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PACE Common Services - Half Year Reports

Rapports Semestriels des Services Communs de PACE

AFRICAN UNION/INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS

UNION AFRICAINE/BUREAU INTERAFRICAIN DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES
PROGRAMME PANAFRICAIN DE CONTROLE DES EPIZOOTIES

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

PACE COMMON SERVICES – HALF YEAR REPORTS

1. CAPE Unit
2. Communication Unit
3. Data Management Unit
4. Economics Unit
5. Epidemiology Unit
6. Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit

CAPE Unit

CAPE UNIT
SIX MONTHS REPORT

The CAPE Project has three major outputs. Two outputs related to livestock and pastoralist policy and institutional change, livestock marketing and conflict management fall within IBAR and are overseen by the Director IBAR. The third major output relates to strengthening of veterinary services through privatisation and community-based animal health (CAH) and falls within the PACE programme. This report is divided into two parts. Part one describes CAPE CAH activities that fall within the PACE programme bearing in mind CAPE operates in the Horn of Africa. Part two describes CAPE activities in the Somalia Ecosystem, reflecting the importance currently being placed on need to develop credible services in that eco-system because of the rinderpest situation.

SECTION 1

Support to sustainable community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS)
CAPE has in the reporting period implemented a number of activities primarily designed to improve the enabling environment for CAH and privatisation with special emphasis on pastoralist areas.

It is now believed that the methods of developing privatised CAHS are largely developed and are available to those countries that wish to utilise veterinary supervised veterinary para-professionals including CAHWs within national veterinary services. IBAR has produced policy statements on privatisation and the use of CAHWs that include indicators for effective delivery.

CAPE continues to support those countries requesting advice and support on privatisation, policy development and legislation plus the use of community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) as a component of disease surveillance networks and for the provision of privatised primary animal health care in remote, under-served areas.

Privatisation of vet services in pastoralist areas
CAPE brought together veterinarians and animal health assistants who have – against the odds - established private practices providing animal health goods and services to the pastoralist peoples of the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Seventeen private practitioners were identified and all accepted AU/IBAR's invitation to take part in a novel workshop. The objective of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for the private practitioners to tell AU/IBAR how it can better assist them, and others like them, to establish and run successful animal health businesses in marginalised areas of Africa. In return CAPE undertook to provide the participants with some training during the workshop and to follow-up any needs identified. The workshop was conducted using techniques and activities based on the 'appreciative inquiry' approach. Although relatively new to the livestock sector, this approach has been widely used in other sectors for more than 10 years. Conventional

workshops usually focus on problem analysis. The appreciative inquiry approach starts from the opposite viewpoint; it identifies what is being done well, celebrating those successes, and from there moves on to build up a profile of an ideal organisation. This workshop analysed what were determined to be the seven main clusters (below 1 – 7) constituting an ideal veterinary or animal health practice in a pastoralist area.

1. Capital
2. Financial and business management
3. Training (both received and given)
4. Policy
5. Enabling environment
6. Interest, commitment and perseverance of the practitioner
7. Networking

The full proceedings of the workshop are available from the Director IBAR or the internet (CAPE web site www.cape-ibar.org). The workshop highlighted three broad areas in which AU/IBAR could assist in the establishment and strengthening of private veterinary practices in pastoralist areas.

These were:-

1. To help the workshop participants and others to develop their practices by improving the way the business are managed, facilitating the growth of the businesses, and contributing to continuing professional development (i.e. business and technical skills).

2. To use the experience, knowledge and skills that the existing private practitioners have acquired to help more vets and animal health assistants to establish viable private practices in pastoral areas of the Horn of Africa.

3. Advocacy for an enabling environment and supportive policies and legislation to promote privatisation of veterinary services, especially in remote and pastoral areas. This to specifically include unfair competition from government vets and policy for relief interventions during droughts.

For area 3, AU/IBAR is already actively involved in this area through a range of programmes and activities. For areas 1 and 2, a number of activities are currently being explored with numerous partners including national veterinary association privatisation schemes and micro finance specialists that specifically address the issues and needs identified during the workshop. In implementing these activities CAPE will utilise consultants, sister projects in IBAR e.g. VLPU (when operational) and FITCA, NGOs and other organisations which can provide the specialist skills, knowledge and experience required.

Linked to this initiative business training manuals for the private veterinary practitioners wishing to work with para-professionals produced in collaboration with the World Bank's Africa Project Development Facility (APDF) are now ready for distribution.

National project work

Sudan

As previously reported Sudan completed a 'workshop on strengthening the role, regulation & legislation of community based animal health workers (CAHWs) in Sudan' and submitted a proposal for further activities. These activities are jointly funded by CAPE, PACE Sudan and the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (FMoAR&F). An MoU has been signed for CAPE to provide technical and financial support to Sudan to obtain the following outputs.

- By July 2004:-
  - Formation of a committee ('legislation task force'), endorsed by the Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries;
  - Draft report on the proposed changes to Federal Veterinary Legislation in Sudan to make provision for veterinary para-professionals, including community-based animal health workers submitted
  - Establish CAH unit management structure and steering committee, physical office + recruitment of staff;
  - Data Collection and PIA completed and relevant reports submitted
  - Preliminary Report on CAH in Sudan submitted
  - 'Standing Committee for Vet Training' formed

- By Dec 2004 upon completion of following deliverables :-
  - Legislation team's Stakeholder workshop to discuss legislation team report completed and proceedings submitted;
  - Draft Legislation produced and ready for submission to parliament.
  - CAH Unit Stakeholder Workshop(s) to consult on National Guidelines and Harmonisation of CAHW Curriculum completed and proceedings submitted
  - Report of Standing Committee for Vet Training submitted

Concurrently as peace nears for the Sudan, CAPE is working to support the institutional capacity building of the SPLM's "Secretariat for Agriculture and Animal Resources', Dept. Vet Services" as this body will effectively become the coordinator of vet services in southern Sudan once peace is signed. Additionally because of close linkages between CAPE and veterinary authorities on both sides of the conflict, moves are under way to harmonise strategy and policy between various authorities, including those of the Southern Sudan Coordinating Council in Juba.

Ethiopia

Whilst welcoming the upgrading of the Ethiopian veterinary team to a level of department, CAPE continues to work closely with the department to promote policy and legislative change to bring about veterinary privatisation and establishment of community-based animal health delivery systems according to IBAR policy and guidelines. Technical assistance continues to be provided to the Ethiopian Veterinary Association, Addis Ababa veterinary faculty, and senior

policy makers with in the Federal Affairs and Agriculture Ministries. Outputs include the following:-

- finalizing the Ethiopian CAHW national guideline and CAHWs training curriculum.
- South West Ethiopia CAHW delivery systems
  - With PACE Ethiopia establish Community-based Animal Health system in Kuraz and Hammer districts of south Omo zone (SNNPR) through the training of 20 CAHWs.
- Complete Training of Trainers (TOT) course for 30 veterinarians at Yabello (pastoral area in Oromyia regional state) for 21 days topics included training and registration of CAHW trainers and inspection of CAHWs training
- Training on "participatory epidemiology: principles methods and application and Participatory Approaches to Research" at the Tropical Veterinary Epidemiology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Debrezeit
- Support to Hararghe Catholic Secretariat to train veterinarians from the project areas in Participatory epidemiology.
- PDS training for PACE Ethiopia and PACE Somalia, March 04

Uganda

In Uganda, an MoU for the establishment of a CAH unit to look at veterinary privatisation of community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS), NGO coordination and policy harmonisation has been signed. The CAH unit will convene consultative workshops with stakeholders and policy makers, organise fact finding missions and draft criteria for NGO / DVS collaboration. A draft CAHW training curriculum has been endorsed by the UVA and submitted to a wider group of stakeholders for consideration. Field work on the Karamojong cluster with PACE Uganda continues and this has included PDS training.

Kenya

In Kenya, discussions on the establishment of a CAH unit to look at veterinary privatisation of community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS), NGO coordination and policy harmonisation are on going. Pilot privatised community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) are proving robust without subsidy by NGOs or others. However the enabling policy and legislative environment in Kenya remains weak despite concerted efforts by CAPE and its predecessor PARC-VAC project to assist stakeholders, particularly the KVB, to update policy and revise legislation.

CAPE continues to support numerous NGOs to upgrade their animal health projects. This is a role that will be taken over by the CAH unit. Activities are now concentrated in NE Kenya. CAHWs trained over the past 3 years proved very practical and useful in the recent rinderpest vaccination campaign.

Somalia

Recent activities to support local capacities through the provision of CAPE funds and advice on the formation of Somali Livestock Professionals Coordinating Bodies around Somalia, identified the need for managerial training for Somali Veterinary Associations. As a result a training consultant was hired to conduct training in south/central Somalia. The first Managerial Skill Training Workshop was conducted in Dinsor in Bay region. This managerial skill training gave an overview of aspects of management such as developing a constitution for associations, planning and organizing associations, financial planning and management, managing people in organizations, stages of organizational development, organizational growth analysis, and others. To meet the training objectives the training was conducted by way of lectures followed by panel discussions and group work. A total of 17 participants attended the workshop. An evaluation tallying of the participants' rating of workshop indicators showed that the workshop was very successful and it will be repeated for other zonal veterinary associations across Somalia with PACE Somalia implementing partners.

CAPE trained CAHWs are apparently performing well in southern Somalia. During rinderpest vaccination activities along the Kenya border CAHWs from Afmadow area vaccinated 13,400 cattle against rinderpest in just 8 days.

Two PDS trainings for Somali participants have been completed.

Collaboration between PACE and CAPE

Although CAPE policy and institutional activities are directed by IBAR, close collaboration with PACE continues on the formulation of concepts related to international trade standards, commodity based trade and the strategy for the eradication of mild rinderpest.

- IBAR / CAPE worked closely with PEU to look at the feasibility of "disease free export zones" and continues to share ideas and support the development of the commodity-based trade concept.
- IBAR / CAPE is awaiting the results of a pan African review of internatio`nal standards by Dr. Brückner and these results will inform an upcoming IBAR / OIE meeting on trade and livestock movement issues (July 2004).
- CAPE was consulted by consultants looking into the PACE no cost extension and the evaluation of PACE Somalia
- CAPE will assist by all means in efforts to eradicate rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem including production of IBAR funding proposals.

SECTION 2

Somali Eco-System phase Oct 2003 – Feb 2004 **Summary of recent activities**

Narrative summary	Means of verification	Accomplishment	Difficulties, Lessons, Adjustments
Project Goal: Reduce the levels of poverty and vulnerability to poverty of pastoral groups in the Somali /Ethiopian borderlands.			
Objective # 1 **Establishment of CAHW delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and control established in 3 communities.**			
Activities 1.1 – Recruitment of personnel	One project manager, 2 vet field officers, 1 vet field consultant, 2 vet technicians, 1 logistician, 1 driver and 1 project accountant hired.	One project manager, 2 vet field officers and 1 vet field consultant hired. Technical and administrative staff on board	
1.2 – Office establishment	1 project office in Gode and another one in Dinsor established.	Done, office renovation and equipping in progress	
1.3- Purchase of vehicle	1 further 4WD vehicle purchased for Gode office	Done	
1.3 – Gender awareness training for CAPE field staff and selected partner organizations	Consultant training report	TOR produced, consultancy advertised	

iary community selection	Field report	Completed	
ty studies on selected communities in project areas	Base line survey report for 3 new communities projects	On going	
business plans formulated and accepted	Consultant report & project quarterly report	Mentoring approach using vets trained by SCF UK in business management,	
ommunity dialogues	Project quarterly reports	Region V, Ethiopia it be used	
g of 30 new CAHWs	Project quarterly reports	On going	
p disease reporting formats and initiate disease	Reporting format & reporting rate to district veterinary offices	On going, reports being refined	
f 2. **nkage between CAHW delivery system initiatives litation projects addressing other key problem.**			
ıkeholders workshops	Workshop proceedings and project quarterly reports	Consultations with CARE, GTZ, NPA, SCF-US, AICF, local authorities on going	
pate on regular meetings of LWGs	Meeting minutes	Code of conduct on cost recovery being distributed.	
alist advise on strengthening community groups in site obtained	Consultant reports		
borative agreements made with non animal health	Letters of agreement between IBAR and partner	On going	

# 3. ge sharing on animal health service delivery and ice guidelines for scaling CAH from designated reas.			
e articles on relevant bulletins	Bulletins	PACE Somalia ✓	
tations on CBAH delivery systems in Somali areas ajor workshops	Workshop proceedings, invitation letters.	Contribute to PEU re mild rinderpest workshop – Feb 2004	
tour for local opinion leaders	Evaluation report by participants	On going	
harmonization workshop	Workshop proceedings	On going	
ce radio broadcast for Somali radio stations	Quarterly reports, feed back report on radio broadcasts	On going	
ce extension materials	Posters, tee-shirts and caps with specific themes produced and distributed.	On going	
ce standardized training curriculum and guidelines for nali areas	Stakeholder workshop &Letter dispatching curriculum	Following two workshops in Hargeisa and Galkayo	Draft prepared. To be approved and endorsed by stakeholder workshop
p code of conduct for sustainability of CAH	Code presented to appropriate forums	Code completed & presented to SACB-LWG presentation on going	

# 4. **der analysis of selected community-based animal ivery systems and identification of best-bet s to scaling-up.**			
ock owners identify appropriate indicators for progress of CAH service delivery.	Proceedings of community dialogues, quarterly reports	Completed in Ethiopia – on going Somalia	
ict impact assessment of CAH systems in project	Consultant impact assessment report	Completed in Ethiopia – on going Somalia	
olders workshop on results of impact assessment	Workshop proceedings		

Communication Unit

COMMUNICATION UNIT

Half-Year Report
October 2003 – March 2004

PACE- COMMUNICATION UNIT

Introduction

The PACE mid-term review as well as the 6th , 7th and 8th Advisory Committee meetings recommended specific directions the communication unit was to follow. For example , the mid-term review recommended clearly a more field oriented approach through supporting national programmes in carrying out Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices (KAP) studies with the aim of obtaining a detailed picture on the information situation, the comprehension and the opinions of the PACE programme beneficiaries. The 6th and the 8th AC meetings on the other hand also urged the Unit to improve the institutional visibility of the PACE programme through the consolidation of a "brand image" for PACE.

The Communication Unit therefore implemented its activities during the WP4 in line with the recommendations of the mid-term review and the 6th , 7th and 8th Advisory Committee Meetings.

During the period under review, the communication unit concentrated its activities in the areas of capacity building at national level, improving PACE visibility (internal and external) through the production of information and promotional material. The PACE web-site is now in place and can be accessed on-line. The PACE booklet on PACE is under preparation after encountering some hitch due to the departure of the Communication TA who was working on this.

Strengthening the PACE national communication components is another important goal that the Communication Unit has been addressing during this period under review. This has an aim of improving the information /communication flow within the epidemiosurveillance networking and at the regional and sub-regional levels, thus progressively ensuring the sustainability of PACE activities, and integrating information/communication activities in the national Vets Services (at least 15 countries have been visited and assisted in different ways). The Communication Unit also participated in the meeting of African Ministers of Agriculture held in Maputo in July, 2004, and organized an exhibition of IBAR and PACE documents.

Regarding the support of PACE to Vet schools a meeting of deans was organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Eleven deans and representatives of some vet. Schools attended this meeting.

During the period under review staff from the following countries were trained; Eritrea, Kenya, Senegal, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sudan.
As recommended by the mid-term review training in KAP study techniques was conducted in Uganda for participants from ; Ghana, Kenya, Sudan , Uganda, Nigeria , and Tanzania.

Missions to advice on work-plan and costs estimates were undertaken to the following countries; Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, and Djibouti.

A mission to Ghana was undertaken to make arrangements for a planned training workshop in Communication skills for ; Ghana, Gambia, and Nigeria. Due to lack of travel days on the part of the Communication Expert who is responsible for this , the work-shop has been postponed. It is hoped that the PCU will provide additional travel days to the Communication Expert.

3. **Production of Outreach material**
The Communication Unit has produced various materials during the period under review. The following outreach materials have been produced;

- A PACE video documentary (This is a documentary describing the activities of PACE in Africa). It has been distributed to all PACE national centres and other stakeholders in the PACE Programme.
- Two issues of the PACE newsletter both in English and French have been published
- Several posters and brochures have been designed and published by the Communication unit.
- A PACE calendar has been designed and published by the communication Unit
- Assisted other IBAR projects with the layout and design of their documents before publication
- Organized an exhibition on the activities and products of AU/IBAR/PACE in Maputo Mozambique during the meeting of African Ministers Responsible for Agriculture, in July 2003.
- The PACE web-site has been launched and can now be accessed on-line. However, the maintenance aspect of this web-site will continue to be carried out by the communication unit.

Implementation of Recommendation 16, of the Advisory Committee

The 8th Advisory Committee recommended that " the Communication unit should utilize all the available means to prepare and diffuse a technical and political document aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the national systems of surveillance"

For some technical reasons this recommendation was not implemented . The Communication TA who was supposed to deal with this issue was not able to address it before leaving the PACE Programme.

OVERALL APPROACH

The overall communication approach of the Communication Unit is based on the following main 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 efficient epdemiosurveillance networks through: strengthening national capacities in communication, integration of PACE related concepts in the curricula of African Vet. Schools, and assisting countries in the promotion of privatization of veterinary delivery services.
- Training and production of training/awareness /basic education material .

THRUSTS ADDRESSED

1. Improving the understanding of the PACE concept and activities

Improving the understanding of the PACE concept and its activities for the Countries, Governments and partners , is one of the most important thrusts that has been addressed by the Communication unit. Under this thrust, a video documentary on PACE has been produced by the Unit and distributed to PACE member countries and other stakeholders. A booklet on PACE outlining its activities, in Africa, benefits and advantages , is under preparation. This was delayed due to the departure of the Communication TA that was working on it.

2. Capacity Bulding

This is a major activity being implemented by the Communication unit. This involves direct counselling and training of national level communication staff and veterinary field officers. Staff of PACE participating centres are trained in the following:

- Communication skills
- Development of communication strategies
- Technical writing
- Communication tools for the control of livestock diseases
- Knowledge management
- Communication research
- Compilation of outreach materials such as, newsletters, brochures, etc
- Development of national and regional animal health information systems and networks.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

It should be noted that despite the problems the Communication unit has faced , it has managed to deliver at least 60% of what was planned during the period under review. The problems that have continued to face the Communication Unit since the beginning of the PACE programme are as follows:

- External interference in the operations of the unit. For example, it seems that everyone seems to be a communication expert. It is extremely unethical for a person who does not carry out training to cut down on the number of days of a training session on pretext that 5 days training is along period. Whoever arranges such training knows the issues to be discussed and for how long each session must take.
- The Communication TAs who have been hired in the PACE Programme, especially the ones for Nairobi office have not stayed in the office for a long time. This has led to the Unit being manned by one expert most of the time, and has led to low production of planned outputs.
- Inaccurate reporting about the performance of the Communication unit staff has led to extremely low morale to the current staff. Efforts have never been made to evaluate the performance of the unit in terms of outputs and their quality.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Given the necessary support from the PCU , in terms of travel days, the communication unit can play a major role in enhancing the activities of PACE in Africa. It should be noted that as per recommendation of the mid-term review , much emphasis must be placed on assisting PACE member countries at national level. It is therefore not prudent to cut the number of travel days of the Communication Expert at the same time expect assistance to be given to countries. For example there are five requests pending for the Communication expert to attend to. The following countries have requested services from the communication unit:

1. Ethiopia- To assist the newly hired Communication officer in planning of Communication activities in Ethiopia.
2. Ghana- To organize a sub-regional training workshop in communication skills and communication strategy development . Communication Expert has already travelled to Ghana and all necessary arrangements made. Funds for meeting some local expenses in Ghana for this workshop available, but travel days for the Communication Expert not available.

3. Nigeria-To assist in the planning of PACE communication activities in Nigeria. PACE-Coordinator states that this is quite important and says situation desperate.
4. Sudan- Requests for a national communication skills training for its Veterinary field officers. Request made by the National coordinator and TA.
5. Benin- Requests for national communication skills training and training in communication strategy development
6. Tanzania- Requests for assistance in conducting a communication skills training and the techniques of conducting a KAP study.

The above requests are to be met before the end of May 2004. The onus is on the PCU to provide additional travel days. It should also be noted that the work that was being done by three officers, is now to a large extent being handled by the Communication expert alone. It is just logical that to serve all the PACE countries require adequate travel days for the Communication expert.

For many different reasons most of the PACE countries are not yet in a position to handle communication activities on their own. They require assistance from the Communication Unit. Such requests should be made a priority by the Communication Unit, and invariably more travel days to be allocated.

Data Management Unit

PACE Data Management Unit – Second half-year report of the fourth year October 2003 – March 2004

SUMMARY

The main objective of the Data Management Unit (DMU) of PACE is to establish an information system which enables the Programme to eradicate rinderpest and the control of major epizootics and serve as a base for IBAR's information system. To fulfil this objective, the Unit is making use of the modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to gather, store and analyse data from member states and disseminate information to these another partners. As part of this exercise, the DMU has designed a multi-user, multi-lingual, multi-layer and Internet based database called PACE Integrated Database (PID) in the year 2002. The main target during the fourth year of PACE is the installation and configuration of PID and training of staff members in its use in 17 member countries.

Despite the problem faced due to reduced mission days, the implementation of PID continued during the second half of the year and in a total of nine countries and 30 staff members involved in information management in these trained. The application installed in Guinea Conakry was also upgraded and four staff members received a refresher course during the same period. This brings to 16 the number of countries where PID is implemented during year four. Two of the three regional technical assistants from West and Central Africa trained on PID implementation in October 2003 played important role in the speedy introduction of the application to countries.

The long awaited recruitment of the data management assistant has now finalised and the person has joined the Unit as of February 2004. Familiarization, creation of working environment (computer and office) and training on PID operation has slowed down the commencement backlogged data entry. The PACE Epidemiology Unit has just finalised the Performance Indicators for surveillance of major diseases and these will be incorporated to the 2nd Version of PID scheduled for May 2004. Although some ideas have already gathered for the 2nd version of PID, further discussions with users and other partners is now planned for April 2004. The monthly return rate of zoo-sanitary information from AU member states to IBAR and OIE has continued improving during 2003 reaching 63.84% and 90.48% respectively. With the objective of standardising disease reporting from AU member states a new format compatible with PID was produced and distributed for use during the year 2004. Few countries have started using it while some have expressed their feeling to continue submitting the report using their own format. During the reporting period two quarterly monitoring letters were produce and sent to countries. A questionnaire for the collection of baseline data on animal resources and veterinary service delivery was produced and sent to AU member states. These and disease summary will be included to this year's Animal Health Yearbook. An ISSN for the Yearbook was also secured during the reporting period. To improve Internet connection and streamline current problems of communication by e-mail, telephone and sharing files with the Bamako Office, a two-way satellite connection is in its advanced phase.

Sub-optimal to obsolete computing facilities in most countries for the installation of PID and reduced mission days allocated to the DMO remain to be major constraints of the Unit.

2. OVERALL APPROACH

Most of the activities reported here were performed by direct involvement of DMU staff members. The training of regional technical assistants for West and Central Africa in October 2003 and their subsequent efforts assisted the implementation of PID as planned.

3. THRUSTS ADDRESSED

Activities reported here fall under two of the four thrusts of PACE. These are thrust I for capacity building and thrust III for disease reporting. Activities planned under each of these thrusts and expected results for the reporting period will be discussed under point five Technical Report.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

The newly recruited data management assistant, Mr. Michael Akello, took up his post the beginning of February 2004. During the reporting period, he was trained on PID operation and has already embarked on entering backlogged data. The LAN administrator has continued on his duties and was unable to take leave due to lack of replacement. This serious issue was reported and solution proposed but still not solved. The Data Management Officer was on leave from end of December 2003 to end of January 2004. The plan to have a designated office for DMU, brining staff members together, is not yet materialised.

5. TECHNICAL REPORT

During the fourth year of PACE implementation, the DMU has planned to achieve six major results under Thrust I and III. Expected results, what has been achieved during the second half and overall assessment is presented below.

Result No. 1 – is to create capacity in information management in 17 PACE member countries. The specific result to attain is the installation and configuration of PID and training of staff members involved in information management in 17 PACE member countries. During the reporting period, PID was implemented in nine countries and a total of 30 staff members trained. In addition to these, the database installed in Guinea was updated and four staff members there received a refresher course during the second half of the year. This brings to 16 the total number of countries where PID was implemented and to 67 the number of staff members trained during the fourth year of PACE. The regional technical assistants trained in Bamako during the last week of October 2003 contributed much to this effort. (Please refer to table 1 and map 1 for details of PID implementation)

Result No. 2 – is related to the standardisation of data collection formats, particularly those used for passive surveillance. During the first half of the year, the draft standard monthly disease reporting format was prepared and presented to the third PACE Coordination Meeting held in Arusha, Tanzania between 23 and 26 June 2003. The meeting endorsed the use of the format, which was further polished and distributed to member countries, including non-PACE members of AU in November 2003. Countries were urged to make use of the new format as of January 2004. So far Uganda and Sudan has conducted training on ways of completing and forwarding the new format while Mauritius and Swaziland has started sending monthly reports using it. On the other hand South Africa has expressed to continue sending reports using the SADC reporting form.

Table 1, List of countries where PID has implemented and number of staff trained during fourth year of PACE implementation.

No.	Country/PACE Programme	Period of implementation	No. Senior Staff Exposed	No. of Staff trained
1	Nigeria	16 – 18/06/2003	0	0
2	Guinea Bissau	19 – 23/08/2003	2	6
3	Senegal	24 – 27/08/2003	2	1
4	Sudan	26 – 31/08/2003	12	15
5	Ghana	21 – 27/09/2003	9	7
6	Chad	15 – 25/10/2003	8	6
7	Mali	28/10 – 01/11/2003	2	2
8	Regional TAs (Bamako)	28/10 – 01/11/2003		3
9	Togo	End of 11/2003		2
10	Benin	1st Wk 12/2003		2
11	Uganda	07 – 12/12/2003	13	10
12	Cote d'Ivoire	End of 01/2004		3
13	Central Africa Rep.	2nd Wk 02/2004		5
14	Eritrea	23 – 27/02/2004		1
15	Congo	3rd Wk 02/2004		3
16	Burkina Faso	16 – 20/02/2004		3
17	Niger	02 – 08/03/2004		1
	Total		**50**	**70**

Implementation during 1st half Year

Implementation during 2nd half Year

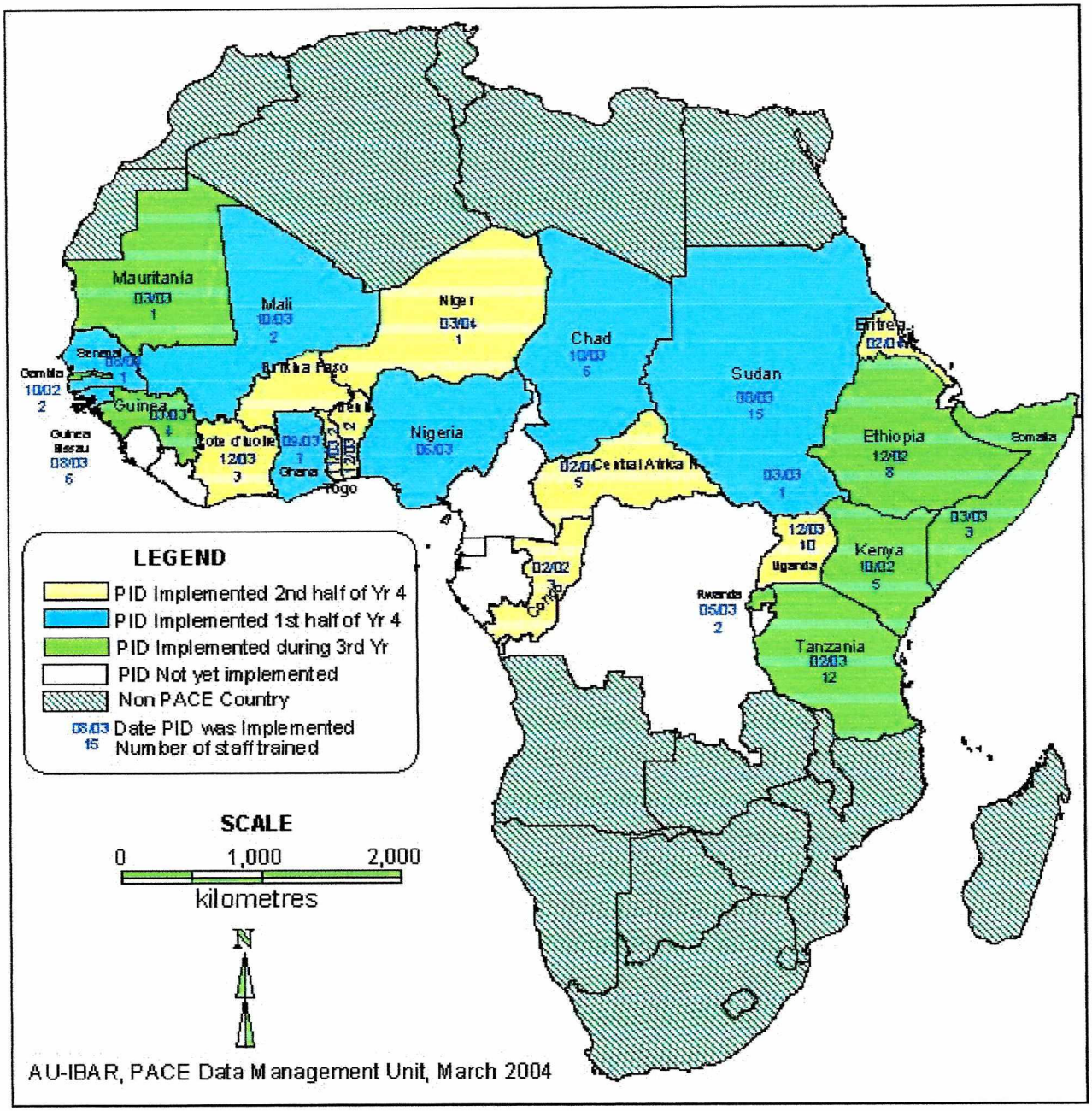
Result No. 3 – still under thrust I is related to enhanced capacity of information management at IBAR/PACE headquarters. Specific activities related to this result are:

- *Complete the entry of backlogged data to PID.*
- *Establish routines for uploading electronic data and entry of paper-based reports and generation and dissemination of summary reports.*
- *Secure a full time data entry assistant.*

As mentioned earlier in this report, the DMU has now secured an information management assistant. The newly recruited staff member has received training on PID and started the entry of backlogged data. The entry of monthly disease report and the

responses to the questionnaire on baseline data on animal resources and veterinary service delivery will enable the Unit to produce the 2003 Pan African Animal Health Yearbook. Now that the information management assistant is secured, routines for data entry and verification can be established and generation and dissemination of feedback can be speed up.

Map 1, Geographical coverage of PID Implementation.



Assessment of the progress made in using PID in countries

During the reporting period a letter was sent to all the 24 countries and programmes with the objective of assessing the level of PID use and identifying whether or not technical support is required and if so the type of this. Only a handful of countries/programme (seven) responded and the assessment is presented on the following table.

Table 1, Assessment of PID use in PACE member countries

No.	Country/ Programme	Implementation	Assessment	Technical Support
1	Sudan	▪ Two staff members trained at Nairobi (Regional Training) on Data Management, GIS and PID for 10 days in May 2003 ▪ PID installed and configured at national level and 15 staff members trained in August 2003	▪ Data entry to PID started in Sep.03 ▪ 19 field vets. trained on new disease reporting format in Jan. 04 ▪ PID installed for 8 states and training scheduled for 18 – 24.04.04	Technical support required for last quarter of 2004
2	Chad	▪ PID installed and configured at national level and 6 staff members trained in Oct 2003 ▪ Dr. Ouagal is trained to support implementation in neighbouring countries	▪ Data entry to PID started and the use will be optimal next month (Apr.04) ▪ Training of field staff on the new disease reporting format planned for Apr.04	
3	Guinea Bissau	▪ PID installed and configured at national level and 6 staff members trained in Aug 2003	▪ New installation required on computer with better specification ▪ Such computer was purchased in Feb.04	Fresh installation of PID and refresher course needed
4	Senegal	▪ PID installed and configured at national level and a staff member trained in Aug 2003	▪ The training was not sufficient and staff members were not able to use it.	Technical support in checking the installed version and retrain staff members
5	Kenya	▪ The epidemiologist of PACE Kenya was among the 1st to be trained on PID ▪ The implementation of PID done in October 2002 ▪ Five staff members trained in PID in May 2003	▪ Data entry started in May 2003 ▪ New disease reporting format adopted ▪ Due to the volume of incoming data decision was made to move to Network version of PID ▪ Statistics Bureau is contracted to finalised georeferencing	Installation of the network version is needed
6	Ethiopia	▪ PID implemented in December 2002 and 8 staff members trained	▪ 6 of the 8 staff members trained left the project. The remaining 2 are not directly linked to PACE. ▪ Ethiopia has also opted for the Network version	Installation on server and configuration on client machines and training is needed

No.	Country/ Programme	Implementation	Assessment	Technical Support
7	South Sudan	▪ PID installed and the coordinator briefed on its use in Mar 2003 ▪ Another installation was made on desktop and laptop with better capacity in July 2003 ▪ Proper training was not conducted	Due to the following two problems, PID didn't properly started as yet: ▪ Training staff members is needed ▪ The administrative set-up for data capturing is not yet clear and the real picture can emerge only after the peace talk.	

Result No. 4 - is geared towards improving PID (develop the 2nd version) and made it available on-line. This activity is in line with the recommendations of the sixth PACE Advisory Committee Meeting of developing the remaining modules of PID and made it more accessible for on-line data entry and browsing. Now that the AU-IBAR Website (http://www.au-ibar.org) became operational, those who have good Internet connection can exploit to the maximum the web-enabled potential of PID. Feedback and ideas on the components and facilities of PID are being collected from users and discussions will be held in April 2004 before embarking on the development. Likewise, contacts have started with international organisations (i.e. OIE and SADC) on ways of harmonising reporting formats to avoid duplicated efforts. The DMU believes that the budget allocated for this activity is released in time and development starts according to the planned timetable.

Result No. 5 – under thrust III is related to the introduction of Performance Indicators for surveillance of diseases in PID. This is a joint activity with PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU). The current version of PID is equipped with Performance Indicator analytical facilities, particularly for passive surveillance. These include the reporting rate, the proportion of reports of acceptable quality, the proportion of field events backed with laboratory confirmation and the average number of dates stockowners take to report disease occurrence and the average number of dates field staff take to investigate field events. The application compares targets set with performance results extracted from data entry and displays in graphic environment. Performance Indicators for Epidemio-surveillance are now finalised by PEU and the DMU will explore ways of incorporating these to PID.

Result No. 6 – is to improve further the rate of disease reporting to international institutions from AU member states. Activities to achieve this result include:

- *Continue creating awareness on the importance of international reporting.*
- *Produce disease report monitoring letters on quarterly basis.*
- *Produce and distribute two summary reports.*

Creating awareness on the importance of international disease reporting continued during the reporting period making use of every opportunity during different meetings and workshops. Two quarterly (Third and fourth quarters of 2003) disease reporting monitoring letters were produced and sent to all AU member countries. More contacts are made with national veterinary authorities in acknowledging receiving reports and following up those missing. Veterinary authorities in member states were notified to use a newly created address of reports@oau-ibar.org with copies to the senior animal health officer and the data management officer. It is hoped that this will solve problems arising from missed reports because of channelling to different addresses.

Disease reporting to IBAR from AU member states has continued improving both in number and geographical coverage. A total of 401 reports, out of the expected 636, were received during the year 2003 from 38 countries. This accounts for 63.05% return rate up from 54.30% during 2002. Chart 1 shows the details of disease reporting to IBAR during the last four years. Similarly, disease reporting to OIE from African countries has improved substantially reaching 90.48% return rate during the year 2003 (OIE information Department 2004). The DMU recognises the importance improving not only the quantity of incoming reports but also the quality and timeliness in disease reporting and has plans to improve these. One of the efforts geared towards this is the

introduction of new standardised disease reporting format, which is distributed along with the completing guidelines.

Chart 1, progress of disease reporting to IBAR from AU member countries January 2000 – December 2003

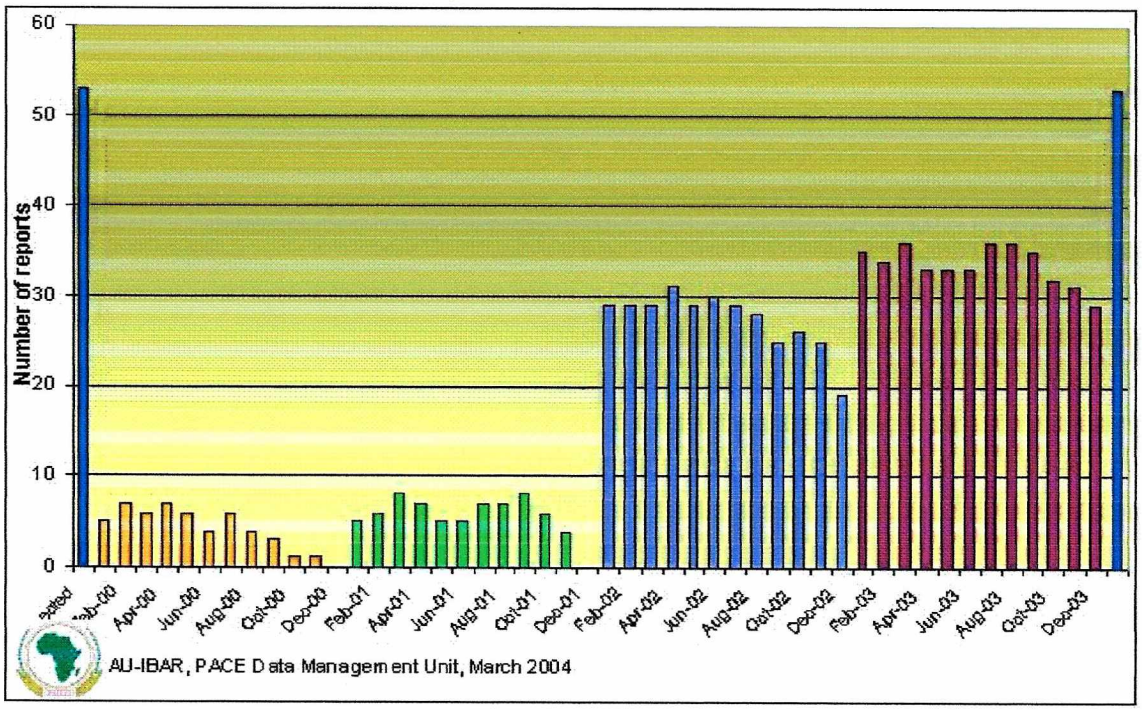
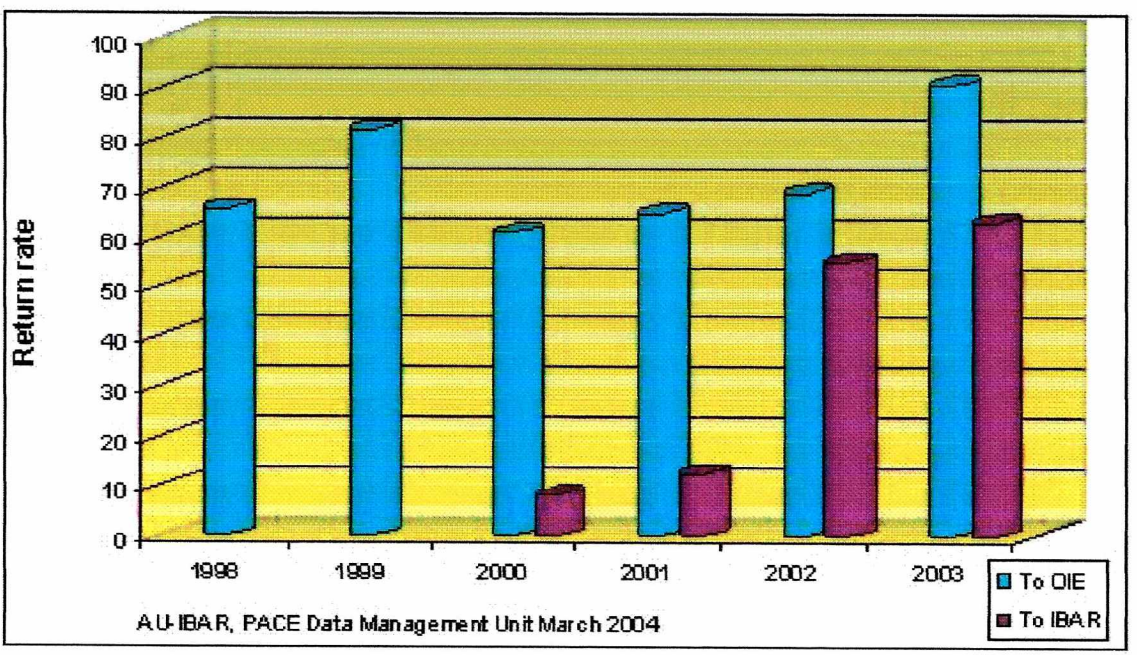


Chart 2, Progress of disease reporting to international organisations from African countries, 1998 - 2003



Other activities conducted during the reporting period

1) Two-way satellite connection introduced – One of the main objectives of the DMU is to make use of modern Information and Communication Technology in the collection and analysis of data and sharing of information. In line with this the PACE Local Area Network (LAN) and a lease line were introduced at the beginning of PACE and continuously improved. However, as the number of users grew from 20 staff member at the start to 73 users now, and what has been acquired was an analogue lease line with little Bandwidth (32 Kbps) there was pressure particularly on the Internet connection, making it unreliable at times. To solve this problem the PACE DMU with PCU has embarked on looking different alternatives of improving Internet connection by securing digital lease line or going for the two-way satellite connection, also know as VSAT. The later option was preferred for several reasons but mainly because of bypassing the Jambonet, the only Internet gateway in Kenya providing reliable connection.

It took several months to get permit from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK) for uploading data. The permit is just secured and the company contracted to install and initialise the services has started working. The services sought during this first phase include shared uploading and downloading (Duplex) data and voice (Voice on Internet Protocol – VoIP) for small to medium enterprise. This will enable sending and receiving e-mails and browsing Internet and make International telephone calls at cheaper rates. The uplink and downlink bandwidth will be up to 256 Kbps and 1.5 Mbps respectively. Similar facilities are planned for Bamako office and if that is successful implemented, there will be added value to the services as Virtual Private Network (VPN) for sharing files on the Servers at both offices and Intercom facilities. However, it is not yet clear whether permit for uploading data from Bamako is needed or not.

2) Enabled remote access to e-mails on Central Server from anywhere – The DMU has implemented remote access facility to the e-mail services on the exchange Server at PACE-IBAR headquarters from anywhere with Internet connection. Staff members can now log to PACE-IBAR website and type their user name and password to access their messages. This facility enables staff members, among other important issues, to respond to urgent messages in time and get support from staff members in office.

3) Field mission – A single mission was fielded to Uganda during the reporting period, with the objective of implementing PID. A staff member from PACE Eritrea was flown to Nairobi and trained on PID installation, configuration and operation. A planned field mission to Senegal to provide PID technical support had to be cancelled because of insufficient mission days. The problem of limited mission days and its impact on planned activities was reported during the 8th ACM in Bamako.

4) ISSN for Panafrican Animal Health Yearbook secured – Registration of books and serials at ISBN and ISSN respectively has benefits of international recognition and inclusion in reference searches enabling wider circulation of publications. The DMU has applied and secured ISSN for the Yearbook during the reporting period. The English and French versions of the Yearbook are now registered at *Centre International de l'ISSN* as of 15 March 2003 in the following way:

ISSN 1811-007X
Key title: Panafrican animal health yearbook
Abbreviated key title: Panafr. anim. health yearb.

ISSN 1811-0088
Key title: Annuaire panafricain de la santé animale
Abbreviated key title: Annu. panafr. santé anim.

5) Questionnaire to gather baseline data circulated – The Panafrican Animal Health Yearbook so far contains the temporal and spatial distribution of major animal diseases. It is believed that information on animal resources and veterinary services delivery can enrich the contents of the Yearbook. With this objective a questionnaire was circulated to all Veterinary Authorities in AU members states to gather baseline data for the year 2003. So far 20 of the 53 member states (37.74%) responded positively. The fact that only 12 of the 30 countries actively implementing PID responded to this questionnaire during the last four months is of concern.

6. SUMMARY TABLE

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
PID installed & configured for 9 countries and a total of 30 staff members trained More than 13 senior staff members sensitised on PID New disease reporting format produced and distributed with completing guidelines The Data Management Assistant (DMA) was recruited in February 2004 Entry of backlogged data just started after training the DMA in PID Company for 2-way satellite connection identified and permit secured	PID implemented in 9 PACE member countries. Data collection improved and standardised Information management capacity enhanced at PACE HQ	Computer of PACE national programmes sub-optimal or obsolete for PID. Limited mission days to cover all the planned countries Few countries using it Delay in recruitment	Purchase computers centrally to standardise hardware and OS Follow what is agreed at the beginning of the year Ample time needed to introduce it
Several ideas on how to improve PID gathered from different countries and users The required improvements need to be discussed and agreed by users at a workshop and e-mail discussion The PEU just concluded developing Performance Indicator, which can now be included to PID	PID enhanced and made ready to go on-line Contribute to strengthening the capacity of monitoring rinderpest surveillance.		
Disease reporting rate to IBAR & OIE reached 63.84% & 90.48% respectively in 2003 Two disease reporting monitoring letters were sent. The fourth will be produced in April 2004 Preparation is underway to publish the 2nd volume of the Pan African Animal Health Yearbook ISSN number for Pan African Animal Health Yearbook secured	Improve disease reporting to international institutions Other activities		
Remote access to e-mail on exchange Server at PACE HQ enabled Questionnaire to gather animal resources and veterinary services delivery baseline data circulated to African countries			

7. CONSTRAINTS

Major constraints faced during implementing planned activities during the second half of fourth year continued to be the sub-optimal and obsolete computing facilities inadequate for PID installation and running, shortage of mission days and slow response of countries to requested information.

The problem related to obsolete or sub-optimum computers, including Servers, and Operating Systems (OS) for the installation and proper running of PID was reported during the previous half year. If computers and OS were purchased centrally, that would enable standardising the facilities, allow faster implementation, reduce cost and avoid unnecessary delay in planning and getting approval for purchase of computers. The DMU still believes and propose this as the solution to the problem

Another issue influencing the use of PID in countries is the speedy introduction of the reporting format endorsed at PACE third coordination meeting in Arusha, Tanzania in June 2003. Although some countries have already either started sending reports using the new format or organised training for their field staff, the majority still need to work hard to introduce it.

Mismatch between planned activities and number of allocated mission days caused serious problems in providing technical support to countries. Attempts made to solve the problem didn't bear fruit as the budget lines are fixed and approval of this takes long time.

Economics Unit

African Union (AU)
Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)
Pan African programme for the Control of Epizootic (PACE)

ECONOMICS UNIT

Half-Year report
October 2003 – March 2004

PACE ECONOMICS UNIT - HALF YEAR REPORT
OCTOBER 2003 TO APRIL 2004-04-03

Introduction

The aim of the PACE Economics Unit is to develop and transfer methodologies and provide information on livestock and animal health economics that can be used to guide and improve decision-making and planning at the individual, national and regional level. This half-year report provides information on the achievements of the unit from October 2003 to April 2004.

Activities accomplished

During the period in question, the unit undertook the following activities:

1. Sensitizing national governments on sustainable financing of epidemio-surveillance systems.
2. Development of information for investment decision-making in epizootic disease control.
3. Enhancing national capacities in economic analysis of animal diseases.

1. Sensitizing national governments

With regard to sensitizing national governments on sustaining epidemio-surveillance systems, a workshop was organized at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from March 29th to 30th, 2004 to sensitize key decision makers on the need to sustain funding of national epidemio-surveillance systems. Forty-four (44) participants from the Ministries of Livestock and Finance (including NAOs) from sixteen (16) countries and sixteen (16) participants from international organizations participated fully in the workshop.

Discussions during the workshop focused on economic arguments for convincing decision makers. Papers were presented on the following:

- Epidemio-surveillance systems: Their importance for an effective veterinary service
- Costs and benefits of animal disease control
- Improving animal production and health to enhance trade in livestock and livestock products
- Technical requirements for export trade of livestock and livestock products
- Guide-line funding levels needed to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems

contribution for year one but not year two. Three countries (Guinea Equatorial, Mali and Togo) have not budgeted for year-one but have budgeted for year 2. Thirteen countries have not shown any contribution from the government.

Since most countries are still in their third or fourth year implementation, the discrepancies in the timing and magnitude of government contributions could be explained by the fact that the financing agreement required governments to begin to increase their contributions from the fourth year. Thus, it is expected that more countries will allocate resources beginning in the fourth year.

Unit costs of surveillance were estimated for a sample of seven (7) countries as a basis for determining the funding levels required for sustaining national epidemio-surveillance systems.

3. Enhancing national capacities in economic analysis of animal diseases
On the third activity, a national training workshop on the economics of animal disease control was organized at Khartoum, Sudan from October 19th to 27th 2003 in which 17 staff were trained (see attached mission report).

ANNEX

AU/IBAR
PACE PROGRAMME

MISSION REPORT: KHARTOUM, SUDAN

By ONESMUS MAINA

OCTOBER, 19TH - 27TH, 2003

OBJECTIVE

To hold a workshop on the transfer of the rinderpest economic impact assessment model, methodology and software to PACE Sudan National project with the ultimate objective of strengthening the capacity for economic impact assessment of animal diseases in Sudan.

ITINERARY

October 19th , 2003	Depart Nairobi for Khartoum by Regional Air.
October 20-24th , 2003	Workshop on economic impact assessment and the transfer of the rinderpest economic model to PACE-Sudan project
October 27th , 2003	Depart Khartoum for Nairobi on Kenya Airways.

PERSONS MET

List of workshop participants and other people met during the mission is attached as Annex 1A. Annex 1B is the workshop program.

BACKGROUND

This was the eighth workshop in a series of national workshops planned to be conducted under the PACE economics unit workplan. These workshops are designed to transfer economic tools and methodology to all PACE national projects in member countries. The ultimate objective of these workshops is to enhance the capacity for economic impact assessment in national PACE Projects and the respective livestock/veterinary service departments. The result of this is informed decision making for better planning and implementation of livestock and animal health programs.

- Construction of the relevant model for PACE Sudan considering that it was not among the study countries assessed during PARC program.

The detailed case study on Sudan was followed by another case study on a different imaginary country with different disease epidemiology parameters as well as micro-and macro-economic parameters. This was to provide a comparative scenario in order for the participants to develop decision making criteria, compare them and make informed decisions on what project to choose. The use of incremental costs and benefits between the case of 'with project' and 'without project' in generating these decision making criteria was emphasized. Finally, the rinderpest economic model was installed on the computers of the veterinary department. All the departmental veterinary representatives were provided with a disk copy of the model. This will enable them and others those who could not attend the workshop to familiarize themselves with the methodology used to evaluate rinderpest control in Sudan.

An evaluation of this workshop rated it successful (averaging 'good') in all the areas evaluated ranging from its organization, presentations of topics on economics and applications, rinderpest economic model and its uses, practical sessions on the modeling exercise as well as reference materials provided during the workshop among others.

The Under-Secretary, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Dr. Ahmed Hassan officially closed the workshop.

6. ISSUES AND COMMENTS ARISING

There was a strong request to the PACE-Sudan project to facilitate follow-up economic impact assessment training workshops at other states level for enhanced capacity building. Also the workshop participants requested the use and application of the model for rinderpest and other animal diseases such as FMD and CBPP. The response was that the model could be used as a starting point for assessment of other animal diseases and later could be adapted with modifications for the same. PACE Economics unit at Nairobi would provide guidance to the economist as regards the smooth implementation of the planned activities of economics unit of PACE-Sudan.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The mission was a success in terms of accomplishing all the workshop objectives. The materials developed, ideas and suggestions generated during this workshop will form the basis for future training workshops in other countries. A regional workshop, which will bring together respective socio-economists for the PACE countries in the Eastern Africa region, is planned for late November or early December 2003 after the remaining countries (Djibouti and Rwanda) have had their national training workshops conducted.

Annex 2B. Workshop Program

WORKSHOP ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL DISEASES AND THE TRANSFER OF THE RINDERPEST ECONOMIC IMPACT MODEL TO PACE SUDAN

HELD IN KHARTOUM

October 20-24th, 2003

AGENDA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 2003	
0900 – 0930	Welcoming participants and opening address- Deputy *Director of Veterinary Services and Deputy PACE National Coordinator, Sudan, Ministry of Agriculture.*
0930 – 1000	Introduction to workshop objectives- *Onesmus Maina*
1000 – 1030	C O F F E E B R E A K
1130 – 1230	Objectives and expected outputs of PACE Economics Unit – *Onesmus Maina*
1230-1300	Discussion Session- *Onesmus Maina/ Dr. Hassan Mohammed Nur*
1300 – 1400	L U N C H B R E A K
1400-1600	Basic concepts in economics- *Dr. Hassan Mohammed Nur/Onesmus Maina*
1600-1630	Why impact assessment is necessary- *Onesmus Maina/ Dr. Hassan Mohammed Nur*
1630-1700	C O F F E E B R E A K
1700-1730	Discussions

FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH, 2003	
0830-1000	Discussion Session on case studies-*Maina/ Dr. Hassan Mohammed Nur*
1000-1030	COFFEE BREAK
1030-1100	Workshop Summary-*Onesmus Maina*
1100-1130	Evaluation of the workshop
1130-1230	Closure
1230-1400	LUNCH BREAK

Remarks

Closing ceremony was done on Thursday afternoon as Friday is not an official working day in Sudan.

Epidemiology Unit

P A C E Epidemiology Unit

HALF-YEAR REPORT
(October 2003 to March 2004)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERALL APPROACH

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. This resulted in disruption and confusion during the rinderpest strategy workshop held in Nairobi in February 2004. A particular problem has been created by persuading livestock owners that eradication of rinderpest will solve the livestock trade problem in the Horn of Africa. 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 Programme of the Epidemiologists for Western and Eastern 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.

1.2 THRUSTS ADDRESSED

1.2.1 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 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.

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.

1.2.2 Facilitation of the eradication of rinderpest from Africa

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.

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 country-wide 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.

For the first time participatory disease searching by a country team – Kenya – found cases of "mild rinderpest" in the Somali Ecosystem that were confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. Thus an outbreak was confirmed at Ruga on the border between Kenya and Somalia in September 2003 (see Fig. 1). Suspicion of spread to a number of other areas of northeastern Kenya and also to southern Somalia were 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 are 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.

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 were made to the Group by the PEU and these are presently under consideration.

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 (Dr M Rweyemamu). Work is scheduled to begin on 1 May 2004.

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.

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

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. A report on this issue will be available by end April 2004.

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.

In Eastern Africa it is clear from information gathered by the PEU 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, there is concern and lack of understanding about the role of wildlife in propagating outbreaks in cattle.

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.

2. TECHNICAL REPORT

2.1 SUMMARY TABLE

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance			
Main activity 1: Support for national epidemio-surveillance systems/networks			
Development of assessment criteria & performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)	Document was completed in December 2003.	The document took almost 1.5 years to complete due to staff resignations and because it is a complex and contentious issue.	The document should now be used as the basis for assessment and optimization of their epidemio-surveillance systems/networks by PACE member countries.
	Mauritania, Senegal & Guinea used for ground-truthing & evaluation of the assessment criteria & performance indicators developed	Selected countries in Eastern & Central Africa have yet to be visited for this purpose – due to schedule congestion & rinderpest being priority in Eastern Africa	Visits to selected countries in Eastern & Central Africa to be conducted in year 5 of PACE.
	Meeting organized between the PEU and GTZ TAs to ensure harmonization and a common vision & approach to epidemiological issues within PACE	Some of the GTZ TAs are not really interested in technical issues related to epidemiology & see themselves mainly as administrative assistants	

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Identification of critical deficiencies in epidemio-surveillance systems/ networks	Missions by the PEU were undertaken to Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali & Niger to assess their epidemiological performance and recommendations made for corrective measures where necessary.	Personnel shortages in Central/Western Africa & rinderpest priority/emergency in Eastern Africa resulted in the objective of assessing 10 countries not being met.	A PACE workshop involving all PACE countries, PEU members and regional & country TAs should be organized in August 2004 (probably in Yaoundé) to develop a synthesis of opinion on where and how epidemio-surveillance systems/networks can be optimized
	A workshop in association with the Economics Unit to assist in ensuring the sustainability of epidemio-surveillance systems/ networks held in Addis Ababa in March 2004	Report pending	
Main activity 2: Inventorization of national laboratory networks with respect to sustainable diagnostic services and support for training and purchase and reagents			
Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establishment of a data-base	National laboratories of Eritrea, Congo (Brazzaville), Senegal, Mali, & Kenya (Kabete & Muguga) were undertaken and recommendations made	The laboratory expert seconded by IAEA has no budget to visit non-IAEA member countries & has been using the Director's travel budget for that purpose. Insufficient travel days were available.	A specific budget for the Laboratory Expert's travel should be included in the PEU budget.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Implementation of actions designed to performance of identified laboratories so as to facilitate effective surveillance for rinderpest, CBPP, ASF & RVF	Laboratories in Benin, Mali, Togo, Ghana, Kenya &Uganda assisted with procurement of diagnostic kits & laboratory reagents.		To ensure that laboratory testing is at an internationally recognized level will require that they be formally accredited, probably throught he ISO system. It is recommended that IBAR hold discussions with SANAS (South African National Accreditation Service) to obtain benefit of SADC experience in this direction or directly with NISO to develop an accreditation strategy.
	Discussions were held with the Director of KARI aimed at improving the performance of the Regional Refererance Laboratory for Rinderpest & a way forward agreed.		
	Guidelines for the laboratory confirmation of rinderpest have been drafted in co-operation with FAO/GREP & these are in the process of distribution to countries.		
	Initiation of the process for organization of a coordination meeting of the laboratory network.		

Main activity 3: Training for improvement of epidemio-surveillance systems/networks			
Training in risk Assessment	The objective of undertaking risk assessment training in Eastern Africa was not achieved	This training was planned with ILRI but internal re-organization of ILRI made rendered the plans redundant.	Training in risk assessment remains a priority and how this can be provided needs to be re-assessed by the PEU
Main activity 4: Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices			
Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices	In all countries visited by the PEU the importance of PID has been emphasized and its level of operation assessed. Where deficiencies were identified they were reported to the DMU.	DMU has insufficient travel budget to follow up on identified problems	
	Assessment by the wildlife component of PEU indicates that the wildlife surveillance teams of Uganda & Tanzania are functioning independently but that of Chad is problematic.	Lack of expertise (Chad)	Regional task force for wildlife needs to be formed & co-ordinated by IBAR. In order to do this, internal capacity needs to be available. Reorganization of the wildlife team in Chad should be undertaken. MOUs between relevant government authorities involved with wildlife in countries needs to be coordinated.

Total eradication of rinderpest from the region			
ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS***	***PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS***	***RECOMMENDATIONS***
Main activity 1: Co-ordinate the implementation of strategies against rinderpest in endemic & high risk areas			
Liaise with OIE and FAO/GREP to harmonize & integrate the OIE Pathways for rinderpest	Co-operation with these organizations as well as the IAEA has been maintained & a good working relationship prevails. The PEU has made recommendations for amendments to the rinderpest chapter of the Code & OIE Pathway. These are under consideration by an *Ad hoc* Group appointed by the OIE.	None	
Facilitate development of improved strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic & high risk areas, including wildlife.	A task force for the Somali Ecosystem was initiateded and several meetings held. As a follow up, a PACE workshop was held in Nairobi in February 2004 to develop an agreed strategy involving all stake-holders. The report of this meeting contains the consensus reached on the way forward.	Other units within AU-IBAR have, without prior consultation, also launched proposals for alternative strategies that have caused confusion and division within IBAR.	The PCU and Director of IBAR should determine who will drive rinderpest strategy and policy development for rinderpest within IBAR.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	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 at Ruga (Kenya) in September 2003. All PACE countries have now ceased routine vaccination against rinderpest.		
Assist with the coordination of rinderpest surveillance in livestock & selected wildlife populations in threatened ecozones.	The Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa & the Wildlife Specialist are active on a daily basis in providing assistance & advice to facilitate co-ordination of rinderpest surveillance activities in the region. The GREP secretariat at FAO HQ has also been regularly consulted.		
	Kenya's participatory disease searching team found the outbreak at Ruga soon after commencing activities & the same has occurred in both southern Somalia & the Somali region of Ethiopia.	Poor laboratory back-up from the regional reference laboratory has greatly hampered confirmation or otherwise of suspect outbreaks & follow up of the Ruga outbreak.	
	Appointment of consultants to advise of surveillance strategies for low prevalence infections in progress.		

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS	PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	Wildlife surveillance in southern Sudan was completed successfully as planned.	Wildlife surveillance in Kenya has again been delayed by slow transfer of funds from PACE Kenya to KWS.	Wildlife surveillance to be urgently conducted in southern Somalia, northern Kenya & southern Ethiopia.
	Wildlife surveillance in Chad (Zakouma N P) was not completed as planned (now scheduled for April 2004).	This was due to personnel shortage and logistical problems	
	Wildlife teams in Tanzania & Uganda are now operating independently showing that PACE has made progress in fostering improved wildlife surveillance in East Africa.		
Determine whether PPR vaccine can be used safely and effectively as a marker vaccine.	An agreement has been reached with KARI to conduct a vaccine trial based on a protocol developed by the PEU with assistance of various experts to prove whether this is acceptable or not. FAO has provided IBAR with funds to appoint a supervisory consultant to oversee the trial which is due to commence on 1 May 2004.	Very slow administrative procedures.	

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Main activity 2: Assist PACE countries to move down the OIE Pathway for rinderpest			
Assist with submission of country applications to OIE for freedom from rinderpest	The following countries were assisted with the preparation of their submission dossiers: Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia & Nigeria. Applications from Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea & Chad (application for zone) were accepted by the *Ad hoc* Group of the OIE & will be recommended for endorsement in May 2004 at the 72 General Session.	Nigeria submitted their dossier directly to OIE without bothering to obtain observations and comment from the PEU.	Countries submitting dossiers to OIE should first seek comment & advice from the PEU.
Main activity 3: Assist individual countries to establish emergency preparedness plans against rinderpest			
Assist countries with preparation of emergency preparedness plans against rinderpest.	Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, CAR & Burundi have all completed plans in the reporting period with the assistance of the PEU. The PEU has commented on the plans.	Final versions of the plans have not been received from countries following suggestions made by the PEU for finalization.	Countries with finalized plans should submit them to the PEU for recommendation to the Director of IBAR.

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Development of strategies for control of other priority epizootic diseases			
Main activity 1: CBPP			
Facilitation of development of a consensus on future policy for CBPP for AU-IBAR.	The PEU participated actively in the FAO expert consultation on CBPP held in Rome in November 2003.		
	The final PACE workshop on CBPP was held in Conakry in February 2004. The report containing an agreed strategy is available.	It is uncertain whether there are sufficient resources to implement the agreed policy but the PEU will finalize a report on this aspect by end April 2004.	
	The PEU is busy 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.		
Development of surveillance guidelines for CBPP	The guideline has been completed and distributed to countries.		

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
Main activity 2: ASF			
No activities relating to ASF were undertaken during the reporting period.			
Main activity 3: RVF			
Development of an integrated plan for RVF and emergency response in Western/Central Africa	A PACE workshop was held in Dakar in January 2004 and the report of the meeting contains the conclusions reached by the participants.		
Main activity 4: Export systems			
Investigate the potential of export zones/systems improving international trade in livestock commodities	Through the FAO agreement of 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.		In co-operation with OIE & the CAPE Unit, the PEU will help to organize a workshop on animal movement management & livestock commodity trade – probably in Addis Ababa in July 2004.

ACTIVITIES	*RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS*	*PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS*	*RECOMMENDATIONS*
	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 CS members and the consultant was read at the East African Regional Animal Production Conference in March 2004.		
Main activity 5: Livestock movement control			
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 July 2004.		In co-operation with OIE & the CAPE Unit, the PEU will help to organize a workshop on animal movement management & livestock commodity trade – probably in Addis Ababa in July 2004.

Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit

PACE Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit

QUARTERLY REPORT
(November 2003 – February 2004)

Foreward:
During this term, the activities of the unit have been reduced to 4 months, having been stopped on 29th February 2004 by the unilateral decision of the acting director of IBAR to end the TA contract extension. Let us remind that the contract extension had been planed until 31 October 2004 on reiterated recommendations of the AC and requests of PACE coordination.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERALL APPROACH

The unit has pertained addressing the following topics: reorganization of national Veterinary Services, review of national veterinary legislations, promotion of the concept of Animal Health Accreditation (*mandat sanitaire*), advocacy for the reinforcement of professional organizations such as veterinary boards.

1.2 THRUSTS ADDRESSED

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

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Not relevant for this subunit.

ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS***	***RECOMMENDATIONS***
Promote OAU/IBAR privatization policy	*Mission in Niger and Burkina Faso* *Lecture in Brussels in front of East European countries on IBAR experience in Africa*	*Draft legislation for Niger* *Draft legislation for Burkina Faso*	*In April 2003, CAPE unit has published, under the name of IBAR, a policy for CAHWs, coming from nowhere, but signed by the acting director of IBAR.* *This policy is contradicting the former proposed policy elaborated by VLPU, and that has been presented several times in front of international technical audience (council of DVS, Addis Ababa, March 2002, PACE AC, Nairobi, April 2003) and validated by them.* *The problem brought by CAPE-IBAR policy is that it has never been officially or officiously presented to any technical committee or meeting, not even in front of PACE internal meetings, and that consequently, it is very controversial and officially criticized by some donor countries having a significant weight in EDF.*	*Make a reconciliation of the two policies during a real debate where technical arguments are privileged against political donnors' lobbying.* *The stake is the ability for PACE zone countries to obtain a minimum quality of their Veterinary Services and a credibility and reliability of their official animal health an animal products certification systems.* *An ad hoc group on IBAR privatisation policy has been initiated by VLPU and validated by PACE coordination. Unfortunately, the elimination of VLPU by decision of IBAR acting director will not allow its actual expert to value its 10 years of experience on privatisation issues in African countries.*
Analyse the relationship between the Bank and the veterinary profession in each country visited	*Done in Burkina Faso (Niger has no loan system for privatisation)*	*Mission report for BF*	*In case of default of payment, the bank is recovering the total amount from the guarantee fund, with not any risk of loss. Hence the Bank is not keen to sue the defaulting borrowers and the GF is reducing drastically.* *In BF, the unpunished default of reimbursement of some borrowers has encouraged the others to cease they payments.*	*Re-negotiate the MoUs and select other banks if possible*

ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS***	***RECOMMENDATIONS***
Foster the creation of guarantee funds to support loans for private veterinarians	*Not opportune in Niger Existing in BF.*	*Mission report*	*According to the recurrent problems encountered in GF management in several countries, it appears nut opportune to launch it in Niger as long as the veterinary legislation really conducive for veterinarians is not achieved. Concerning erosion of the GF in BF.*	*Try to save the GF in BF by selecting a real banking partner or re-negotiating the MoU with the bank.*
Audit the existing memorandum of understanding between the bank and the "privatization scheme" in countries	*Cf above*			
Propose a by-product model inspired by the KVAPS experience to manage the guarantee funds and loans for privatization of veterinarians	*Cf above*		*Lack of concrete competence for analyzing the private vets proposals in BF.*	*Reinforce the privatisation scheme (CATP) in BF with exposed staff on veterinary privatisation experience*
Determine with the DVS of countries visited the situation of the country vis à vis the re-organisation of VS and assist him to determine the ways to go forward	*Evaluation of the privatisation process, following VLPU template, has been done in BF and Niger during a collegial meeting with representatives of VS, private sector and veterinary professional bodies.*	*Evaluation results*	*During the participatory evaluation, hidden problems have been identified. A sounder and better targeted discussion has been launched between the VS and the private vets.*	*Achieve the discussion initiated by the evaluation exercise.*

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Participation in International meetings	*Lecture in Brussels in front of East European countries on IBAR experience in Africa.* *2nd lecture given in Brussels in front of European Veterinary Federation on the synergies between private and public sector for building an efficient veterinary system at national level.*	*Minutes of the seminars*	*Eastern European countries have been deeply interested by IBAR experience of launching a private sector in a full state veterinary system.* *The concept of animal health accreditation mandate has received a favorable echo among the audience of European countries.*	*Continue to promote a relevant international experience of IBAR in the domain of privatisation of veterinary profession.*
Design an evaluation model for assessing the level of reorganisation of veterinary services at national level.	*Done in first half-year*	*document*		
Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	*Done in Niger and Burkina Faso*	*Recommendations produced for countries*	*In Niger, diploma holders paraprofessionals are strongly lobbying to be recognized as vets. some of them have already been granted of the sanitary mandate, others are practicing alone in a structure called "veterinary clinic". These drifts and lack of firmness from Nigerian authorities could be very damageable for the credibility of Nigerian Veterinary Services for the next future.* *In Burkina Faso, the same lobby is existing, but a lot less obstinate than in Niger.*	*A 1 month mission on legislation by an international expert has been recommended in each country.*

ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS***	***RECOMMENDATIONS***
Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation	*Done in Niger and BF*	*Documents given*	*Those guidelines are available since a while as regards pharmacy, veterinary practice, veterinary deontology code, veterinary board, and paravets. Documents are also available for sanitary mandate, but only in French*	*Reinforce the translation capacities of PACE. Guidelines will be refined according to the new OIE recommendations on veterinary statutory body, and definition and regulation of paraprofessionals*
Meet the DVS in countries to check the status of the country vis à vis the IBARs guidelines and stress on the role that should be played by private vets and their para-veterinary networks to reinforce the official sanitary surveillance capabilities of the country	*Done in Niger and BF*	*missions report*	*Private vets in Niger are not going at field level out off the vaccination campaigns.* *In both countries, and despite a good experience of the Animal Health Accreditation Mandate (AHAM or mandat sanitaire), private vets are not enough involved in the epidemiosurveillance activities.*	*In Niger, to attribute the AHAM only in case of professional presence at field level all over the year.* *In both countries, implicate the private veterinarians in epidemiosurveillance activities and give them a relevant training.*
Propose models of intervention of private veterinarians through the *mandat sanitaire*	*Stressed in Niger and BF for epidemiosurveillance activities*	*Mission report*	*Experience of AHAM are very positive in both countries*	*See above*
Organize a meeting between Anglophone and Francophone chairmen of veterinary boards to share experiences.	*Done in Paris in May (see above)*			

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Generate meetings between DVS and Veterinary boards chairmen during missions in countries to sensitise decision makers about the necessity of reinforcing the roles of the veterinary board or council	*Done in Niger and BF during the participatory meeting on evaluation of privatisation process*	*Status of veterinary board in the national veterinary system stated in veterinary legislation*	*In both countries, there is a satisfying autonomy of the boards, but a clear reluctance of the veterinary administration to empower the boards exists..* *Lack of confidence of the veterinary administration in the deontological capacities of the veterinary private bodies.*	*In Niger, the State should support economically the board. This could be done through PACE funds in the short term. But a necessary stimulation of the board should be noticed concomitantly.* *In both countries, OIE guidelines on the role of Veterinary statutory body in the monitoring, regulation and discipline of the veterinary profession have to be promoted.*
Promote during missions in countries the farmers-associations model to frame the activities of paravets	*Not in the specific ToRs of the missions*			
Design, in close collaboration with the economic unit, a questionnaire that could assess the cost and benefits of the re-organisation of national veterinary services from various levels.	*Not done this year*		*The two units had not enough time to meet and brainstorm about this activity*	*This activity was postponed for Y4and will now be implemented by EU alone.*
Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions	*Done in Niger and BF*	*Recommendations produced for countries*	*A huge work of re-writing and communication towards the national politics needs to be done*	*A 1 month mission on legislation by an international expert has been recommended in each country.*

ACTIVITIES	***RESULTS/ ACHIEVEMENTS***	***Objectively Verifiable Indicators***	***PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS/ COMMENTS***	***RECOMMENDATIONS***
Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation	*Done in Niger and BF*	*Documents left*	*There is usually a very low level of competence in legislative issues in countries Veterinary Services and the VLPU guidelines are not always sufficient to allow countries to review their legislation.*	*Back stopping missions and close and personalized audits are necessary*
Support countries for designing their WP & CE	*Not in the ToRs of the mission*		*From one year to an other, countries are not always taking in account the recommendations done and some countries are really undervaluing the question of re-organization of their veterinary services.* *The country reports are not fully detailed about the privatization process.*	*Being more strict in the acceptance of WP of countries as concern privatization issues, that are a part of their general commitment to enter PACE project.* *Further more, reorganization of Vet Services are an essential step towards their conformity to OIE criteria for quality of VS.*

2.2 Conclusion

VLPU activities had been severely hampered by administrative failures during the first half of the 4th year (May 2003 August 2003).
The situation had improved from September 2003 to December 2003. In the beginning of 2004, uncertainties on the future of the contract extension for AGRER (communication unit + VLPU), introduced both by delays in signing the proposal of extension by the donor, and then by strong and recurrent statements of the acting director of IBAR to end AGRER contract (despite his own signature of the proposal), have again impeded a sound, efficient and productive implementation of VLPU activities. This phase of uncertainties and contradictions has lasted 2 months, to finish by a definitive cancellation of the extension proposal for AGRER, officially declared on 6th of March 2004 (In the financial agreement, AGRER contract was ending on February 29th).

The recommendations of the 8th AC in Bamako concerning VLPU were:

> *"The AC recommends the formulation of a document that will politically and technically publicize the policy of IBAR in creating an enabling environment to promote the role of the private sector and at the same time assist member countries in fulfilling their international obligations as regards disease surveillance and reporting .The document should be concise and could be used as a communication tool both at government level and during negotiations with Donors.*
>
> *At the same time, 5 countries comprising at least one from East Africa could be selected by the Director of IBAR and provided with means to carry out the necessary reforms. Actions of the VLPU may require the support of a counterpart to the actual consultant who need to be recruited for that purpose. The main role of the counterpart will be to convince technical staff, policy makers and Donors about the important role that can be played by community animal health workers. Financial assistance may be made available to countries which demonstrate their dynamism in implementing those measures.*
>
> *The AC recommends that all other units cross link and assist VLPU in the reorganization of the veterinary systems as this is the key element for strengthening veterinary services. "*

The creation of an *ad hoc group* on the policy of IBAR in the domain of privatisation of the delivery of veterinary services has been the first step to follow these recommendation. Unfortunately, the elimination of VLPU by unilateral decision of IBAR acting director, despite available budget from the donor, will not allow VLPU to sit around the table. It is for sure regrettable not to take profit of the 10 years of experience on privatisation issues in African countries of the actual expert. People selected to take part of this group have been chosen according to their personal experience of privatisation of veterinary services delivery. **The *ad hoc* group will have to bear in mind that it is essential that IBAR will propose an overall policy suitable for all African countries, following the OIE international criteria of quality of national veterinary services**. The proposals for lobbying inside OIE in order to impose an "African way" as concern disease control, veterinary practice and *in fine*, veterinary certification, as it has been exposed in the last "deans meeting" in Addis Ababa by CAPE unit, appears to us very hazardous and certainly unfair for African countries. Hence, the *ad hoc* group will have to be cautious and sharp enough to avert any attempt of manipulation by a well known "one foot in – one foot out" unit, that has proved for 3,5 years its cynical propensity and fantastic ability for lobbying, and that owns an evident influence on the actual direction of

IBAR. For its own sake, PACE should be re-centered on technical issues and should get rid of political "*Fronde*".

Concerning the second part of the recommendation, the acting director of IBAR has not paid any attention to it despite several demands from VLPU, granted there were solely verbal. The recruitment of a counterpart that was planed in the extension proposal of AGRER contract, has become obsolete. The recent events push us to think that it has never been in the intentions of the acting director to follow the recommendation of the AC whose he is himself part of !

We hope that the last recommendation will be followed in the future by the units concerned. In deed VLPU has produced enough documents for them to understand the spirit of its activities, specially in the domain of epidemiosurveillance, that is a part of the collaboration between private sector and veterinary administration.