number	6125/REG
Identification number:	REG/5007/005
Project accounting numbers	7 ACP RPR 744 7 ACP RPR 745 8 ACP TPS 032 8 ACP ROC 009 8 ACP TPS 033

IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT
for the Fifth Annual Work Programme
of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit
NAIROBI, 1/7/2004-31/10/2004

1. IMPLEMENTING AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The PACE Programme will be financed through the Seventh and Eighth European Development Funds (7th and 8th EDF) for which the rules are laid down in the revised Fourth Lomé Convention (signed in Mauritius on 4 November 1995), the provisions of the financing agreement for the programme, in particular its technical and administrative provisions for implementation (hereinafter referred to as TAP), and the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol.

The programme shall be technically and financially autonomous as regards management of part of the resources allocated to it: in particular, payment of expenditure financed under the EDF imprest account shall be made under the authority of the designated imprest account holders.

Payments in respect of expenditure under the EDF imprest account may be made only after the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of Delegation of the European Commission:

- have approved the relevant work Programme, and hence the imprest account column contained in it,
- and have signed and countersigned, respectively, this contractual document

IMPREST ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND ACCOUNTING OFFICERS

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds shall, in accordance with Article 312 of the Lome Convention, partially delegate his powers to the imprest account holders designated below:

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to article 313 of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing works contracts, supply/equipment contracts and certain service contracts, subject to the limits set out in the table below;

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to Article 224 (g) of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing memoranda of agreement, subject to the limits set out in the table:

- (as imprest account holder pursuant to Article 229(2) of the fourth Lomé Convention) for the payment of expenditure in the form of local wages, subject to the limits set out in the table below.

The partial delegation of powers shall be subject to the following:

- compliance with the general accounting rules of the Organization of African Unity;

- compliance with the rules set out in the annexed document on "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programme";

- the certified lodging of authorised signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;

- the opening of a special bank account named "**AU/IBAR – PACE PCU Yr. 5**" for the PACE Programme;

- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks;

The designated imprest administrator shall be:

Dr. René BESSIN
The PACE Programme Coordinator

in accordance with the TAP, responsibility for conducting this imprest account has been given to the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR), represented by the imprest account holder for the implementing , as designated above;

3. PERIOD COVERED BY THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

This imprest account shall run from **1st July 2004 to 31 October 2004.**

Payment under this imprest account may be made only for expenditure incurred during the above period. Some management operations may extend beyond above closing date, however, *e.g.* the final request(s) for replenishment and/or clearance corresponding to the last items of expenditure in the period, and also operations relating to closure of the imprest account. In all cases the imprest account must be closed not later than six months after the final date give above (*i.e.* 31 October 2004).

The account may be closed only where the "imprest account balance" is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the Commission [Delegation and Headquarters] will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorizing powers to the designated Imprest account holders for the "EDF imprest account"

		Kenya Shillings (KES)
1. Works contracts		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< KES 9,539,320
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< KES9,539,320
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< KES9,539,320
3. Memoranda of agreement		
(Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< KES 953932
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	< Euro 10 000	< KES 953932
4.3 RDP management personnel[1]	Yes	Yes
4.4 RDP non-management personnel[2]	Yes	Yes

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = KES 95.3932) Source Internet, June 2004)

[1] Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the OAU/IBAR (their salaries will continue to be a charge on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see annex for "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programmes");
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

[2] Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

3. AMOUNT OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

KES 77.613.815

(For breakdown of this amount see the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, reproduced in local currency terms in Table 2 below). The estimate amount must not exceed Euro 5 million (Article 299 of Lomé IV).

The equivalent in Euros of this amount will be committed by the EDF financial management department in Brussels as soon as possible.

4. SPECIAL RDP "EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT" BANK ACCOUNT

The OAU/IBAR has opened a special account reserved for bank transactions tied to the operation of this imprest account, the details of which are:

Account Name: **AU/IBAR – PACE/PCU Yr. 5**

Bank account number :

Bank: Commercial Bank of Africa
Wabera street Branch
Nairobi
Kenya

This is a double-signature account requiring two signatories: one out of each group : (see: page vii)

-

(Specimens of their signature have been sent to the RAO and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya.)

All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be paid into the above account:

- payment of advance (initial allocation);
- payment at intervals of successive replenishment.

Only payments corresponding to the expenditures set out in the tables in Annex no 3.1 to the work programme may be made from this account..

5 INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUCCESSIVE REPLENISHMENT

An advance (initial allocation) of 30% of the amount given in point 3 above (less contingencies) - namely:
KES 28.946.000 - will be paid into the above account as soon as possible.

This advance, or the balance, will be transferred for accounting purposes to the succeeding imprest account at closure.

Successive replenishments corresponding to requests for reimbursement, made out by the designated imprest account holders on the basis of evidence of payment of items of expenditure, and accepted by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on

behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya, will be paid into the above bank account at intervals.

Where items of expenditure are not accepted and imprest account holders are unable to provide the evidence required by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya, the sums involved will have to be repaid to the above bank account as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account):

- from the budget of the AU/IBAR.

(Delete whichever of the above does not apply).

Audits

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission may decide to carry out audits, subject to the terms of reference laid down by these authorities. Auditors may carry out any accounting, technical, administrative or legal check they consider useful or necessary and, for that purpose, may demand to see any documents relating to the PACE Programme. The following is an illustrative list of original documents to be kept at the PACE Programme offices in OAU/IBAR (or by the delegation):

For this WP5 an audit is foreseen – taking in consideration WP: 1+2+3+4, a provision is made of 40.000 Euro – over a specific commitment -;

- original documents relating to the general PACE Programme accounts (including the register of capital expenditure and the staff payroll)

- original documents relating to the EDF imprest account administration statement and various operations covered by the statement (notably initial allocation, replenishment, transfer of the advance and closure);

- original documents relating to "EDF imprest account" bank account for the PACE Programme (credit and debit items, reconciliation and balance);

original documents relating to contracts awarded by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (invitations to tender, results of invitations to tender, bids from suppliers, with *pro forma* invoices where appropriate, and so on);

original contractual documents signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (contracts, including order forms, and memoranda of agreement);

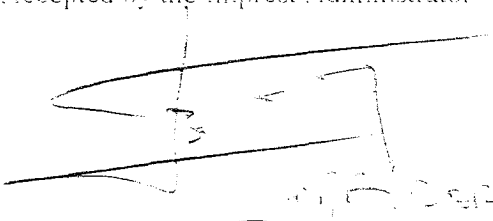
original documents concerning local wages signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (lists, grounds for payment, evidence of receipt by wage earners).

8. TAX AND CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Pursuant to the tax and customs arrangements laid down in Articles 308 to 310 of the fourth Lomé Convention, purchases of equipment and supplies shall be free of customs duties, taxes and other charges (with the possible exception of certain small purchases on the local market).

SIGNATURES

Accepted by the Imprest Administrator



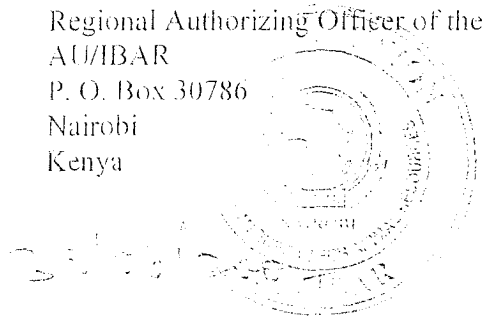
Dr R. BESSIN
PACE Programme Coordinator
AU/IBAR
P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya

Place and date: _____

Accepted by the Contracting Authority



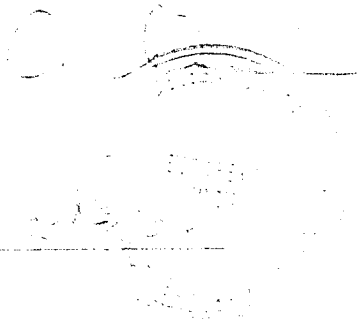
Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF
AU/IBAR
P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya



Place and date: _____

Endorsed by the Head of the Delegation
of the European Commission in Kenya

P. O. Box 45119
Nairobi
Kenya



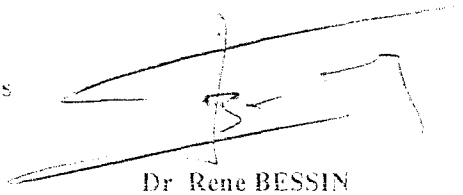
Date: _____

EDF Imprest Account Specimen Signatures

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)

These specimen signatures were sent to the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya on 2003

Group 1
Signatories



Dr Rene BESSIN
The PACE Coordinator

Dr. Daniel BOURZAT
Main Technical Assistant

Dr Berhanu Bedane
Data Management Officer

Group 2
Signatories

Mr Dominic Kiarie
Counterpart Accountant

Mrs. Rosemary Muriungi
Admin. Officer

Dr Bidjeh KEBKIBA
Epidemiologist

DETAILED RULES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS IN EDF-FINANCED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

FOR PCU: NAIROBI – WP5

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS

Under the fourth Lomé Convention, the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds may delegate part of his powers as authorizing officer and imprest account holder to programme/project leaders (field management) so that they may have direct responsibility for certain operation and items of expenditure (see the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol). This is the "EDF imprest account" system, which constitutes in each Work Programme a special source of financing, given tangible form in the special imprest account in the financing plan of the relevant Work Programme.

This delegation of powers implies certain restrictions (see table below) and also compliance with certain conditions, which the field management must observe:

- compliance with the general accounting rules in force in the country (organization);
- compliance with these "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed projects and programmes"
- the certified lodging of authorized signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- the opening of special RDP "EDF imprest account" bank account;
- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks.

Reference is made to these restrictions and conditions in each imprest account contractual document signed by the national authorising officer and countersigned by the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission. The contractual document (one for each imprest account) also designates the imprest account holders and accounting officers, and sets out the amount adopted for the imprest account, the period of time (generally twelve months, tied in with the calendar year) during which expenditure is authorized under the imprest account concerned, and the title of the RDP "EDF imprest account" bank account into which payments will be made from the EDF and from which the accounting officers will make payments under the imprest account arrangements.

2. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Conduct of the imprest account is based on **separation of functions and powers** between imprest account holders and accounting officers.

(a) Imprest account holders are responsible for all authorizing operations: they commit the specified expenditure (see imprest account column in the relevant work Programme) in accordance with the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure, as described below;

they make out order forms, or sign invitations to tender, requests for *pro forma* invoices, contracts and memoranda of agreement;

they draw up a staff list of the PACE Programme, distinguishing between national officials allocated to the Programme from government or institutional departments, management staff recruited and employed by the programme; they check invoices and sign payment orders;

(b) the accounting officers are responsible for all operations involving payment of expenditure and recovery of revenue authorized by imprest account holders; they make payments, after checking that there are grounds for payment in the form of supporting documents and that funds are available (see imprest account column in the relevant work programme); they check the application of the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure as described below; they regularly check stocks and inventories, keep the general accounts of the RDP, including the staff payroll and a register of capital expenditure items giving details of the use, condition and method of financing of such items; they draw up the imprest account administration statement.

The **two-signature** principle also applies in the case of both imprest account holders and accounting officers: this means that both imprest account holders must sign all documents concerned with the authorizing operations referred to in (a) above, and both accounting officers must sign all documents concerned with the payment and recovery operations referred to in (b) above.

Note, however, that this joint signature rule does not entail joint liability, which falls on only one of the two imprest account holders. It is stipulated in the TAP that responsibility for the programme/project is in the hands of:

– an official state body of the country concerned(*i.e.* the AU/IBAR), which in that case is represented by the imprest account holder for the "national party";

The imprest account holder representing the body declared responsible may overrule the requirement for a second signature from the co-imprest account holder in cases where an unwarranted refusal to sign could have financial repercussions (in the form of penalties or requests for reimbursement) on the technical assistance contract or on the national budget; any such penalties or reimbursement requests are stipulated in the TAP and repeated in the imprest account contractual documents (and also in the terms of reference of the technical assistance contract where the technical assistance body has the responsibility).

SPECIAL "EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT" BANK ACCOUNT FOR THE RDP

A special account reserved for bank transactions bound up with the conduct of this imprest account must be opened by imprest account holders and accounting officers. All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be credited to this special account, namely the payment of an advance (initial allocation) and successive replenishment at intervals. All payments to be made by the managers under the EDF imprest account (see imprest account column in the work Programme) will be made

from this special account. This account will require the joint signatures of the imprest account holder and the accounting officer.

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorising powers to the designated Imprest account holders for the "EDF imprest account"

		Kenya Shillings (KES)and FCFA
1. **Works contracts**		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< 9539320
2. **Supply/equipment contracts**		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	9539320
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	9539320
3. **Memoranda of agreement**		
(Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	953932
4. **Services**		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	< Euro 10 000	953932
4.3 RDP management personnel[1]	Yes	
4.4 RDP non-management personnel[2]	Yes	

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = KES 95.3932 and Infor-euro, June 2004)

3. 4. **INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUBSEQUENT REPLENISHMENT**

An advance (initial allocation) will be paid into the bank account referred to above; it will generally be set at a level sufficient to cover 3 to 4 months of imprest account expenditure (subject to a two-fold maximum of 6 months and 50% of the amount of the imprest account).

The bank account will be replenished at intervals in line with requests for reimbursement signed and forwarded by the designated imprest account holders, on the basis of evidence of payment of items expenditure[3], and accepted by the PACE Programme Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing officer) and the Delegation of the EC - for PCU Bamako -, accepted by local EC Delegation.

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[1] Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the CVCI (EVR (their salaries will continue to be charged on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see section 8.1 of this annex);
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff - other than officials - recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

[2] Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

[3] Or, in specific cases explicitly stipulated in the work programme **and** in the imprest account contractual document, on a flat-rate basis.

The requests for reimbursement (sometimes referred to as "memos") are made out by the accounting officers and comprise a list of items of expenditure together with supporting documents for each item.

The layout of the list must correspond to that of the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, using the same headings and items entries in order to facilitate comparison between estimates and subsequent expenditure.

The supporting documents (at least one for each item of expenditure on the list) must be presented in the same order as on the list in order to ease the work of checking the memos. Such documents may include:

- order forms, contract letters, contracts, receipted invoices, receipts from suppliers acceptance statements for plant, equipment and other supplies;

- payslips for employees paid wholly or in part by the Programme, with details of the staff concerned and their place of employment;

- statements showing payment of bonuses and/or allowances for national (OAU/IBAR) officials allocated to the Programme;

- mission orders for travel giving entitlement to reimbursement;

- records of running expenses for vehicles, backed by relevant supporting documents (log books, fuel records, etc.);

- memoranda of agreement between the PACE Programme and other agents.

The Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Commission Delegation check the expenditure (or have it checked by a duly authorised body). Where expenditure is not accepted, and the imprest account holders are unable to provide the supporting evidence required by the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation, the sums involved must be **repaid** to the bank account referred to above as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account):

- from the budget of AU/IBAR.

PROCEDURES FOR THE AWARD OF CONTRACTS (WORKS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES)

For expenditure on works and supplies or equipment, the procedures vary according to the amount involved (i.e. the equivalent in local currency of):

up to **Euro 2 500**, direct purchase (order form suffices)

between **Euro 2 500 and Euro 5 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, without endorsement by the Regional Authorizing Officer or Delegation (order form suffices); the expenditure memorandum must be accompanied by

evidence of the bids from at least three local suppliers, in the form of three *pro forma* invoices;

- between **Euro 5 000 and Euro 25 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, with endorsement of at least three *pro forma* invoices by the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the EC (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the supplier);

- between **Euro 25 000 and Euro 100 000**, restricted local invitation to tender; at least three suppliers will be asked to make closed bids; the tenders will be opened together and assessed; award of the contract follows the same rules as those governing the selection of successful tendered for major EDF-financed works or supply contracts and is valid only after endorsement by the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of Delegation.

For expenditure on services from **Euro 5000 up to Euro 10 000**, the prior agreement of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC is required (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the suppliers).

6. FUND FOR MINOR ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

A petty cash fund may be opened to cover any small items of expenditure concerned with the normal running of the PACE Programme. The accounting officers will manage it. The total size of the fund may in no case exceed Euro 5 000 over any single year.

In so far as the provision of evidence of expenditure is concerned, this facility must be used in accordance with the same rules as for other expenditure (at least one supporting document for each item of expenditure).

7. CONTINGENCIES

Only material contingencies are allowable and they may not exceed 10% of the amount of the imprest account.

Use of material contingencies component, whether to cover an increase in unit costs (for which evidence must be provided) or to finance operations not originally scheduled in the relevant Work Programme (for which supporting arguments must be presented), requires in all cases the prior authorization of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC.

8. LOCAL STAFF

The EDF imprest account may not cover the cost of salaries of officials seconded to the PACE Programme by the authorities (whose salaries must remain a charge on the national or institutional budget); however, it may cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the seconded officials;

- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff - other than officials - recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts); or
- salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts).

Imprest account holders are responsible for seeing that a list is drawn up giving the names and tasks of the staff referred to above, with the amounts of salaries and bonuses, and details of the amounts payable in individual cases.

3.1. 8.1 Officials allocated to the PACE Programme

These officials may receive the following benefits.

a) Acting allowance

This is set as a percentage of the official's gross salary, with an upper limit of 50%; it operates as a performance bonus, covering the relative difficulty of the task to be accomplished and the constraints of the expected effect.

b) Bonuses

Imprest account holders may propose the award of individual bonuses on a personal basis, subject to the agreement of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC, and the presentation of supporting arguments. Such bonuses may not be awarded systematically, nor on a contractual or collective basis; they constitute rewards of an individual nature and must reflect the real quality of the performance given and/or the results obtained by the beneficiary.

c) Travel or mission subsistence allowance

This is set as a percentage of gross salary, or by reference to a specific grade or rank; eligibility must be in accordance with existing AU/IBAR rules; where the allowance is set by reference to a specific grade, it must be based on the institutional scales.

d) Accommodation

This may be provided by the Programme; instead of a housing allowance, the EDF imprest account covers the cost of rental staff accommodation, considered as job-related housing; where the rental market does not provide the requisite quality or quantity, the EDF imprest account may cover the cost of capital expenditure such as construction (provided it is not disproportionate to the overall Programme budget), rehabilitation or extension - in exchange, in the latter cases, for rent reduction to reflect the value of the capital expenditure.

e) Vehicles

These are provided by the Programme and remain its property throughout the accepted duration of their material depreciation (four working years); they are regarded as service vehicles. At the end of the four years the Programme will request renewal of the fleet under a future Work Programme. Vehicles reaching the age limit must be officially removed from the list of capital items owned by the Programme; they may then be passed on by the Programme to the authorities (or, as private vehicles, to PACE Programme management staff

or external executive staff) for their residual value, whatever the case, all bodywork markings relating to the EDF or the Commission must be removed.

3.2. 8.2 **Management staff other than officials recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)**

Such staff may receive the above benefits in addition to their salary. Employment conditions and remuneration must be identical to those laid down by the institutional rules and regulations (national legislation). Individual fixed-term contracts will be concluded between such staff and the imprest account holder.

3.3. 8.3 **Non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)**

As under point 8.2, but excluding the benefits described in point 8.1.

4. 9. BANK INTEREST

Interest accruing on deposits in the PACE Programme "EDF imprest account" bank account is to be entered as PACE Programme own resources. As such it should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be removed from the "EDF imprest account" bank account and paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the relevant amounts must be included in the next Work Programme(s), in the "own resources" column.

5. 10. RECOVERY OF CLAIMS

Any repayments to the PACE Programme of amounts due, in whole or in part, from other agents or groups that have received financing under memoranda of agreement, should be entered as PACE Programme own resources; as such they should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the amounts of such repayments should be entered in the next Work Programme(s) in the appropriate column.

N.B. The PACE Programme will not provide loans. Loans should be managed by local banks or intermediate credit bodies, with the EDF imprest account contributing to the financing of such credit lines through memoranda of agreement (grants) with the bodies concerned; in that event, there would be no need for any refund to the PACE Programme.

6. 11. MANAGEMENT OF THE ADVANCE

6.1. 11.1 Transfer of their balance of the advance

The transfer of the balance of an advance from one imprest account to the next is purely an accounting operation. It has no impact on the Programme's cash flow (imprest account holders and accounting officers continue to use the remainder transferred from one imprest account to the next throughout the fully operational phase), nor on movements in the accounts of the EDF paying agent.

The Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation draw up **at the same time:**

(i) a receipt order against the imprest account commitment for the current work programme (for an amount equivalent to the initial advance) and

(ii) a payment order against the imprest account commitment for the following work programme (for an amount equivalent the receipt order referred to above); the Brussels financial management department acknowledges this transfer in their accounts by recording the above-mentioned receipt order and payment order **at the same time** and forwards copies of the contract cards to the Delegation. The Delegation will then notify the PACE Programme.

The EDF financial management department notes this twofold accounting movement in the accounts of the RDP **at the same time:**

(i) as a debit in the administration statement for the current imprest account, and

(ii) as a credit in the administration statement for the succeeding imprest account.

6.2. 11.2 Increasing the advance

Should the field management wish to increase the cash flow at its disposal (*i.e.* through an increase in the advance), such increase must:

(i) be supported,

(ii) be approved by the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation,

(iii) be covered by a supplementary payment order to the value of the increase, and

(iv) be paid by the EDF paying agent through the PACE Programme's "EDF imprest account" bank account.

6.3. 11.3 Transfer of a whole advance (without partial recovery)

Although technically possible, such transfers of the whole advance are not recommended. If such a transfer is done, the advance will be recovered during the end-of-project phase.

6.4. 11.4 End-of-project phase: full recovery of advance

During this final phase the field management will have to recover (clear) the advance in full, as follows:

– by forwarding all supporting documents for expenditure paid out (as in the case of replenishment), but with no request for reimbursement; hence there is no replenishment and it is the advance itself that is used up;

– the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation then draw up a zero payment order (or a number of such orders in succession); these orders may also be referred to as "token payment orders".

7. 12. OBLIGATORY CLOSURE OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

Imprest account holders and accounting officers will be required to draw up a very exact administration statement administration statement for the closure of the EDF imprest account, not later than six months following the end of the period covered by the imprest account.

Closure may take place only where the imprest account balance is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the EDF financial management department will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).