



PACE – AU/IBAR
Programme Coordination Unit
P.o.box 30786 Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone : + 254
Fax : + 254
coordination@au-ibar.org

www.au-ibar.org

March 2007

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS

Programme Coordination Unit Final Report



The PACE programme is funded by the European Union

VOLUME 2: Annexes

Annexes

Annex 1. Logframe for Initial Phase of PACE	3
Annex 2. Logframe for PACE Extension.....	6
Annex 3. Comparison by PCU of Achievements and Logframe Expected Results – Initial Phase of PACE	8
Annex 4. Comparison by PCU of Achievements and Logframe Expected Results – PACE Extension.....	11
Annex 5: Financial summary	13
Annex 6: Long and short-term expertise provided by the consortium GTZ-IS/SATEC	1
Annex 7: Trainings and workshops carried out under PACE	3
Annex 8: Inventory of PACE assets and equipment	9
Annex 9: Compendium of PACE National programmes	31

Annex 1. Logframe for Initial Phase of PACE

		OVI	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	Combating poverty among those involved in livestock farming by improving productivity			
Specific objectives	Strengthening capability (at national and regional level) to assess the technical and economic aspects of animal diseases and generate appropriate programmes for their control Safeguard animal health in Africa against major epizootic (List A) diseases	Quantity and quality of epidemiological reports and animal health programmes Eradication of rinderpest in Africa No. of outbreaks of other epizootic diseases	Periodic reports from countries involved, OIE and OAU/IBAR	Improvement in market for animal products Financing of additional programmes to tackle other selected epizootics
Results	Re-inforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow up) and control of major diseases in participating countries Greater privatisation of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in this field Rinderpest eradicated from Africa; greater control of other epizootic diseases, esp. CBPP At pan-African level, sustainable co-ordination of national animal health systems and arrangements for tackling epizootic diseases set up	Veterinary stations supply relevant information Establishment of national epidemio-surveillance networks (NESN) Analysis of samples collected Vaccination rate achieved by various agents (private, auxiliaries, public) Demand for treatment and drugs satisfied, within rules established by law and practice No. of outbreaks and losses Rapid and co-ordinated reaction to any outbreaks of rinderpest Projects for combating animal diseases submitted for financing Information genuinely transmitted to OAU/IBAR Co-ordination Unit Establishment of harmonised NESN and reaction arrangements	Reports from national components and summaries from OAU/IBAR Co-ordination Unit Technical unit consultation reports Reports from individual enquiries National component activity reports OIE reports Technical unit consultation reports Project docs Annual OAU/IBAR and programme reports	Minimum local safety conditions and access to difficult areas Continued AU support for IBAR AU member countries continue to recognise its role in co-ordinating activities for livestock development in Africa

Activities		<u>Cost of programme (million €)</u>	Enforcement of legislative texts
	Assistance for drawing up inventories of local epidemiological situations		Enforcement of legislative texts
	Establishment of an epidemiological surveillance network in each country	National components 53	Veterinary costs fully covered
	Developing expertise on economics of animal health	Common Services 17	
	Veterinary surveillance of wildlife	Consisting of:	Each individual country will lay the
	Development of methods of communication at national level; animal health training for stockfarmers	Epidemiology (5.4)	basis for preserving the co-ordinated
	Allocation of vaccination funds to private vets	Communication (1.8)	network of epidemiological
	Development of arrangements for distributing care and vet drugs thru' husbandry auxiliaries in remote areas	Economics (0.54)	surveillance developed thru' PACE
	Training in diagnostics and other techniques needed for the networks, improvement of private vets' training in management and communication	Help with privatisation (0.54)	programme
	Targeted aid for vet schools	Husbandry auxiliaries (0.45)	Continued support for the process of
	Campaigns for active, clinical and serological research into rinderpest	Financial monitoring (1.95)	privatising veterinary medicine
	Assistance with following OIE pathway for presently rinderpest-free countries until they are declared "free from infection"	Data processing (0.36)	
	Harmonised and synchronised vaccination campaigns in countries with cordons sanitaires and in countries where disease is endemic (using husbandry auxiliaries in remote areas)	PANVAC (0.9)	
	Continued research into vaccines and diagnostic and therapeutic tools	Research (1.3)	
	Harmonisation of legislative positions on the vet profession and vet drugs	Advisory committee (0.27)	
	Establishment of a pan-African epidemiology network	Other monitoring (0.18)	
	Integration of the various epidemiological surveillance networks in Africa (IBAR, OIE, FAO)	Vet Schools (0.27)	
		Reviews/evaluations (including environmental monitoring) (0.8)	
		Co-ordination (3.24)	
		Contingencies (2.0)	
		Total 72.0	

	Development of an animal health and animal economics database (OIE/IBAR)		
	Continuous environmental monitoring of four regions considered typical examples of trad. husbandry		

Annex 2. Logframe for PACE Extension

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Reduction of poverty and enhanced food security amongst rural communities through sustainable improvements in animal production and productivity and increased trade in livestock and livestock products			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1.Eradication of rinderpest and control of other epizootic diseases 2.Strengthen of surveillance of other major diseases to provide required information for policy formulation of their control as prerequisite for access to global livestock markets			Funds available for national and regional components and countries contribution mobilized.
RESULTS	1.Committed eradication of rinderpest in the Somalia ecosystem	Participatory fieldwork leads to sampling of fresh cases, and to info on recent occurrences Design of a practical and affordable eradication strategy by Dec 2005 Eradication project proposal submitted to donors by Feb 2007	Viruses finger printed by WRL Strategy document Donor correspondence	Donor funds can be found to pursue RP eradication after PACE Agreement on national CAH fieldwork funding and co-ordination.
	2. Verified rinderpest eradication in countries through achievement of the OIE Pathway's freedom from disease and then from Infection	At least 15 dossiers submitted and found acceptable by OIE by 2007.	OIE Animal health status reports.	Governments support epidemiological surveillance work. Laboratories adequately equipped to perform the analysis
	3. Reinforcing of animal epidemiology services and control of major diseases in the participating countries	All countries have their established ESS functional	Reports on performance appraisal of ESS Mission reports	Mechanisms for the sustainability of ESS developed
	4. Development of national policies for economically affordable strategies for the control of priority diseases developed	PDIA trainers trained and selected teams active by June 2005 Economic impact assessment studies	Reports on workshops Study reports	Improvements in economic outputs and in communication strategies and outputs
	5. Strategies developed for gaining greater access to livestock markets.	Sites of pilot projects on export zones identified	Documents are available	National Gov'ts accept policy on restructuring and promotion of private sector services
	6. The programme is implemented in accordance with the approved work plan.	Work plans are rafted, approved and implemented according to the established planning.	Signed work plans Progress reports	Improved programme management and simplification of administrative procedures.
	7. The PACE National Programmes receive support to implement their national programmes and are subject to monitoring and evaluation.	National WP are analysed and technical and budgetary framework documents are drafted for year 1 and Year 2 on the extension. A final report is drafted.	Framework document signed by the RAO and the lead-ECD in Kenya. Final report	

ACTIVITIES	
	1.1.Implement SERECU (<i>Somali ecosystem rinderpest eradication co-ordination unit</i>).
	1.2.Improve surveillance of mild rinderpest by improving and implementing participatory disease searching, incorporating private veterinarians, CAHWs and veterinary paraprofessionals, carrying out targeted serological surveillance to delineate zone of mild rinderpest and performing annually targeted wildlife surveillance in the Somali ecosystem
	1.3.Assure timely diagnosis assured by supporting both the regional and national laboratories with provision of materials and diagnostic kits
	1.4.Strengthen collection and analysing data from Somali eco-system
	1.5.Assist in information gathering and analysis for developing strategy for Somali-eco-system
	1.6.Define required interventions with regard to CAHS through assessment of the delivery systems in the three countries in the Somali ecosystem
	1.7.Stimulate continuous dialogue between countries and the PACE by co-ordinating surveillance and control activities through establishment of national and regional taskforces and organising regular meetings of the established rinderpest Somali ecosystem co-ordination body
	1.8.Develop a regional follow-up project to finalize the eradication of rinderpest and seek donor funding.
	1.9.Monitoring of the activities of the Somalia Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Co-ordination Unit (SERECU)
	2.1.Improve surveillance for rinderpest by incorporating private veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals, performing wildlife surveillance in line with the requirements of the OIE based on regional approach.
	2.2.Improve national and international disease reporting.
	2.3.Enhance emergency notification of diseases
	2.4.Improve the laboratory component of ARIS
	2.5.Facilitate policy initiatives to support integrated veterinary service delivery in support of rinderpest eradication
	2.6.Assist countries in the preparation of OIE dossiers for recognition of freedom from disease and infection.
	3.1.Improve epidemiological surveillance systems in PACE member countries by continuing the performance appraisal of surveillance systems initiated in West Africa on the basis of the guidelines developed by PEU in all PACE member countries and assisting countries in developing their own PIs and implementing the adopted common indicators in Dakar 2004.
	3.2.Sustain diagnostic services by visiting and assisting countries in establishment of the required capacity for diagnosis of identified priority diseases, assisting in serological surveillance required for obtaining freedom from rinderpest infection and continuing the laboratories rinderpest-testing network.
	3.3.Implement training programmes to improve epidemiology capacities in countries.
	3.4.Support national and regional laboratories to perform the tasks of sero-surveillance and diagnosis by re-establishing laboratory network for serological protocols, analysis of results and follow-up investigation work and implementing external quality assurance of national laboratories
	3.5.Develop of national guidelines for CAHW systems, legislative reform, development of licensing procedures for CAHW trainers and trainees, development of agreements with implementing agencies to ensure harmonised approaches and private sector involvement.
	3.6.Develop and improve further ARIS and implement in all PACE member countries
	4.1.Re-assess animal diseases priorities by determining relative diseases priorities using participatory impact assessments method, improving epizootic disease control strategies (linked to market opportunities), undertaking cost-benefit analysis studies for a limited number of priority diseases and meta-analysing the costs and benefits of national ESS in a number of countries taking into consideration characteristics of the local livestock and livestock products markets.
	4.2.Create capacity in modern data analysis and information management at IBAR and in PACE member countries
	4.3.Improve disease reporting rates within PACE member countries and from these to international organizations
	4.4.Harmonize data collection and reporting procedures with international organizations
	4.5.Support to privatisation and veterinary legislation
	4.6.Attain wider information sharing capacity by improving communication methods
	4.7.Provide technical support to DVS and statutory bodies to strengthen their capacity to co-ordinate, regulate and supervise para-veterinary professional systems in accordance with OIE guidelines.
	5.1.Develop strategies for gaining greater access to livestock markets by developing capacities on understanding of epidemiological issues associated with trade in livestock and livestock products such as Diseases free zones (DFZs), export zones, export systems and commodity based-trade, identifying sites for pilot projects to establish export zones or commodity-based trade and seek funding for them and developing methods for credible and internationally acceptable for livestock costs/ benefits of national surveillance systems in a number of countries taking into consideration characteristics of the local livestock and livestock products markets
	5.2. Give support to the reorganisation of veterinary services in line with OIE standards
	6.1.Establishment of a functional project team for the implementation of the PACE extension
	6.2.Draft a technical and budgetary framework document for the national components.
	6.3.Identification, planning and organisation of specific activities
	6.4.Liaison with International and regional organisations
	7.1.Monitoring of national components/programmes
	7.2.Evaluation of national components/programmes

Annex 3. Comparison by PCU of Achievements and Logframe Expected Results – Initial Phase of PACE

Expected Results (from Logframe)	OVI	ACHIEVEMENTS (2006)	% SUCCESS
1. Reinforcing of animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow up) and control of major diseases in the participating countries	Veterinary stations supply the relevant information	Sanitary information sent by countries to the OIE and to PACE increased progressively until 2004, touching 80% of reporting over the year. Following the changes in the reporting procedures of the OIE (now bi annual instead of monthly) reporting rate dramatically dropped to less than 10% for the first semester of 2006. Training courses organised for PACE reference laboratories and selected national programmes on ELISA and PCR techniques and quality assurance	75
	Establishment of National Epidemiosurveillance networks	All PACE countries established functional epidemio surveillance systems	100
2. Greater privatisation of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in this field	Analysis of the samples collected	Sampling was conducted in the framework of the OIE pathway for rinderpest and in case of suspicion of notifiable diseases. Data and performance on the ration of analysis done vs samples collected and sent to the lab vary from country to country. The return of information from the labs to the vet services inthe field is always a major issue	75
	Vaccination rate achieved by the various agents (private, auxiliaries, public)	Mandatory vaccination against rinderpest was progressively halted. Last vaccination in Chad (2002) Kenya (2003). Private services were satisfactorily involved in the vaccination exercise representing sometimes more than 50% of the animal vaccinated. Sanitary mandates were issued to this purpose in most of the countries (especially in Western Africa). Trial undertaken on the use of PPR vaccine as a marker vaccine to protect cattle against rinderpest	75

Expected Results (from Logframe)	OVI	ACHIEVEMENTS (2006)	% SUCCESS
	Demand for treatment and drugs is satisfied, within the rules established by law and practice	A huge variability in the achievement of this result was noted, mainly due to geographical constraints and limited human resources. Cost recovery for vet treatments is widely introduced and accepted by livestock owners. The commerce of veterinary drugs is in the hands of the private sector, even if in some cases there is an unfair competition with public services. Proper legislation ruling the veterinary profession and the delivery of veterinary services has been promulgated and/or updated in all PACE countries. The privatisation process initiated by PARC was continued but results are not always encouraging, being often linked more to drug selling and official vaccination campaigns than to the mere veterinary practice.	60
3. Rinderpest eradicated from Africa; greater control of other epizootics diseases, especially CBPP	<p>Number of outbreaks and losses</p> <p>Rapid and co-ordinated reaction to any outbreaks of rinderpest</p>	Outbreaks occurring are promptly reported and relevant actions taken with a reasonable delay. Examples of FMD, rinderpest suspicions, avian influenza. The disease is virtually eradicated, suspicions existing only in the Somali ecosystem. Specific programmes for the control of CBPP are drafted in most countries. A workshop held in 2003 in Guinea detailed the guidelines for the control and eradication strategy of CBPP at national level. The strategy has been widely accepted and set up in most of the countries.	90
4. At pan-African level, Sustainable co-ordination of national animal-health systems and arrangements for tracking epizootic diseases set up	Projects for combatting animal diseases submitted for financing	Some countries (e.g. Uganda, Sudan, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea) drafted after PACE projects aimed at continuing the activities carried out during PACE and consolidate the achievements of the programme. All countries have been sensitised to prepare and submit animal health related projects.	75

Expected Results (from Logframe)	OVI	ACHIEVEMENTS (2006)	% SUCCESS
	Information genuinely transmitted to AU/IBAR Co-ordination Unit	PACE PCU is receiving regular progress reports. The specific situation of all countries is updated at least twice a year during the AC meetings. Few countries whose PE is not running or approved, or that have specific management problems have not issued regular reports	85
	Establishment of harmonised National Epidemiological Surveillance Networks and reaction arrangements	See comments for result 1. Moreover, PACE organised regular technical harmonisation meetings aimed at harmonise animal health strategies on transboundary diseases among neighbouring countries	100

Annex 4. Comparison by PCU of Achievements and Logframe Expected Results – PACE Extension

Expected Results (from Logframe)	OVI	ACHIEVEMENTS	% SUCCESS
1. Committed eradication of rinderpest in the Somalia ecosystem	Participatory fieldwork leads to sampling of fresh cases, and to info on recent occurrences	Introduction of PDS in order to understand rinderpest epidemiology in the SES. 2 serosurveillance campaigns carried out in the 3 countries involved, including surveys on wildlife. Some delay accused due to the late start of the SERECU initiative	90
	Design of a practical and affordable eradication strategy by Dec 2005	Due to the delay in the commencement of SERECU, the strategy was discussed and agreed with some delay and only recently endorsed by the parties. Some refining work will be done	90
	Eradication project proposal submitted to donors by Feb 2007	Not yet fully implemented: a follow on project is under discussion and preparation with the collaboration of further potential partners	50
2. Verified rinderpest eradication in countries through achievement of the OIE Pathway's freedom from disease and then from Infection	At least 15 dossiers submitted and found acceptable by OIE by 2007.	Through surveillance and reporting activities developed by PACE, and with help from PEU and PACE technical assistance to prepare dossiers for presentation to OIE, countries have been enabled to follow the OIE pathway to accreditation of freedom from disease and infection so that currently, twelve countries have been accredited as being free from infection and nine have been accredited as free from disease, The remaining countries have started on the OIE Pathway by stopping rinderpest vaccination and declaring themselves to be free from rinderpest (including the three countries with territory in the Somali ecosystem, on a zonal basis).	100
3. Reinforcing of animal epidemiology services and control of major diseases in the participating countries	All countries have their established ESS functional	Completely achieved, Burundi and Rwanda are the last countries where the ESS is put in place	100
4. Development of national policies for economically affordable strategies for the control of priority diseases developed	PDIA trainers trained and selected teams active by June 2005	Economic studies on the impact of animal diseases and the cost/benefit analysis of the control of major animal diseases (CBPP, RP) carried out in a sample of 7 PACE representative countries. Economic studies on the impact of Avian Influenza ongoing	
	Economic impact assessment studies		100
5. Strategies developed for gaining greater access to livestock markets.	Sites of pilot projects on export zones identified	Pilot studies undertaken in Kenya and Sudan. Further information are still needed; benchmarks settled	75

Expected Results (from Logframe)	OVI	ACHIEVEMENTS	% SUCCESS
6. The programme is implemented in accordance with the approved work plan.	Work plans are drafted, approved and implemented according to the established planning.	Difficult to quantify the implementation of each national PE so far. If we consider the number of countries executing at least a PE during the extension phase, the ratio is 24/29	80
7. The PACE National Programmes receive support to implement their national programmes and are subject to monitoring and evaluation.	National WP are analysed and technical and budgetary framework documents are drafted for year 1 and Year 2 on the extension.	Totally achieved, 3 technical and budgetary frameworks implemented	100
	A final report is drafted.	Not yet implemented	0

Annex 5: Financial summary

The Global Financial situation of the PACE programme by 13/03/2007					
Component	FA Budget	Committed	Paid	Balance	Projected Decomm
Regional component:	25 320 000				
1.PACE PCUs		8 929 776	8 106 290	823 486	390 000
2. PACE RC Service Contracts		11 513 510	8 312 345	3 201 165	1 200 000
3.Audits/Consultancies		425 755	341 366	84 389	20 000
4.Research		1 069 000	699 960	369 040	120 000
Sub totals Regional comp.		21 938 040	17 459 961	4 478 079	1 730 000
National Component:	51 680 000				
Total national Components		53 139 609	44 159 339	8 980 270	5 545 186
Grand total PACE:	77 000 000	75 077 649	61 619 300	13 458 349	7 275 186
Total of the commitments versus the global budget :				97,50	%
Total of the payments versus the global budget :				80,03	%
Total of the payments versus the commitments :				82,07	%
Projected final used PACE budget		Euro	67 802 463	88,06	%
Projected final unused funds		Euro	9 197 537	11,94	%
Reconciliation with OLAS accounting sheets of 13/03/2007					
Budget Line	Amount	Committed	Uncommitted	Paid	
7 ACP RPR 744	33 687 018	33 580 022	106 996	29 031 038	
7 ACP RPR 745	10 000 000	9 749 153	250 847	8 749 077	
8 ACP TPS 32	23 312 982	22 683 701	629 281	17 649 934	
8 ACP TPS 33	2 000 000	1 991 795	8 205	1 631 221	
8 ACP ROC 9	3 000 000	2 547 484	452 516	1 216 484	
9ACP RPR 32	5 000 000	4 525 494	474 506	3 341 547	
Totals	77 000 000	75 077 649	1 922 351	61 619 300	
Reconciliation difference	0	0	0	0	

Financial Overview :PACE Regional Service Contracts and other Regional Expenses						
Regional Service Contracts	Committed	Paid	Balance	Paid %	Commitment Number OLAS	Status
1.Service Contracts;						
Connor	419 049,44	419 049,44	0,00	100	7ACPRPR744/1	Closed
Financial Controller (Mertens)	951 135,51	951 135,51	0,00	100	7ACPRPR744/2	Closed
Financial Controller II (Saelaert)	362 000,00	266 088,81	95 911,19	74	9ACPRPR-32/4	To be closed
Main TA (Massarelli)	291 000,00	199 030,66	91 969,34	68	8ACPTPS32/73	To be closed
Rossiter-Service	4 500,00	4 500,00	0,00	100	7ACPRPR744/5	Closed
Agreer	1 822 000,00	1 626 645,02	195 354,98	89	7ACPRPR744/8	To be closed
Cirad-Emvt (W)	2 249 000,00	1 518 608,94	730 391,06	68	7ACPRPR744/9	To be closed
Cirad-Emvt (E)	2 317 000,00	1 519 057,68	797 942,32	66	7ACPRPR744/10	To be closed
FAO	1 067 814,70	852 077,36	215 737,34	80	7ACPRPR744/11	To be closed
Main TA	507 391,30	507 391,30	0,00	100	7ACPRPR744/59	Closed
OIE Represent. Bamako Yr2	121 000,00	105 611,25	15 388,75	87	8ACPTPS33/2	To be closed
OIE Represent. Bamako Y3	141 487,26	141 487,26	0,00	100	8ACPTPS33/3	Closed
OIE Represent. Bamako Y4	125 306,39	125 306,39	0,00	100	9ACPRPR32-2	Closed
OIE Represent. Bamako Y5	80 000,00	76 355,23	3 644,77	95	7ACPRPR745/21	To be closed
STE Costs GTZ	1 054 825,01	0,00	1 054 825,01	0		To be closed
sub-total:	11 513 509,61	8 312 344,85	3 201 164,76	72		
2.Audits/Consultancies:						
Consult-Fox	45 468,02	45 468,02	0,00	100	8ACPTPS32/1	Closed
Framework contract	24 007,72	24 007,72	0,00	100	8ACPTPS32/9	Closed
Mid term-consult	141 984,12	141 984,12	0,00	100	8ACPTPS32/31	Closed
Audit PCU Nairobi WP 4-5	4 860,00	4 860,00	0,00	100	7ACPRPR/744-123	Closed
Start Up Audit PCU Nairobi WP7	4 000,00	3 600,00	400,00	90	7ACPRPR745/19	To be closed
Audit Nairobi WP 6 and 7	4 950,00	4 455,00	495,00	90	7ACPRPR744/133	To be closed
PACE Final Evaluation	194 985,00	116 991,00	77 994,00	60	7 ACPRPR 744/139	To be closed
Audit PE7 Q 2 and 3 PWC	5 500,00	0,00	5 500,00	0	7 ACPRPR	To be closed

					744/144	
sub-total:	425 754,86	341 365,86	84 389,00	80		
3.Research:						
Research - CBPP-Cirad	563 200,00	507 000,00	56 200,00	90	8ACPTPS32/10	Open
Research- RP-Phirbright	505 800,00	192 960,00	312 840,00	38	8ACPTPS32/44	Open
sub-total:	1 069 000,00	699 960,00	369 040,00	65		
Totals:	13 008 264,47	9 353 670,71	3 654 593,76	72		
Expected decommitment for the contracts					426 481,1	
Expected global decommitment:		PE's Nbi, Bko and Contracts:			816 481,1	

Gobal Overview of Commitments and payments for PACE Regional Components:				
ITEMS	Committed	Paid	Balance	Paid %
1. PACE PCUs - WPs	8 929 775,68	8 106 290,97	823 484,71	91
2.PACE Regional service Contracts	11 513 509,61	8 312 344,85	3 201 164,76	72
3. Audits/Consultancies	425 754,86	341 365,86	84 389,00	80
4. Research	1 069 000,00	699 960,00	369 040,00	65
Totals:	21 938 040,15	17 459 961,68	4 478 078,47	80

PACE: Overview of the budgets and commitments on the PACE National components on										13/03/2007				
No.	Countries	Commit WP1	Commit WP2	Commit WP3	Commit WP4	Extention		Specific Commit	Total Commit	Total Paid	% Paid	Proj Decom	Proj Decom	Total Proj
	Pays	Engagé DP1	Engagé DP2	Engagé DP3	Engagé DP4	Y1	Y 2	Engagem Spécifiqu.	Total Engage	Total Paye	% Paye	WP	Sp Com	Decom
301	BENIN	127 905	162 243	176 277	84 887	91 499	237 000	136 973	1 016 784	942 813	92,72	70 000	800	70 800
302	BURKINA FASO	338 999	238 888	269 000	101 000			109 641	1 057 528	870 436	82,31	187 092	0	187 092
303	BURUNDI	141 938	32 276			65 956	113 000	0	353 171	285 297	80,78	65 000	0	65 000
304	CAMEROUN	343 195				341 201	600 000	212 485	1 496 881	1 341 024	89,59	70 000	2 000	72 000
305	CAR	506 886	205 158	126 423	70 395	176 400	288 000	24 910	1 398 172	1 259 789	90,10	125 000	0	125 000
306	CHAD	517 046	1 166 337	846 464	88 479		482 205	0	3 100 531	2 921 303	94,22	179 000	0	179 000
307	CONGO Brazz	42 332	107 100	14 100				0	163 532	160 158	97,94	3 373	0	3 373
308	CONGO (Dem. Rep.)	315 003	120 089			408 145	299 894	0	1 143 131	1 089 700	95,33	54 000	0	54 000
309	DJIBOUTI	251 000	250 000	130 000				94 741	725 741	315 271	43,44	405 800	4 671	410 471
310	ERITREA	109 790	110 209	130 501	106 299	374 100	7 693	281 016	1 119 608	1 068 112	95,40	51 495	0	51 495
311	ETHIOPIA	264 546	386 357	231 464	248 131	285 000	780 000	987 815	3 183 312	2 807 756	88,20	363 712	11 800	375 512
312	GABON	206 445	164 783	99 216		50 100	107 200	13 339	641 083	598 851	93,41	42 232	0	42 232
313	GAMBIA	137 772	184 390	43 865		150 513		0	516 541	466 110	90,24	50 430	0	50 430
314	GHANA	164 555	169 719	143 977	56 440	418 000		79 019	1 031 709	795 964	77,15	150 000	0	150 000
315	GUINEE BISSAU	214 021	131 476	102 180	42 146	81 100	180 000	0	750 923	692 536	92,22	66 000	0	66 000
316	GUINEE CONAKRY	189 445	333 728	164 055	75 129	153 089		54 500	969 946	857 988	88,46	57 458	5 000	62 458
317	GUINEE EQUAT.	45 300				69 400	77 000	0	191 700	125 355	65,39	66 344	0	66 344
318	IVORY COAST	316 502	344 000			244 000		63 791	968 293	599 192	61,88	345 300	2 300	347 600
319	KENYA	813 935	434 545	578 228		680 000	408 000	220 659	3 135 367	2 953 714	94,21	173 400	2 000	175 400
321	MALI	164 520	179 615	238 300		130 075	222 300	296 390	1 231 201	1 143 827	92,90	81 600	500	82 100
322	MAURETANIA	157 025	182 366	128 227	71 987	121 220	198 576	190 298	1 049 698	918 244	87,48	126 700	4 691	131 391
323	NIGER	268 978	277 425	146 175	69 469	75 959	247 700	117 273	1 202 979	1 111 592	92,40	90 450	400	90 850
324	NIGERIA	199 740	472 158	436 000			620 000	244 453	1 972 351	1 645 602	83,43	245 000	1 200	246 200
325	RWANDA	125 538	115 166					4 483	245 187	245 187	100,00	0	0	0
326	SENEGAL	360 942	338 348	235 713	140 117	168 000	418 000	10 940	1 672 059	1 358 157	81,23	314 000	1 260	315 260
328	SOMALIA	868 584	323 787	939 882	1 056 228			0	3 188 481	3 188 481	100,00	0	0	0
329	TANZANIA	515 720	550 164	303 177		483 000	1 229 308	415 996	3 497 365	2 974 904	85,06	522 700	300	523 000
330	TOGO	151 045	96 379	111 796		83 000	190 000	56 660	688 880	614 787	89,24	74 100	0	74 100
331	UGANDA	505 748	557 543	481 679	323 678	183 000	823 000	179 638	3 054 286	2 641 861	86,50	180 000	0	180 000

Fight agst. Line. 1-S-	2 338 000					240 171		2 578 171	2 268 143	87,97	110 000		110 000
Fight agst. Line. 1-N-	1 219 879					474 000	616 302	2 310 181	616 302	26,68	200 000		200 000
Special Fund	500 000							500 000	500 000	100,00	0		0
SERECU						1 832 000		1 832 000	1 231 303	67,21	575 000		575 000
GTZ support to countries	5 080 643					72 175		5 152 818	3 549 579	68,89	500 000		500 000
Total	17 502 975	7 634 251	6 076 699	2 534 384	4 832 758	10 147 221	4 411 321	53 139 609	44 159 339	83,10	5 545 186	36 922	5 582 108

Annex 6: Long and short-term expertise provided by the consortium GTZ-IS/SATEC

NAME OF CONSULTANT (S)	ASSIGNMENT Type	Assignment No.	TIME	GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	NO. DAYS
Catherine Bernadine & Mario Younan	Audit Chad	1	avr-03	Chad	30
Ulrike Breitschuh	W/shop Facilitation Arusha	2	juin-03	PACE Count.	16
Omeno Suji&co	Training PACE Kenya	3	Aug/Sept 2003	Kenya	30
Guy Freeland/Ian Talks	Extension of PACE	4	Dec 03/Jan.04	PACE Count.	90
Catherine Bernadine	Audit Reg office	5	Nov. 2003	Reg.Mali	15
Max Baumann	Training Sudan	6	avr-04	Sudan	12
Joseph Muraguri	Log Frame Dev. Reg office, Nbi	7	juin-04	PCU Reg. Office	3
Carlo Carugi/Isaac Njifakue	Ann. Comm. Meeting, Yaounde	8	juin-04	PACE Count.	18
Lan Mai Phuong	Animal Health Handbook	9	août-04	Western Africa	45
Charles Mwangi	LAN Tz	10	août-04	Tz	7
Joseph Litamoi	PANVAC	11	Sept/Oct 2004	PANVAC	60
Abdoulaye Niang/Vincent Shauri	Vet Council Tz	12	Sept/Oct 2004	Tz	60
Fabian Leendertz	Anthrax Ug	13	Nov. 2004	Uganda	23
Paolo Viviani	Para Vet Chad	14	janv-05	Chad	31
Cheikh Ly	ESS Study Ghana/Benein/Maur	15	févr-05	Ghana/Benin/Mauritania	40
Paul Mertens	Handing over PACE IBAR Finance Control	16	Feb/Marc 2005	Reg Office, Nairobi	15
Max Baumann	Training Sudan	17	avr-05	Sudan	15
Risto Heinonen	SES workshop	18	juin-05	Somali Ecosystem	7
Genevieve Libeau	SES Workshop	18	juin-05	Somali Ecosystem	7
Jochen Lohmeier	PACE-EU Strategy Workshop	19	mai-05	Regional	9
Doug McLure & S Kathurima	Staff Appraisal	20	mai-05	Regional (based Nairobi PCU)	35
Guy Freeland	Assessment of Animal health Activities, Sudan	21	juin-05	Sudan	28
Alexandre Caron	Wildlife Training in Ghana	22	juil-05	Ghana	22
Development Outcomes	KVAPS Study	23	Dec 05-Feb 06	Kenya	50
Olivier Tournabize	Senegal LOTUS-PID Data merger	24	mars-06	Senegal	25
Mahamat Ouagal	Burundi Epidemiosurv.	25	mars-06	Burundi	28
Chris Ackello-Ogutu/S Hargreaves	Kenya Disease Free Zones study	26	juin-06	Kenya	70
Michael Lennertz	Communications expert	27	juin-06	PACE Count.	90
Niang/Chacha/Aduke	Documentation PACE	28	juin-06	PACE Count.	93
Dario Berardi	Design and Progress of PID/ARIS, use in PACE	29	juin-06	PACE Count.	30
Masiga/Kajume/Daborn	Assessment of Vet. Service Delivery in SES	30	juin-06	SES	84
Masiga/Durand, Devos/Ouedraogo	Evaluation of PACE countries	31	oct-06	Gabon/Benin/Cameroon/Eritrea	96
Emmanuel Couacy-Hymann	PPR	32	nov-06	Muguga Kenya	0
Guy Freeland	SERECU Extension/FA	33	nov-06	SES	26
Dario Berardi	Establishment Electronic Library	34	nov-06	IBAR Nairobi	15
M/s Development	KVAPS Transformation	35	nov-06	Kenya	45

Outcomes	Study II				
Nicolas Denormandie	West Africa	36	nov-06	WA	48
Patrick Bastiaensen	West Africa	37	nov-06	WA	45
Wilfried Hartwig	Sudan after PACE Project	38	nov-06	Sudan	18
Rosemary Chacha	Documentation PACE II	39	nov-06	Nairobi/Bamako	20
Gaston Belem & Lily Aduke	Documentation/editing/Publishing PACE Docs	40	nov-06	Nairobi IBAR office	40
				TOTAL MAN/DAYS	1441

Annex 7: Trainings and workshops carried out under PACE

Training implemented by PACE

PACE UNIT	TRAINING SUBJECT	DATE	VENUE
EPIDEMIOLOGY			
	Wildlife training workshop	8-12/01/01	Niokolo Koba National Park Senegal
	Wildlife training workshop	09-13/07/01	Lopé National Reserve, Gabon
	Wildlife training workshop	30/07-02/08/01	Shaï Hills National Reserve, Accra, Ghana
	African swine fever workshop	Oct. 2001	Lomé, Togo
	Wildlife training workshop	17-21/12/01	Natitingou and Pendjari Parks, Benin
	OIE Contingency planning workshop	Feb. 2002	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
	Information System	2001	Gambia
	Wildlife training workshop	14-18/01/02	Yankari National Park, Nigeria
	Wildlife training workshop	23-28/09/02	Shange, Zimbabwe
	Wildlife training workshop	29/11-03/12/02	Arusha, Tanzania
	Wildlife training of the KWS veterinarian Dr Ndere and provision of technical assistance	2002	Kenya
	Participatory disease search (PDS)	2002	Tanzania/Kenya
	Wildlife training workshop	12-16/01/03	Bénoué, Garoua National Park, Cameroon
	Wildlife training workshop	19-23/01/03	Bénoué, Garoua National Park, Cameroon
	Wildlife training workshop	17-21/02/03	Kainji Lake National Park, Nigeria
	CBPP Control Workshop	Feb. 2003	Accra, Ghana
	Training of field experts involved in epidemio-surveillance	2003	Djibouti
	Epidemiology & Epidemio-surveillance to francophone countries	2003	Senegal
	Training workshop in Epidemiology and Epidemio-surveillance	14-25/04/03	Dakar, Senegal
	Validation of strategies to control CBPP - Regional workshop	Feb. 2004	Conakry, Guinea
	Wildlife training and support to wildlife epidemio-surveillance	2004	Cameroon
	Optimal functioning of networks (with performance indicators) -Regional workshop	Aug. 2004	Dakar, Senegal
	Co-ordination of national and regional laboratories of PACE countries - 1 st Regional Workshop	Sep. 2004	Accra, Ghana
	Co-ordination of national and regional	Sep. 2005	Entebbe, Uganda

PACE UNIT	TRAINING SUBJECT	DATE	VENUE
	laboratories of PACE countries - 2 nd Regional Workshop		
	Highly pathogenic avian influenza - AU-IBAR Symposium	Sep. 2005	Nairobi, Kenya
	Wildlife regional training workshop	July 2005	Mole national Park, Ghana
	Risk Assessment workshop (Anglophone)	2005	Malawi
	Animal health politics, the evaluation of veterinary services and the role of livestock farmers in the surveillance of diseases of livestock - Regional OIE/AU-IBAR/FAO seminar	Feb. 2006	N'Djamena, Chad
	Harmonisation of the plans of prevention and control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza - IBAR-PACE Regional Workshop	March 2006	Bamako, Mali
	Risk Assessment workshop (Francophone)	Jan-Feb. 2006	Dakar, Senegal
	Training course on Quality Assurance	2006	Tanzania
	Co-ordination of national and regional laboratories of PACE countries - 3 rd Regional Workshop	June 2006	Bamako, Mali
	Consolidation of the experiences of epidemiology in PACE - workshop	July 2006	Douala, Cameroon
	Training of laboratory personnel-Abuja		Nigeria
DATA MANAGEMENT			
	Computer training for PCU	1999	Kenya
	Data Management and GIS training	2002	Gambia
	PID workshop	2003	Ghana
	Training PACE National TAs on PID	2003*	Ethiopia
	Training PACE Regional TAs on PID	2003*	Mali
	PID and GIS regional training session for Eastern Africa	2003	Kenya
	PID training	2004	Uganda
	ARIS training	2004	Nigeria
	ARIS training	2005	Tanzania
	ARIS refresher training	2006	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
COMMUNICATION			
	Training in Communication Skills	2002	Mali
	Communication research		Uganda
	Message development		Kenya
	Communication skills		Ethiopia
	Communication strategy development and knowledge management		Eritrea
	Communication research		Ghana
	Communication research		Nigeria
	Communication research		Sudan
	Communication research		Tanzania
	Communication skills (Vet schools students)		Senegal

PACE UNIT	TRAINING SUBJECT	DATE	VENUE
SERECU			
	Training in Wildlife sero-surveillance	2006	Kenya for Ethiopia and Somalia
	Training in GIS Random Sampling techniques	2006	Ethiopia/Kenya
FINANCE			
	Management of Workplans	2005	Kenya
	EDF procurement and contract procedures	2006	Kenya (ECD)
	Contract management Management of Imprest Account and Work Programme	January, 2006	Kenya
	Navision Accounting System	June, 2006	Kenya
ECONOMICS			
	Training workshop on economic impact assessment of animal diseases	2003	Sudan
	Training Workshop on budgeting to sustain national livestock development activities in PACE member countries	29-30/03/04	AU-Headquarters Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	Interactive workshop on influencing and meeting international standards; Challenges for Developing countries	22-24/06/05	Geneva - Switzerland
PCU			
	Management of Imprest Account/Work Programme	November, 1999	ECD Nairobi
	Team building workshop between PACE and the lead Delegation	10-11 May, 2005	Aberdare's Country Club, Kenya
	Training on MS Office applications for secretaries. Further training has recently started for PACE staff in Nairobi.		Nairobi
	Contract management Management of Imprest Account and Work Programme	January 2006	ECD Nairobi
	Training seminar for implementation of PVS (Performance, Vision and Strategy)	10-13/07/06	OIE, Paris, France

* This training was provided to TAs in order for them to provide in-country training.

PACE-Mali Training, Workshops, Seminars and Meetings

Subject of the mission	Participants	Location	Date
TRAINING			
Training in laboratory diagnostic techniques	Laboratory managers from neighbouring countries	Bamako	December 2001
Training on data-base management and geographical information systems	DR Lassina DOUMBIA	Banjul, Gambia	Sept. 23 to Oct. 4, 2002
Training in epidemio-surveillance of wildlife	DNAMR, DNCN, PACE-MALI	Garoua, Cameroon	January 13 – 17, 2003
Training on database management and its application to epidemio-surveillance.	Mahmoudou DIALL/PACE-MALI	Montpellier, France	December 1-19, 2003
Training of the agents participating in the epidemio-surveillance network of Mali (EPIVET/MALI)	CFPE- PACE-MALI	CFPE/SOTUBA	10-14 December, 2003
Introduction to veterinary epidemiology	106 Private veterinarians with an animal health service mandate	Bamako	3 training sessions: February 16 to 20, 2004 February 23 to 27, 2004 April 19 to 23 2004
Training of field agents in wildlife epidemiosurveillance and the utilisation of GPS and other geographical positioning methods.	4 forestry agents 2 DPRPAV agents 5 trainers	Baoulé, Bafing (Bamafélé) and Niénendougou, Mali	June 21 to 25 2004
Retraining of field agents in the Mali epidemio-surveillance network, EPIVET-MALI	-	-	February 2005
Training on epidemio-surveillance to participants in the network.	DNSV agents	Bamako, Mali	September 27 to 29 2005
Training in veterinary diagnostic laboratory quality assurance	Dr. Mamadou DIALLO (LCV)	Arusha, Tanzania	February 20 to March 3, 2006
TRAINING WORKSHOPS			
Training workshop : Introduction to the recognition of rinderpest and CBPP	Farmers and other participants in the livestock sector of Kayes	Kayes, Sikasso, Ségou	November 12 – 16, 2001
Workshop on OIE contingency plans and procedures for the eradication of rinderpest	PACE-MALI, DNAMR	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	February 11 to 15 2002
Workshop : The role, place and legal status of the non-diplomate CAHWs in a national animal health network	DPRPAV	Paris, France	May 24 to 25 mai 2003
Workshop on the training of PACE national and regional epidemiologists	PACE-MALI	Dakar, Senegal	April 14 to 25 2003
Workshop on the strategies to control CBPP in Africa	DNAMR, PACE-MALI	Accra, Ghana	February 3 to 6, 2003
Regional workshop of the validation of CBPP control strategies in PACE countries	Dr. Soumana DIALLO/ Mr. Mahmoudou DIALL/PACE-MALI	Conakry, Guinee	February 25 – 27, 2004

Subject of the mission	Participants	Location	Date
Workshop on budget planning for the sustainability of the national epidemio-surveillance networks in the PACE countries	Dr. BAH Konipo/DPRPAV M. Modibo SYLLA/ Chef Division des Dépenses	Addis Ababa , Ethiopia	March 28, 2004
Workshop on international zoosanitary standards	DNAMR, PACE-MALI	Cairo, Egypt	October 11 to 13, 2004
Training workshop for field staff on wildlife epidemio-surveillance	Lassina DOUMBIA/DPRPAV Birama Niakaté/DNCN Mahmoudou DIALL/PACE-MALI	Koulikoro, Mali	January 14 to 17, 2004
Workshop to evaluate the veterinary epidemio-surveillance network of Mali	PACE-MALI-EPIVET-MALI	Mopti, Mali	May 6 to 8, 2004
Workshop on the awareness of zoonoses	DNSV, LCV, Centre national de lutte contre la maladie, EISMV de Dakar	Bamako, Mali	August 25 to 26 2005
Workshop on Rift Valley Fever	DPRPAV- PACE-MALI DPLM/DNS	Dakar, Senegal	January 20-22 , 2004
Workshop on the quality control of veterinary pharmaceuticals in sub-Saharan Africa : the situation in Mali	DNSV National PACE co-ordinators International companies Pharmaceutical companies Pharmaceutical QC laboratories Private wholesalers Ministers of Health	Bamako, Mali	February 22 to 25, 2005
Workshop to consider the development of a concept note on national strategies to control CBPP		Katibougou (Koulikoro), Mali	October 15 to 17, 2004
Team Building workshop between PACE and the Lead Delegation	PCU and Lead Delegation	Aberdare's Country Club	May 10 to 11, 2004
OIE/FAO/AU-IBAR MEETINGS			
OIE/FAO/MS/BM seminar on the organisation of veterinary services and food safety at the 2 nd World Veterinary Congress	DNAMR, PACE/ MALI	Tunis, Tunisia	September 25 to 29, 2002
OIE/AU- IBAR seminar on the application of international animal health standards: any solutions?	Dr. Soumana DIALLO	Cairo, Egypt	October 10-13, 2004
Regional OIE/AU-IBAR/FAO seminar on animal health politics, the evaluation of veterinary services and the role of livestock farmers in the surveillance of diseases of livestock.	Docteur Soumana DIALLO (DNSV)	N'djamena, Chad	February 13to 15, 2006

Subject of the mission	Participants	Location	Date
INFORMATION AND AWARENESS MISSIONS			
Information and awareness mission on the renewal of the authority of the Veterinary Order and to make contact with Livestock Farmers' associations through the Regional Agricultural Offices.	Mr. Ibrahima BA/PACE-MALI Dr. Daouda DIARRA/DGRC Dr. Cheic k Oumar TOUNKARA/	Sikasso, Mopti and Gao, Mali	March 14 to 26, 2004
Information and awareness mission on the authority of the Veterinary Order.	PACE-MALI Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre	Ségou and Tombouctou, Mali	April 28 to May 8, 2004

Annex 8: Inventory of PACE assets and equipment

PACE / SERECU ASSETS STATUS 2007						
Employee Name	AssetID	AssetDescription	SerialNumber	Tagging#	PurchasePrice	CurrentValue
Bilingual Secretary1						
	76	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/076	2 365,00	1 330,31
	224	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/224	4 644,00	2 786,40
	230	UPS	PB0011324617	AU/IBAR/CA/230	5 200,00	3 900,00
	84	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/084	6 235,00	4 286,56
	79	Low sliding door wooden cabinet 900x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/079	13 330,00	9 164,38
	75	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/075	18 060,00	10 158,75
	227	TFT Monitor	CN-074417-64180-52H-95ML	AU/IBAR/CA/227	18 500,00	13 875,00
	72	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/072	20 640,00	11 610,00
	220	Printer - Deskjet 1220	SGIIV131JQ	AU/IBAR/PA/220	22 000,00	9 900,00
	70	Executive office table (6 drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/070	25 800,00	14 512,50
	217	Computer CPU	56PHLIJ	AU/IBAR/CA/217	75 000,00	56 250,00
				Total	211 774,00	137 773,90
Bilingual Secretary2						
	77	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/077	2 365,00	1 330,31
	225	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/225	4 644,00	2 786,40
	231	UPS	PB0016331746	AU/IBAR/CA/231	5 200,00	3 900,00
	85	Mid back swivel office chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/085	6 235,00	4 286,56
	80	Low sliding door wooden cabinet 900x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/080	13 330,00	9 164,38
	228	TFT Monitor	CN-OCC63972872-5CL-1G4S	AU/IBAR/CA/228	18 500,00	13 875,00
	73	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/073	20 640,00	11 610,00

221	Printer - Deskjet 9300	MY35L33105	AU/IBAR/PA/221	22 000,00	9 900,00
71	Executive office table (6 drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/071	25 800,00	14 512,50
218	Computer CPU	652CLB5ZJOJAZ	AU/IBAR/CA/218	75 000,00	56 250,00
Total				193 714,00	127 615,15

Bilingual Secretary3

78	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/078	2 365,00	1 330,31
226	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/226	4 644,00	2 786,40
232	UPS	PB0011423988	AU/IBAR/CA/232	5 200,00	7 000,00
86	Mid back swivel office with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/086	6 235,00	4 286,56
81	Low sliding door wooden cabinet 900x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/081	13 330,00	9 164,38
229	TFT Monitor	CN-0Y4417-64180-52H-95FL	AU/IBAR/CA/229	18 500,00	13 875,00
83	L-Shaped main office desk 1800x1200x745		AU/IBAR/OF/083	19 350,00	14 512,50
74	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/074	20 640,00	11 610,00
222	Printer - Deskjet 1220	MYIB6330HV	AU/IBAR/PA/222	22 000,00	9 900,00
219	Computer CPU	HZPHLIJ	AU/IBAR/CA/219	58 000,00	43 500,00
Total				170 264,00	117 965,15

Desktop Publisher

300	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/300	4 644,00	2 786,40
297	Printer	SG07J1305C	AU/IBAR/PA/297	5 400,00	2 430,00
163	Small storage wooden cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/163	5 848,00	3 289,50
165	Wooden Cabinet with glass doors (two levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/165	13 330,00	6 665,00
164	Wooden Cabinet with glass doors (two levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/164	13 330,00	6 665,00
157	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/157	18 060,00	10 158,75
160	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/160	19 350,00	10 884,38

156	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/156	20 640,00	11 610,00
155	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/155	20 640,00	11 610,00
154	Chest drawer for maps (10 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/154	74 329,80	41 810,51
296	Computer CPU	479SWOJ	AU/IBAR/CA/296	75 000,00	56 250,00
159	Metallic Safe		AU/IBAR/OE/159	172 000,00	96 750,00

Total 442 571,80 260 909,54

ICU Manager

26	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/026	2 365,00	1 478,13
27	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/027	2 365,00	1 478,13
28	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/028	2 365,00	1 478,13
21	Stapler		AU/IBAR/OE/021	2 752,00	1 376,00
204	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/204	4 644,00	2 786,40
31	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/031	6 235,00	3 507,19
24	Filing book case 740x370x900		AU/IBAR/OF/024	9 460,00	5 912,50
29	Low open shelf cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/029	10 105,00	6 315,63
202	CRT Monitor	CN-070289-64180-39P00GD	AU/IBAR/CA/202	11 500,00	5 175,00
25	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/025	20 640,00	10 320,00
203	Printer	SG07J13058	AU/IBAR/PA/203	22 000,00	6 600,00
22	Executive office table (5 side drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/022	24 080,00	13 545,00
23	Executive office table (5 side drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/023	24 080,00	13 545,00
201	Computer CPU		AU/IBAR/CA/201	58 000,00	26 100,00
200	Computer CPU		AU/IBAR/CA/200	75 000,00	56 250,00
30	Metal safe cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/030	154 800,00	87 075,00

Total 430 391,00 242 942,11

Data Management Assistant

302	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/302	4 644,00	2 786,40
346	Computer CPU			75 000,00	56 250,00
306	UPS	QB0534137035	AU/IBAR/CA/306	5 200,00	3 900,00
304	TFT Monitor	CN-074417-64180-58G-02PC	AU/IBAR/CA/304	18 500,00	13 875,00
162	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/162	19 350,00	10 884,38
299	Printer - Deskjet 1280	CN5AMJSOFD	AU/IBAR/PA/299	20 000,00	2 000,00
Total				142 694,00	89 695,78

LAN Administrator

170	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/170	2 365,00	1 330,31
317	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/317	4 644,00	464,40
321	UPS	PB0011324685	AU/IBAR/CA/321	5 200,00	3 900,00
313	Printer		AU/IBAR/PA/313	5 400,00	2 430,00
171	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/171	6 235,00	3 507,19
322	UPS		AU/IBAR/CA/322	7 050,00	5 287,50
314	Printer		AU/IBAR/PA/314	7 500,00	3 375,00
311	CRT Monitor	CN03 K648 46633 28L 11H8	AU/IBAR/CA/311	8 500,00	3 825,00
167	Filing cabinet with glass doors (two levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/167	13 330,00	7 498,13
315	Telephone head	KX-T2371MXW2FAFA288759	AU/IBAR/TE/315	14 018,00	3 504,50
316	Telephone head	KX-TS5MX-B0CAFA182129	AU/IBAR/TE/316	14 018,00	6 308,10
318	Telephone head (Premium reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/318	15 652,00	3 913,00
168	High back executive swivel office leather chair		AU/IBAR/OF/168	18 060,00	10 158,75
169	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/169	18 060,00	10 158,75
320	TFT Monitor	hp 1502	AU/IBAR/CA/320	18 500,00	13 875,00
172	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/172	19 350,00	10 884,38
166	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/166	22 360,00	12 577,50
312	Fax Machine	KX-FM131BX	AU/IBAR/CA/312	23 000,00	3 450,00

309	Computer CPU	00021-017-076-273	AU/IBAR/CA/309	50 000,00	37 500,00
310	Computer CPU	1161995	AU/IBAR/CA/310	58 000,00	26 100,00
307	Computer CPU	7TFRHOJ	AU/IBAR/CA/307	60 000,00	9 000,00

Total 391 242,00 179 047,51

Main Epidemiologist

38	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/038	2 365,00	1 330,31
37	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/037	2 365,00	1 478,13
36	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/036	2 365,00	1 478,13
208	UPS	PB0033333895	AU/IBAR/CA/208	5 200,00	3 900,00
39	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/039	6 235,00	3 896,88
33	Filing book case 1050x370x1750		AU/IBAR/OF/033	9 460,00	5 912,50
35	High swing door wooden cabinet 900x450x1266		AU/IBAR/OF/035	17 415,00	10 884,38
34	High swing door wooden cabinet 900x450x1265		AU/IBAR/OF/034	17 415,00	10 884,38
207	TFT Monitor	CN-OU4941-72201-484-3FTL	AU/IBAR/CA/207	18 500,00	13 875,00
206	Printer	FRHR339583	AU/IBAR/PA/206	19 000,00	8 550,00
32	Executive table (6 drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/032	25 800,00	16 125,00
40	Wall unit wooden file cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/040	36 120,00	20 317,50
205	Computer CPU	2QRZ81J	AU/IBAR/CA/205	75 000,00	56 250,00

Total 237 240,00 154 882,21

PACE Accountant

238	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	3AK-27100BBAA04	AU/IBAR/TE/238	4 644,00	2 786,40
236	Electrical calculator	Q3045143	AU/IBAR/OE/236	4 800,00	2 160,00
244	UPS	PB0076133037	AU/IBAR/CA/244	5 200,00	3 900,00
97	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/097	6 235,00	3 117,50
91	High open shelf wooden cabinet 900x450x1265		AU/IBAR/OF/091	9 460,00	3 547,50
241	TFT Monitor	CNOD5428-72872-532-333L	AU/IBAR/CA/241	18 500,00	13 875,00

	99	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/099	19 350,00	13 303,13
	233	Computer CPU	FH6WMIJ	AU/IBAR/CA/233	75 000,00	56 250,00
	96	Metal safe cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/096	154 800,00	58 050,00
Total					297 989,00	156 989,53

PACE Admin Assistant

	240	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	3AK27100BB	AU/IBAR/TE/240	4 644,00	2 786,40
	246	UPS	QBO534138861	AU/IBAR/CA/246	5 200,00	3 900,00
	92	High open shelf wooden cabinet 900x450x1265		AU/IBAR/OF/092	9 460,00	3 547,50
	243	TFT Monitor	CN-0FC529-72872-5C6 4NAL	AU/IBAR/CA/243	18 500,00	13 875,00
	101	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/101	19 350,00	12 093,75
	235	Computer CPU	CN-0FC529-72872-5C6-4NA	AU/IBAR/CA/235	75 000,00	56 250,00
	237	Printer HP 4250	CNHXB27516	AU/IBAR/PA/237	115 478,00	86 608,50
Total					247 632,00	179 061,15

PACE Coordinator

	63	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/063	2 365,00	1 182,50
	64	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/064	2 365,00	1 182,50
	65	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/065	2 365,00	1 182,50
	66	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/066	2 365,00	1 182,50
	62	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/062	2 365,00	1 182,50
	215	UPS	CS650	AU/IBAR/CA/215	5 200,00	3 900,00
	212	Printer		AU/IBAR/PA/212	7 500,00	3 375,00
	67	Round discussion table 900x900x745		AU/IBAR/OF/067	13 115,00	6 557,50
	213	Telephone head (Premium reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/213	15 652,00	9 391,20
	61	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/061	18 060,00	11 287,50
	214	TFT Monitor	CN-004941-72201-484-3FRL	AU/IBAR/CA/214	18 500,00	13 875,00

68	Rounded main office desk		AU/IBAR/OF/068	19 350,00	9 675,00
51	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/051	20 640,00	10 320,00
52	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/052	20 640,00	10 320,00
53	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/053	20 640,00	10 320,00
60	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/060	20 640,00	10 320,00
54	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/054	20 640,00	10 320,00
55	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/055	20 640,00	10 320,00
56	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/056	20 640,00	10 320,00
59	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/059	20 640,00	10 320,00
58	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/058	20 640,00	10 320,00
57	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/057	20 640,00	10 320,00
49	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1755		AU/IBAR/OF/049	22 360,00	11 180,00
50	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1756		AU/IBAR/OF/050	22 360,00	11 180,00
48	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1754		AU/IBAR/OF/048	22 360,00	11 180,00
211	Computer CPU	299777S0135	AU/IBAR/CA/211	58 000,00	43 500,00
Total				440 682,00	244 213,70

PACE Finance & Admin Officer

252	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	3AK27100BBAA0400-18	AU/IBAR/TE/252	4 644,00	2 786,40
256	UPS	PB002031354	AU/IBAR/CA/256	5 200,00	3 900,00
109	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/109	18 060,00	12 416,25
254	TFT Monitor	CN OCC639 72872 5CL 1335	AU/IBAR/CA/254	18 500,00	13 875,00
107	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/107	20 640,00	14 190,00

106	Executive office table (6 drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/106	25 800,00	17 737,50
250	Printer	JPF/GB06538	AU/IBAR/PA/250	45 000,00	20 250,00
248	Computer CPU	6S24JX8ZX0CP LTMPAQ	AU/IBAR/CA/248	75 000,00	56 250,00
Total				212 844,00	141 405,15

PACE Financial Controller

251	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	3AK27100BBAA0400107	AU/IBAR/TE/251	4 644,00	2 786,40
255	UPS	NB982709998	AU/IBAR/CA/255	5 200,00	3 900,00
110	High open shelf wooden cabinet 900x450x1265		AU/IBAR/OF/110	9 460,00	5 321,25
249	1100 Printer	FRHR282819	AU/IBAR/PA/249	10 000,00	2 500,00
108	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/108	18 060,00	12 416,25
253	TFT Monitor	CNOT9998 46633 59N	AU/IBAR/CA/253	18 500,00	13 875,00
104	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1754		AU/IBAR/OF/104	22 360,00	15 372,50
102	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1753		AU/IBAR/OF/102	22 360,00	15 372,50
103	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1753		AU/IBAR/OF/103	22 360,00	15 372,50
105	Executive office table (6 drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/105	25 800,00	17 737,50
247	Computer CPU	6531LB5Z2NO	AU/IBAR/CA/247	75 000,00	56 250,00
Total				233 744,00	160 903,90

PACE General

1	Photocopier		AU/IBAR/OE/001	350 000,00	90 000,00
194	Telephone head	420087C	AU/IBAR/TE/194	1 032,00	154,80
6	Telephone Head	KX-T9846LMID	AU/IBAR/OE/006	1 247,00	187,00
193	Telephone head	KX-T9846LMID	AU/IBAR/TE/193	1 247,00	187,05
112	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/112	2 365,00	1 478,13
177	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/177	2 365,00	1 330,31
93	Low back visitors chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/093	2 365,00	1 182,50

94	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/094	2 365,00	1 182,50
175	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/175	2 365,00	1 330,31
176	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/176	2 365,00	1 330,31
111	Low back swivel office chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/111	3 612,00	2 257,50
5	Printer	7611990 112791	AU/IBAR/OF/005	4 000,00	600,00
192	Printer	7-611990-112791	AU/IBAR/PA/192	4 000,00	600,00
199	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/199	4 644,00	2 786,40
326	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/326	4 644,00	2 786,40
324	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	45658253AK26035BBAA05	AU/IBAR/TE/324	4 644,00	1 161,00
196	Telephone head		AU/IBAR/TE/196	4 644,00	2 089,80
195	Telephone head	KX-TS17MXW9KAPA005554	AU/IBAR/TE/195	4 644,00	2 089,80
198	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	F06004412408334	AU/IBAR/TE/198	4 644,00	2 786,40
223	ScanJET 5200C	C98LIC50	AU/IBAR/OE/223	5 400,00	2 430,00
325	Printer	CN56570G2	AU/IBAR/PA/325	5 500,00	550,00
115	Rinderpest paper punch	A6888	AU/IBAR/OE/115	5 848,00	3 655,00
69	10 Drawer steel chest cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/069	5 879,82	2 939,91
185	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/185	6 235,00	2 727,81
187	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/187	6 235,00	2 727,81
186	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/186	6 235,00	2 727,81
184	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/184	6 235,00	2 727,81
173	Wooden shelves (2 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/173	8 170,00	4 085,00
4	CRT Monitor	135CL265A924	AU/IBAR/OF/004	8 500,00	1 275,00
335	CRT Monitor	022CG26KB964	AU/IBAR/CA/335	8 500,00	3 825,00
336	CRT Monitor	243CP28NA285	AU/IBAR/CA/336	8 500,00	2 550,00
337	CRT Monitor	026CG24KD815	AU/IBAR/CA/337	8 500,00	850,00
266	CRT Monitor	17004a405853	AU/IBAR/CA/266	8 500,00	3 825,00

191	CRT Monitor	135CL265A924	AU/IBAR/CA/191	8 500,00	1 275,00
88	Wooden open book shelve (3 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/088	9 460,00	4 730,00
128	Wooden book shelve (5 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/128	13 115,00	8 196,88
113	Low sliding glass door cabinet 900x450x610		AU/IBAR/OF/113	13 330,00	8 331,25
114	Low swing door cabinet 900x450x 1490		AU/IBAR/OF/114	13 330,00	8 331,25
95	Low swing door cabinet 900x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/095	13 330,00	4 998,75
82	Low sliding door wooden cabinet 900x450x746		AU/IBAR/OF/082	13 330,00	9 164,38
338	Printer	HU0B31V00N	AU/IBAR/PA/338	16 300,00	4 890,00
190	Telephone head (Advanced Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/190	16 340,00	9 804,00
3	Telephone Head		AU/IBAR/KE/003	16 340,00	9 804,00
342	Printer	HU1A36R10P	AU/IBAR/PA/342	16 500,00	7 425,00
344	Scanner	B1070200MJ1130040	AU/IBAR/OE/344	18 000,00	8 100,00
216	All in One (Printer Fax Photocopier)	SGG14E16LQ	AU/IBAR/OE/216	18 000,00	8 100,00
183	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/183	18 060,00	7 901,25
174	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/174	18 060,00	10 158,75
120	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/120	18 060,00	11 287,50
197	Telephone head	KX-TSC33CID	AU/IBAR/TE/197	18 490,00	8 320,50
323	Printer	FRHR339531	AU/IBAR/PA/323	19 000,00	4 750,00
343	Printer	FRHR282835	AU/IBAR/PA/343	19 000,00	4 750,00
178	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/178	19 350,00	10 884,38
179	Chest freezer (Forma)	322002164	AU/IBAR/OE/179	19 780,00	9 890,00
339	Printer	JPXS045291	AU/IBAR/PA/339	20 000,00	9 000,00
182	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/182	20 640,00	10 320,00
180	Deep Freezer	88150393	AU/IBAR/OE/180	21 500,00	10 750,00
340	Printer	SG0A7130Q6	AU/IBAR/PA/340	22 000,00	9 900,00
9	Double door steel filing		AU/IBAR/OF/009	22 360,00	11 180,00

	cupboard 740x370x1752				
139	Six drawer metallic cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/139	22 360,00	13 975,00
10	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1753		AU/IBAR/OF/010	22 360,00	11 180,00
8	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1751		AU/IBAR/OF/008	22 360,00	11 180,00
7	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1750		AU/IBAR/OF/007	22 360,00	11 180,00
11	Double door steel filing cupboard 740x370x1754		AU/IBAR/OF/011	22 360,00	11 180,00
341	Printer	SG7601H2S3	AU/IBAR/PA/341	23 000,00	10 350,00
89	Electric Typewriter		AU/IBAR/OE/089	24 080,00	13 545,00
90	Electric Typewriter		AU/IBAR/OE/090	24 080,00	10 535,00
87	Refrigerator	701390027	AU/IBAR/KE/087	30 960,00	17 415,00
181	Express Cool Refrigerators	806KR00055	AU/IBAR/OE/181	36 120,00	18 060,00
331	Split room air conditioner	301KA00124	AU/IBAR/OE/331	43 000,00	19 350,00
330	Split room air conditioner	3850A20584R	AU/IBAR/OE/330	49 880,00	22 446,00
328	Computer CPU	GP6-266	AU/IBAR/CA/328	58 000,00	26 100,00
261	Computer CPU	QC3476	AU/IBAR/CA/261	58 000,00	14 500,00
333	Computer CPU	8023FOX21880	AU/IBAR/CA/333	60 000,00	27 000,00
334	Computer CPU	8023FOX21920	AU/IBAR/CA/334	60 000,00	27 000,00
332	Computer CPU	8023FOX21840	AU/IBAR/CA/332	60 000,00	27 000,00
2	Computer CPU	2QRZ81J	AU/IBAR/OE/002	75 000,00	56 250,00
327	Computer CPU	00045-460-727-54	AU/IBAR/CA/327	75 000,00	56 250,00
189	Computer CPU	2QRZ81J	AU/IBAR/CA/189	75 000,00	56 250,00
279	Photocopier	SR3701224411	AU/IBAR/OE/279	150 000,00	67 500,00
329	PABX & Server		AU/IBAR/TE/329	496 045,75	297 627,45
188	Photocopier		AU/IBAR/OE/188	600 000,00	90 000,00
348	SCANNER CANON DR 9080C	CZ404024		800 000,00	650 000,00
347	XEROX COPYCENTRE 255	050X60270		967 987,00	800 000,00
Total				4 825 557,57	2 730 532,70

PACE Main Advisor

	146	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/146	2 365,00	1 625,94
	294	UPS	PB0020321040	AU/IBAR/CA/294	5 200,00	3 900,00
	152	Wooden open Shelves - 2 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/152	8 170,00	4 085,00
	150	Wooden open Shelves - 2 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/150	8 170,00	4 085,00
	149	Wooden open Shelves - 2 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/149	8 170,00	4 085,00
	151	Wooden open Shelves - 2 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/151	8 170,00	4 085,00
	148	Open Shelves (Wooden) -4 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/148	9 460,00	6 503,75
	153	Wooden open Shelves		AU/IBAR/OF/153	13 330,00	6 665,00
	147	Open metallic shelves - 4 levels		AU/IBAR/OF/147	15 480,00	10 642,50
	291	Telephone head premium reflexes)	20789386	AU/IBAR/TE/291	15 652,00	9 391,20
	145	High back swivel executive office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/145	18 060,00	12 416,25
	292	TFT Monitor	D3GSM1J	AU/IBAR/CA/292	18 500,00	1 850,00
	293	TFT Monitor	D3GSM1J	AU/IBAR/CA/293	18 500,00	13 875,00
	290	Printer	JPW414028	AU/IBAR/OE/290	19 000,00	8 550,00
	143	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/143	22 360,00	15 372,50
	142	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/142	22 360,00	15 372,50
	144	Executive table (5 side drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/144	24 080,00	16 555,00
	289	Computer CPU		AU/IBAR/CA/289	58 000,00	5 800,00
Total					295 027,00	144 859,64

Senior Economist

	44	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/044	2 365,00	1 478,13
	209	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/209	4 644,00	2 786,40
	210	UPS		AU/IBAR/CA/210	5 200,00	3 900,00

46	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/046	6 235,00	3 896,88
42	High open shelf wooden cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/042	9 460,00	5 321,25
43	High open shelf wooden cabinet 900x450x1265		AU/IBAR/OF/043	9 460,00	3 547,50
47	Mobile Pedestal (3 drawers) 415x491x635		AU/IBAR/OF/047	12 685,00	7 928,13
45	Low sliding glass door cabinet 900x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/045	13 330,00	8 331,25
41	Executive office table (5 side drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/041	24 080,00	15 050,00
Total				87 459,00	52 239,54

SERECU Accountant

239	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	PSS98A08	AU/IBAR/TE/239	4 644,00	2 786,40
245	UPS	QB0534238418	AU/IBAR/CA/245	5 200,00	3 900,00
98	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/098	6 235,00	3 507,19
242	TFT Monitor	CN-OFC529-72872-5C6-2TYL	AU/IBAR/CA/242	18 500,00	13 875,00
100	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/100	19 350,00	12 093,75
234	Computer CPU	5MZ222J	AU/IBAR/CA/234	75 000,00	56 250,00
Total				128 929,00	92 412,34

SERECU CAHWs Coordinator

268	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	PSS98A08	AU/IBAR/TE/268	4 644,00	2 786,40
273	UPS	CS650	AU/IBAR/CA/273	5 200,00	3 900,00
121	Mid back swivel office chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/121	6 235,00	3 896,88
262	CRT Monitor	026CG24KD813	AU/IBAR/CA/262	8 500,00	3 825,00
116	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/116	18 060,00	11 287,50
272	TFT Monitor	CN-UFC529-72872-5C6-2KEL	AU/IBAR/CA/272	18 500,00	13 875,00
124	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/124	19 350,00	12 093,75
267	Printer	CN5AMJ50FD	AU/IBAR/PA/267	23 000,00	17 250,00

	257	Computer CPU	8023FOX21898	AU/IBAR/CA/257	60 000,00	27 000,00
Total					163 489,00	95 914,53

SERECU Coordinator

	284	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/284	4 644,00	2 786,40
	137	Mid back office chair with armrests (no swivel)		AU/IBAR/OF/137	4 730,00	2 365,00
	282	Printer	CNVN519205	AU/IBAR/PA/282	6 000,00	2 700,00
	140	Wooden open book shelves (3 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/140	9 460,00	4 730,00
	287	UPS		AU/IBAR/CA/287	9 700,00	7 275,00
	133	High back executive swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/133	18 060,00	11 287,50
	286	TFT Monitor		AU/IBAR/CA/286	18 500,00	13 875,00
	129	Double door steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/129	22 360,00	13 975,00
	130	Executive office table		AU/IBAR/OF/130	24 080,00	15 050,00
	283	Printer	MY57G810FB	AU/IBAR/PA/283	28 850,00	21 637,50
	276	Computer CPU	8038FR42K005	AU/IBAR/CA/276	60 000,00	9 000,00
Total					206 384,00	104 681,40

SERECU Liaison Officer - Ethiopia

	270	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	PSS98A082000	AU/IBAR/TE/270	4 644,00	2 786,40
	123	Mid back swivel office chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/123	6 235,00	3 896,88
	275	UPS	220V-240V~50160HL	AU/IBAR/CA/275	7 800,00	3 510,00
	264	CRT Monitor	S/N032BB65NKP19	AU/IBAR/CA/264	8 500,00	3 825,00
	118	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/118	18 060,00	11 287,50
	126	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/126	19 350,00	12 093,75
	259	Computer CPU	X11-45371	AU/IBAR/CA/259	75 000,00	7 500,00
	349	Laptop Toshiba Satellite Pro	260435563W	AU/IBAR/CA/349	131 600,00	85 000,00
Total					271 189,00	129 899,53

SERECU Liaison Officer - Kenya

269	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	PSS98A082000	AU/IBAR/TE/269	4 644,00	2 786,40
274	UPS	NB9819060420	AU/IBAR/CA/274	5 200,00	3 900,00
122	Mid back swivel office chair with arms		AU/IBAR/OF/122	6 235,00	3 896,88
263	CRT Monitor	311BP-26JB155	AU/IBAR/CA/263	8 500,00	3 825,00
117	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/117	18 060,00	11 287,50
125	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/125	19 350,00	12 093,75
258	Computer CPU	00045-56-897-402	AU/IBAR/CA/258	75 000,00	56 250,00
352	Laptop Toshiba Satellite Pro	26043567W	AU/IBAR/CA/352	131 600,00	85 000,00
Total				268 589,00	179 039,53

SERECU Liaison Officer - Somalia

271	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/271	4 644,00	2 786,40
265	CRT Monitor	EV700	AU/IBAR/CA/265	8 500,00	3 825,00
119	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/119	18 060,00	11 287,50
127	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/127	19 350,00	10 884,38
260	Computer CPU	QC4345	AU/IBAR/CA/260	58 000,00	5 800,00
Total				108 554,00	34 583,28

SERECU Wildlife Expert

135	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/135	2 365,00	1 478,13
136	Low back visitors chair without arms		AU/IBAR/OF/136	2 365,00	1 478,13
285	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)	45658253AK26035BBAA05	AU/IBAR/TE/285	4 644,00	464,40
288	UPS	U99051309938	AU/IBAR/CA/288	5 200,00	2 340,00
280	Printer	IEE.1284-B	AU/IBAR/PA/280	5 400,00	2 430,00
138	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/138	6 235,00	3 896,88
278	CRT Monitor	HD78IA001566	AU/IBAR/CA/278	8 500,00	1 275,00
141	Wooden open book shelve (5 levels)		AU/IBAR/OF/141	15 910,00	7 955,00
134	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/134	18 060,00	10 158,75

	281	Printer	CNRN073812	AU/IBAR/PA/281	19 000,00	8 550,00
	132	Four drawer steel filing cabinet		AU/IBAR/OF/132	20 640,00	12 900,00
	131	Executive office table (5 side drawers)		AU/IBAR/OF/131	24 080,00	15 050,00
	277	Computer CPU	11235047419	AU/IBAR/CA/277	75 000,00	56 250,00
	351	Laptop Compaq NX9010	CNF411074D	AU/IBAR/CA/351	131 600,00	85 000,00

Total 338 999,00 209 226,29

Server Room

	319	TFT Monitor	WE17024A05434	AU/IBAR/CA/319	18 500,00	13 875,00
	308	Computer CPU	1808374	AU/IBAR/CA/308	75 000,00	56 250,00

Total 93 500,00 70 125,00

Technical Advisor

	18	Paper Punch	Carl No. 90	AU/IBAR/OE/018	2 408,00	1 204,00
	20	Stapler	HD-12S/24	AU/IBAR/OE/020	2 752,00	1 376,00
	16	Mid back Visitor's chair		AU/IBAR/OF/016	4 730,00	2 956,25
	15	Mid back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/015	6 235,00	3 896,88
	14	Guillotine		AU/IBAR/OE/014	7 310,00	3 655,00
	17	Open Book case		AU/IBAR/OF/017	9 460,00	5 912,50
	19	Side return table 1200x450x745		AU/IBAR/OF/019	12 685,00	7 928,13
	13	Four drawer steel filing cabinet	235	AU/IBAR/OF/013	20 640,00	11 610,00
	12	Executive table with 5 side drawers		AU/IBAR/OF/012	24 080,00	12 040,00

Total 90 300,00 50 578,76

Webmaster

	301	Telephone head (Phone graphite- Easy Reflexes)		AU/IBAR/TE/301	4 644,00	2 786,40
	305	UPS	QB0534138298	AU/IBAR/CA/305	5 200,00	3 900,00
	158	High back swivel office chair		AU/IBAR/OF/158	18 060,00	10 158,75
	303	TFT Monitor	CN OY 4417 64180 58G 024C	AU/IBAR/CA/303	18 500,00	13 875,00

161	Office table (L-Shape main desk and side return)		AU/IBAR/OF/161	19 350,00	10 884,38
298	Printer	CN5AMJ50D0	AU/IBAR/PA/298	23 000,00	17 250,00
295	All in One (Printer Fax Photocopier)		AU/IBAR/OE/295	98 600,00	59 160,00
Total				187 354,00	118 014,53

PACE VEHICLE INFORMATION SHEET

Vehicle Details		Vehicle User & Condition			Vehicle Particulars			Vehicle Information			
REG NO.	MAKE	USER	TITLE	CONDITION		CHASSIS#	ENGINE#	YEAR OF PURCHASE	LOG BOOK NUMBER	INSURANCE DUE DATE	ROAD LICENCE DUE DATE
47 CD 6K	Opel Astra Station Wagon	Alex Saelert	Financial Controller	Good	Grey	GF3512226047	02MU0349	2001	629795	01/04/2007	31/01/2007
47 CD 20K	Land Rover Discovery	Dr. Chibeu	Serecu Coordinator	Good	W/Cream	SALLJGMF7TA510 802	18L4333A	1998	631558	01/04/2007	30/06/2006
47 CD 21K	Land Rover 130 Double Cab	Dr. Bernard Mugenyo	Serecu	Fair	White	SALLDKHF7TA107 025	16L54765A	1997	562277	01/04/2007	30/06/2006
47 CD 26K	Land Rover Discovery	Dr. Bidjeh Kebkiba	Head of Epidem	Good	White	SALLJMF7VA- 556881	18L19622A	1997	566178	01/04/2007	30/06/2006
47 CD 38K	VW Polo Classic	Dr. Baba Soumare	PACE IMO	Good	White	543720	87193	2001	629796	01/04/2007	31/01/2007
47 CD 46K	Land Rover 110	Elizabeth Wambwa	Wildlife Expert	Good	White						
47 CD 48K	Ford Mondeo S/Wagon	Pool Car	Pool	Fair	Green	204741	20471	1999	611961	01/04/2007	30/01/2007
47 CD 49K	Ford Mondeo S/Wagon	Dr. Rene Bessin	Pace Coordinator	Good	White	GBBAWU44585	GBBAWU44585	1999	625782	01/04/2007	30/09/2006
47 CD 51K	Ford Mondeo Saloon	Pool Car	Pool	Good	White	WFOFXXGBBAWU 44195	GBBAWU44195	1998	616835	01/04/2007	30/06/2006
47 CD 53K	Ford Mondeo Saloon	Pool Car	Epidemiology	Good	White	WFOFXXGBB4314 2	AWU55142	1998		01/04/2007	
47 CD 59K	Opel Astra Saloon	Dr. Andrea Massareli	PACE Technical Advisor	Good	White	B112049	02NN8482	2002	641512	01/04/2007	30/01/2007

**Laboratory equipment and consumables for th elaboratories of
Kabete, Sebeta, Muguga and emergency preparedness kit for SERECU**

			Unit Cost Kes	TOTAL COST KES
Equipment for Muguga				
No	Items	Qty		
1	Laminar Flow hood	1	1 351 500,00	1 351 500,00
2	Gel documentation system	1	1 350 515,00	1 350 515,00
3	Water distillation unit -	1	581 250,00	581 250,00
4	Water Purification system	1	620 000,00	620 000,00
5	Water deioniser	1	995 625,00	995 625,00
6	ELISA reader with accessories	1	1 107 375,00	1 107 375,00
7	Techine thermocycler	1	987 377,00	987 377,00
8	microplate Shaker/incubator	1	1 136 362,00	1 136 362,00
9	Microcentrifuge	1	725 000,00	725 000,00
10	Mini-horizontal Gel tanks electrophoresis + accessories (7X10)	1	56 250,00	56 250,00
11	Mini-horizontal Gel tanks electrophoresis and accessories (15X10) /(12X14)	1	75 800,00	75 800,00
12	Adjustable single channel micro- pipette, 20-100 ul	1	20 625,00	20 625,00
13	Adjustable single channel micro- pipette, 20-100 ul	1	20 625,00	20 625,00
14	Adjustable single channel micro- pipette, 40-200 ul	1	20 625,00	20 625,00
15	Adjustable single channel micro- pipette, 5-40 ul	1	20 625,00	20 625,00
16	Deep freezer (-80)	1	1 694 325,00	1 694 325,00
17	Deep freezer (-20)	1	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
18	Computer + accessories	1	112 500,00	112 500,00
19	U.V. goggles	2	2 625,00	5 250,00
Kits for Muguga				
1	ELISA kit - BVD	5	112 750,00	563 750,00
2	Foetal bovine serum	3	18 795,00	56 385,00
3	Neomycin 90-95%	4	15 800,00	63 200,00
4	Streptomycin sulphate	8	16 500,00	132 000,00
5	Penicillin G	10	14 500,00	145 000,00
6	Powdered minimum essential medium	5	12 500,00	62 500,00
7	Cell preservin agent (DMSO)	4	7 900,00	31 600,00
8	Herpes buffer	20	4 950,00	99 000,00
9	Taq DNA polymerase	10	38 600,00	386 000,00
10	MCF Primers	6	7 500,00	45 000,00
11	BVD primers	4	4 500,00	18 000,00
12	Rinderpest primers F3A/F4A	10	6 250,00	62 500,00
13	Rinderpest primers F3A/F4A	10	5 250,00	52 500,00
14	Universal primers UPN1/UPN2	15	6 800,00	102 000,00
15	Universal primers UPP1/UPP2	5	5 000,00	25 000,00
16	Random Hexanucleotide primers	5	21 850,00	109 250,00
17	Deoxynucleotide triphosphate	5	12 015,00	60 075,00
18	Agarose	1	18 500,00	18 500,00
19	DNA molecular wt markers 100 bp	2	12 350,00	24 700,00
20	DNA molecular 1KB	2	21 200,00	42 400,00
21	Gel loading Buffer type 1	5	3 860,00	19 300,00

22	Acetylated bovine serum albumin	5	32 800,00	164 000,00
23	Trisol reagent	15	34 960,00	524 400,00
24	Taq DNA polymerase	20	38 600,00	772 000,00
25a	M-MLV reverse transcriptase 2000ul	2	35 915,00	71 830,00
25b	M-MLV reverse transcriptase 1 vial 250ug/ul vial			
26	Recombinant RNA Ribonuclease inhibitor	3	13 445,00	40 335,00
27	Finn tips 1000/ bag	10	950,00	9 500,00
28a	Serological pipettes 10ml 50/200	2	7 840,00	15 680,00
28b	Serological pipettes 5ml 50/200			
29	Plastipak syringes 1ml 100/case	3	2 000,00	6 000,00
30a	Finn tips filter tips 10ul 10X96 pcs/rack	4	12 500,00	50 000,00
30b	Finn tips filter tips 100ul 10X96 pcs/rack			
30c	Finn tips filter tips 200ul 10X96 pcs/rack			
30d	Finn tips filter tips 1,000ul 10X96 pcs/rack			
30e	Finn tips filter tips 5ul 10X96 pcs/rack			
31	Tissue culture micro-titre plates	6	11 400,00	68 400,00
32a	Tissue culture flasks -25 sq cm 10/200/case	5	14 800,00	74 000,00
32b	Tissue culture flasks -75 sq cm 5/100/case			
32c	Tissue culture flasks -175 sq cm 5/30/case			
33a	Centrifuge tubes 15ml 50/500/case	2	17 500,00	35 000,00
33b	Centrifuge tubes 50ml 20/400/case			
34	Cryovials 1.8 ml 4 x1800/case	4	50 400,00	201 600,00
35	Sealing tape	4	2 400,00	9 600,00

Equipment for Kabete				
1	Water distillation unit -	1	581 250,00	581 250,00
2	Water Purification system	1	620 000,00	620 000,00
3	Water deionizer	1	995 625,00	995 625,00
4	ELISA reader with accessories	1	1 107 375,00	1 107 375,00
5	Bench centrifuge	1	1 208 025,00	1 208 025,00
6	finn pipetts 200-1000ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
7	finn pipetts 20-100ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
8	finn pipetts 40-200ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
9	finn pipetts 50-400ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
10	multi-channel pipettes 5-50 ul 12 channel	1	66 375,00	66 375,00
11	multi-channel pipettes 50-300 ul	1	66 375,00	66 375,00
12	Deep freezer (-80)	1	1 694 325,00	1 694 325,00
13	Deep freezer (-20)	1	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
14	microshaker/incubaror	1	1 136 362,00	1 136 362,00
15	Refrigerator (15 cubic feet)	1	94 500,00	94 500,00
Elisa kits for Kabete				
1	IcELISA kit for testing 100 rinderpest samples RP/PPR	5	394 907,00	1 974 535,00
2	ELISA kit for testing 1,000 rinderpest samples BVD	5	112 720,00	563 600,00
3	ELISA kit for testing 10,000 rinderpest samples BVD	2	950 000,00	1 900 000,00

Equipment for Sebeta				
No	Items			
1	Water distillation unit -	1	581 250,00	581 250,00
2	Water Purification system	1	620 000,00	620 000,00
3	Water deioniser	1	995 625,00	995 625,00
4	ELISA reader with accessories	1	1 107 375,00	1 107 375,00
5	Bench top centrifuge	1	1 208 025,00	1 208 025,00
6	finn pipetts 200-1000ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
7	finn pipetts 20-100ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
8	finn pipetts 40-200ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
9	finn pipetts 50-400ul single channel	2	20 625,00	41 250,00
10	Pinn pipette multi-channel 5-50ul	1	66 375,00	66 375,00
11	Pinn pipette multi-channel 50-300ul	1	66 375,00	66 375,00
12	Deep freezer (-80)	1	1 694 325,00	1 694 325,00
13	Deep freezer (-20)	1	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
14	computer + accessories	1	112 500,00	112 500,00
15	Refrigerator (15 cubic feet)	1	94 500,00	94 500,00
16	microshaker/incubaror	1	1 136 362,00	1 136 362,00
Elisa kits for Sebeta				
1	IcELISA kit for testing 100 rinderpest samples RP/PPR	5	394 907,00	1 974 535,00
2	IC ELISA kit for finderpest 10,000 samples	2	950 000,00	1 900 000,00
3	ELISA kit BVD 1000 samples	5	112 750,00	563 750,00

Emmergency Preparedness Equipment and Consumables for SERECU				
No	Items			
1	Motorized cool boxes	4	86 000,00	344 000,00
2	Ordinary cool boxes	4	6 800,00	27 200,00
3	Post-mortem kit	1	55 350,00	55 350,00
4	Universal bottles 28ml 144/boxes	10	10 800,00	108 000,00
5	Bijoux bottles 28 ml 288/boxes	25	14 400,00	360 000,00
6	Cryo vials 1.8 ml 5000pcs(1000 per box) (I box = 1,000 pcs)	5	40 000,00	200 000,00
7	Plain vacutainer tubes 10ml -5000pcs	5 000	15,50	77 500,00
8	Vacutainer needles & holders 18 gauge 7000 pcs	7000	9,50	66 500,00
9	EDTA vacutainer tubes 5ml 2000pcs	2000	8,90	17 800,00
10	Serological pipettes 10ml 2000pcs	2000	37,00	74 000,00
11	Serological pipettes 5ml 2,000pcs	2000	35,00	70 000,00
12	IcELISA kit for testing 100 rinderpest samples RP/PPR	5	394 907,00	1 974 535,00
13	IC ELISA kit for finderpest 10,000 samples	2	950 000,00	1 900 000,00
Emmergency Preparedness Consumables for SERECU				
1	Pasteur pipettes & rubber teat	10	6 250,00	62 500,00
2	Formaldehyde	4	1 500,00	6 000,00
3	Sodium phosphate monobasic	5	5 400,00	27 000,00
4	Sodium phosphate di-basic anhydrous	5	5 400,00	27 000,00

5	Eye swabs	50	3 000,00	150 000,00
6	PBS	10	12 000,00	120 000,00
7	PBS tablets	5	20 605,00	103 025,00
8	Trisol reagent	20	40 150,00	803 000,00
9	Gel ice packs	72	400,00	28 800,00
10	Clinical thermometers	50	50,00	2 500,00
11	Disposable syringe 20ml	100	10,00	1 000,00
12	Disposable syringe 10ml	500	6,00	3 000,00
13	Disposable syringe 5ml	500	4,00	2 000,00
14	Disposable syringe 2ml	500	3,00	1 500,00
15	Disposable hypodermic needles	1000	30,00	30 000,00
16	GPS units	5	75 890,00	379 450,00
17	Permanent marker	20	680,00	13 600,00

Annex 9: Compendium of PACE National programmes

Benin

The PACE Programme-Benin

The epidemiosurveillance network (RESUREP) set up has been progressively reinforced. It officially comprises 36 posts (36 workers out of the 106 administrative workers), including 24 active surveillance posts and 12 border posts. The other administrative workers also serve as relay agents. The other relay agents of the network are the private veterinarians, the forest workers and the members of Village Associations of Management of Wildlife Reserves (AVIGREF). An effort to extend the network is underway. The number of posts increases from 36 to 79 and formalization is underway. The performance indicators of the network were developed in the course of a workshop held in November 2004 and are gradually introduced into the system. From the health standpoint, one can note a renewed outbreak of African Swine Fever. A complete epidemiology reference manual has been developed and distributed to network agents.

In May 2005, the International Committee of the OIE, in the course of its 73rd general session, has recognized Benin as rinderpest free country.

The zoosanitary data base PID/ARIS is regularly used (395 recordings since December 2003). Reporting to the OIE and to AU-IBAR is accurate. A summary report of the national zoosanitary situation is sent monthly to field agents.

There are 52 private veterinary practitioners authorized, of whom 43 are in activity but their involvement in the RESUREP is not well defined. The exercise of health accreditation remains to be implemented. The decree instituting the health accreditation system was adopted in September 2005 by the Council of Ministers. For the time being, vaccinations are organized by public veterinary services and the private veterinarians related to them. The budget of 36 million FCFA initially planned as guarantee fund will ultimately be used to purchase 30 refrigerators and 30 motorcycles for private sector people. Some work is underway for the revision of veterinary legislation: a bill on sanitary police was developed in October 2003 to replace Ordinance 72-31 dated September 27, 1972, bearing regulation of the sanitary police of animals and inspection of animal origin food items. Decree No. 2005-637 bearing zoosanitary regulation of mandatory reporting diseases in the Republic of Benin was signed on October 13, 2005. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza is cited in it as a mandatory reporting disease.

The animal health information bulletin "La Clochette" the first two issues of which had been published in 2003, the 3rd in 2004, and the 4th and 5th issues in 2005 is facing some publishing difficulties. However, some sponsors have been contacted for advertising spaces in order to ensure the sustainability of this communication tool. The country remains steady in sending reports to the Regional Coordination of the PACE Program.

The country was selected and visited (in April 2005) under a short-term consultation entrusted to the GTZ and which is destined to assess the funding of epidemiological surveillance networks set up with PACE support and the prospects of their coverage by national resources, notably government budgets. The final report of this study was published in December 2005.

From the PE3 the Government has contributed to the funding of PACE activities for an annual truly consumed amount of FCFA 50 million in 2003. However, cash-flow problems reduced this amount to FCFA 35 million in 2004 and FCFA 15 million in 2005. However, epidemiological surveillance is recorded as a formal function of the DE and receives an automatic resource allocation budgeted simultaneously with the FCFA 50 million allocated as national matching fund for the PE6. Two financial audits were carried out, the first involving the PE1 and the first semester of the PE2. The second audit implemented in September 2004 covered the expenditures of the second semester of the PE2 until the 4th month of the PE4. The monitoring committee recommended by this audit held its 4th regular meeting on February 22, 2006.

To-date, the 19 samples collected following suspicions of avian influenza turned out to be negative (but mostly positive to Newcastle's Disease).

Burkina Faso

The PACE Programme-Burkina Faso

Because of financial difficulties, PACE Burkina Faso has not been able to have programme estimates 3 and 4 have still not been decommitted. The local EC Delegation has refused to approve those programme estimates because of considerable problems met in the approval of past expenses incurred by the PACE programme.

In spite of these financial difficulties, PACE Burkina Faso continues to implement its programme, thanks to a considerable input from the Government. The ESS (RESUREP) remains operational, particularly as far as active surveillance for rinderpest is concerned (and to a lesser extent, the control of CBPP). Passive surveillance is (well) conducted in the country, but information flow is not integrated into RESUREP's organizational chart and consequently not available for data-entry into the PID/ARIS software.

As far as the OIE pathway for rinderpest is concerned, Burkina Faso has been declared free from infection in May 2006, as recommended by the OIE Scientific Committee a few months ago.

Since April 4, 2006, the country has become officially the 5th African State and the 4th PACE member country infected by highly pathogenic avian influenza virus. On February 15, 2006, the Government adopted its "National Prevention and Response Plan against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Burkina Faso". This plan is under the administrative management of the Ministry of Animal Resources (MRA). It covers a time span of two years. The total amount of the budget as per April 15th, 2006, is FCFA 5,681,362,500. Unlike Nigeria and Niger, contingency measures were rapidly deployed with stamping out (of village poulties) less than 4 days after the official declaration of the disease and movement control measures around the outbreak, close to the capital city of Ouagadougou were enforced. A stock of vaccines has already been constituted and targeted vaccination of « modern » farms around the outbreak area is envisaged. Three management bodies for the crisis were set up to conjugate efforts against AI, for the technical and financial management of actions to be implemented, under the responsibility of 3 ministries (Health, Animal Resources, Environment).

- The epizootics management committee ;
- The national technical committee on prevention and response to influenza;
- The financial management unit.

A bank account of the Ministry of Finance has been established in order to centralize and coordinate financial contributions by various donors and development partners for the fight against AI. Under this framework, the local DCE is currently investigating the possibility of disbursing PACE's PE cash balances through this national account or through specific commitments for the purchase of equipment and materials for the strengthening of the surveillance system and capacity building at the national laboratory.

The financial audit of the CTA/P2 Unit for veterinary privatization has led to the dismantling of this unit, inherited from the PARC programme.

No financial audit of the PACE Burkina Faso has been carried out to-date.

Cameroon

The PACE Programme- Cameroon

It should be recalled that this country has been the last to mobilize the PACE funding which started only in December 2003. Nevertheless, the implementation of the 1st work plan until end of October 2004 allowed the acquisition of the vehicles and the equipment and the start of activities related to the epidemiological surveillance. In the PE-2, 12 new epidemiological surveillance checkpoints were created (32 current posts instead of the 20 initial ones) and equipped. The seven 4x4 vehicles, which purchase was programmed in the PE-1 were delivered and placed at the disposal of the regional units. In addition 10 training and recycling courses were organized through the country for the network agents, the private veterinarians and the partners.

The country already possesses, through the technical services of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries, a supervision system for farmers which is quite dense and covers all regions. A national veterinary laboratory (LANAVET) assures diagnosis and produces a major part of the vaccines used in the country. Several private veterinarians (35 in total) are already installed.

The rinderpest has no longer been reported since 1986 and vaccinations against this disease were ceased in 1999. The country declared itself provisionally free from rinderpest but the active monitoring of this disease started only with the effective starting of PACE. The dossier for obtaining the status of country free from rinderpest (disease) was worked out and sent to OIE in January 2006.

Two monitoring missions of the European Commission were carried out and evaluated PACE Cameroon, the first between November and December 2004 and the second in November 2005. These monitoring missions considered satisfactory the level of execution of the activities.

Regarding the avian influenza outbreaks which occurred in the far northern area (Maroua, March 11, 2006) and then in the northern area (Garoua, March 23, 2006) on domestic and wild ducks respectively, the Provincial Delegations set up the following measurements: closing and control of the borders with Nigeria, ban of importation on poultries and pigs coming from Nigeria, closing of the frontier markets of poultries and pigs, sensitization of the populations through the media and meetings, application of Decrees, creation of special control stations. Provincial Committees are created and meet almost daily as well as the national cell of crisis. The LANAVET laboratory at Garoua has already sent someone for training in diagnostic techniques in Padova (Italy) in February 2006 (the date planned to be as early as November 2005 before the first outbreaks in Africa), another in Bamako in the course of the regional workshop sponsored by the FAO in March 2006, and a third in the United States in May 2006. Unfortunately, in spite of the censuses operated by Provincial Delegations and estimations of costs of stamping out which are relatively low (FCFA 8 million), the stamping out and compensation operations took place only at Maroua (2000 heads of poultry stamped out) and Garoua (1000) only after 47 days and 30 days, respectively. On the other hand, to-date, the total budget allocated by the Government to the control of avian influenza is FCFA 100,000,000. This money was disbursed and made available to the Inter-agency Committee of prevention and control of avian influenza chaired by the Prime Minister.

For the sustainability of the epidemiosurveillance network, the Government has earmarked FCFA 156 million in the 2006 budget to fund training for the different agents of the Ministry of Livestock (Sub-district delegates, Departmental Delegates) in order to integrate them in the network, as well as for the purchase of additional equipment (refrigerators, ice-boxes, motorcycles, etc.). The Government has also allocated FCFA 250,000,000 to LANAVET for the purpose of establishing the vaccine data bank against rinderpest. The Government of Cameroon pledged to allocate a particular budget line item from the year 2006 on to fund activities of the epidemio-surveillance network.

Central Africa Republic (CAR)

The PACE Programme-Central African Republic

PACE CAR has pursued the activities of its animal diseases epidemiological surveillance system called SISAC (Central-african Animal Health Information System). This ESS remains staffed by 42 administrative workers involved in active surveillance (out of 110 continuing surveillance posts), plus 37 relatively well trained relay workers but its operating means have been limited by the late disbursement of start-up advances. This network leans on farmers organized within Pastoral Interest Groups (200 GIP) with FNEC (National Federation of Central African Breeders) support.

Vaccination against rinderpest has been stopped throughout the national territory since December 2003 and the country has embarked on the OIE pathway to be recognized free of disease. The emergency plan developed for rinderpest has just been finalized in the course of a mission of the PACE Epidemiology Unit in April 2006, which will make it possible for the country to submit its dossier for the 75th OIE General Meeting in May 2007. It should be kept in mind that the persistent insecurity in livestock areas forces farmers to move frequently and hampers opportunities for them to meet with surveillance agents. All the more so that the agents who had lost their motorcycles in 2003 are still travelling on foot or by bush cabs, which limits their scope of surveillance.

Since the looting it had been subjected to with the events of March 15, 2003, the Bangui Central Veterinary Laboratory (LACEVET) only conducts parasitological and bacteriological research but is no longer capable of carrying out other analyses (lack of ELISA kit), a situation which penalizes the entire programme. The first sero-surveillance phase started in the western region in October 2004 with the collection of a few hundred samples as this operation was disturbed by the insecurity in certain regions and the transhumance movements.

The surveillance of wildlife had revealed some cases of deaths in hippopotamuses and buffaloes in May 2004 in the northern region in the Manovo Gounda-Saint-Floris (Bamingui) National Park but investigations ruled out rinderpest and suspected a bacterial disease or water poisoning by insecticides.

Two other trainings on the use of the PID/ARIS software were carried out by the RTA in July 2004 and in March 2005 for Epidemiological Surveillance, Diagnosis and Communication officers. Such trainings have made regular data-entry possible and efforts continue to help people understand this software very well, notably concerning the forwarding of monthly preprogrammed reports to the OIE, the safeguarding of data and the transfer of data on the continental database set up at IBAR. Only one high capacity computer is in line for a better use and sharing of data.

CAR has 30 veterinarians working in the public sector but there is only one (urban) private veterinarian. At the level of veterinary legislation, the draft decree relative to the statute and the code of ethics of the National Association of Veterinarians of Central African republic and those relative to the regulation of veterinary pharmacies, sanitary police and health accreditation transmitted to the National Legislation Commission have still not been finalized to be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

PACE CAR has maintained the quality and regularity of its reporting. Problems of accessibility to the territory and means have limited the general refreshing programme planned. The communication component continues the regular publication of its quarterly zoonitary information bulletin (20 issues of SISAC info to-date) and a weekly radio programme aired on the National Radio and intended essentially for farmers.

There is no matching fund to the EDF funding.

It will be noted that the CAONF mission (Support Unit of the NAO) will end on June 30, 2006; from that date on, the reimbursement documents will be directly processed by the EC delegation's services.

Chad

The PACE Programme- Chad

Between November 2003 and October 2004, the PACE-Chad coordination was managed by a resident Technical Assistant in association with a Chadian veterinarian. Since this TA left at the end of October 2004, project coordination has been assured by the head of the Animal Health Division, who also is a Chadian veterinarian. He was assisted for 2 years by a Technical Assistant of the French Cooperation, who was adviser to the Director of Veterinary Services of Chad (the latter left Chad on March 30, 2006). Since May 2005, one of the Regional Technical Assistants based in Bamako has been also ensuring monitoring of the PACE programme.

The country has an animal disease epidemic surveillance system (REPIMAT) which celebrated its tenth anniversary in May 2005. It has been operating according to 45 strategic posts equipped with motorcycles out of a total of 154 public veterinary posts (managed by 126 agents) divided into 29 livestock sectors located within 18 regional delegations (9 of whom have refrigerators and telephones). A comprehensive surveillance manual has been developed and distributed to agents of the ESS since 2004; the latter are remunerated for their work. There is no wildlife officer, but the country possesses capturing equipment (entrusted to the DCE) used occasionally in the course of PACE expert missions.

The Farcha national laboratory was rehabilitated with the assistance of France and the European Commission in the course of the year 2005, but requires operational updating and a quality assurance policy. A new management has just been appointed.

The PID/ARIS software was installed in November 2003 but was not actually used. The epidemiologist and ESS animator, his assistant and communicator, and the data entry clerk received refresher training in May 2005 and in February 2006. An improvement of its use

must be achieved and optimized, notably in the complete integration of national epidemiological data (Ministry of Livestock, REPIMAT and central laboratory).

The country has been recognized rinderpest free by the OIE since May 2004 on a zonal basis (the western part corresponding to 10 regional delegations out of 18) and managed to achieve the same recognition for the whole of its territory in May 2006. Despite the temporary interruption of funding, several technical activities aimed at maintaining this disease-free status have been pursued, with funding by the Government of Chad. An initial serological campaign was carried out in the course of the first quarter of 2005. 3,000 sera (out of 8,000 planned) were collected.

The country also intends to embark on the OIE pathway vis-à-vis CBPP in 2006.

The country has fewer than 100 public veterinarians and 12 private veterinarians, of whom 10 received a 2 year renewable health accreditation in 2004. An association of private vets (UVPT) and a Veterinary Council (ONVT) exist in the country. However, the private vets are no longer involved in the epidemio-surveillance system because of lack of motivation. Their integration, particularly within the framework of control of avian influenza would be judicious.

The REPIMAT bulletin launched in 1995, the last issue of which (20) is dated December 2005, has regained some regularity in its publication. Despite the interruption of the PE, reports to the OIE and to IBAR have remained steady.

The Government of Chad allocation to the PACE programme is expected soon.

Already, an amount of FCFA 60 million deposited in the fund of the Ministry of Animal husbandry represents an emergency preparedness fund available.

The project has been the object of a monitoring mission of the EC in March 2004 and 2 financial audits. An evaluation mission of the regional coordination of the PACE programme was carried out in March 2006.

Congo

The PACE Programme-Congo

Congo did not start the extension phase yet and probably never will, given the concerns of the local EC delegation in Brazzaville with regard to the capacity of the PACE NPC to manage the EDF funds, according to the donor's guidelines. Since the completion of the PE 3 at the end of October 2004, no funding has been made available and the programme is therefore de facto suspended.

This is very unfortunate as PACE Congo has been one of these programme to which one would have liked to allocate more funds, because of the limited resources available in the country (for livestock, at least) and the potential to have a significant impact on animal health, without a lot of or heavy investments.

Indeed, PACE-Congo managed to implement epidemio-surveillance activities and deploy a relatively functional surveillance network for animal diseases. Ten (10) surveillance check points (out of the 15 initially planned) were equipped, in particular at the level of the specific

epidemiologic risk areas (massive entry of slaughteranimals, intended for the Brazzaville slaughter-house). A team from the central coordination unit ensures the coordination of the activities (training and supervision of the field agents, sensitisation of partners/farmers).

The reporting rate towards OIE and IBAR remains to be improved.

The country totals 10 private veterinary surgeons primarily directed to canine customers or working as advisors for sub-urban operations (only one private vets operates in the rural areas). An association of veterinary surgeons exists but the Veterinary Council is still not created. At this stage, the private vets are not formally integrated into the network. However, there are specific collaborations in certain areas of the country. The drafting of legislation and regulations regarding veterinary pharmaceuticals and the veterinary profession is ongoing.

The communication component remains very weak in terms of budget allocations, and therefore in the results achieved. Nevertheless, four animal health bulletins (BIRCE) have been published.

With regard to the OIE pathway, Congo's dossier, requesting recognition of freedom of rinderpest on historical basis (historical absence of the disease) has been accepted by the OIE ad hoc Group of Experts on rinderpest and been recommended to the Scientific Commission on animal diseases for endorsement. Congo has therefore been declared infection – free in May 2006, during OIE's General Session of the International Committee.

The Department of Veterinary Services which hosts the PACE National Coordination has been burglarized in December 2004 which led to the theft of the computer of the central coordination unit of the ESS and thus the loss of many data (ARIS in particular).

Côte d'Ivoire

The PACE Programme-Côte d'Ivoire

Programme implementation still remains disturbed by the events that have marred the country since September 2002. Of the 19 regions composing the country, 13 are endowed with all governmental veterinary services. Nevertheless, an evaluation of epidemiosurveillance activities over animal diseases carried out in May 2005 in the areas controlled by the "Forces Nouvelles" (in the regions of Bouake, Korhogo, Boundiali, Ferkessédougou, and Ouangolodougou which record over 90% of the animal population of Cote d'Ivoire) has revealed that in spite of the crisis, veterinary activities are implemented by a certain number of agents of private veterinary cabinets and the administration who remained in their posts. It is planned that the budget used for PACE must serve to consolidate investments realized from 2001 to 2005 and to reinforce the acquisition of additional equipments for a prospective clinical and serological surveillance of rinderpest and control of other animal diseases after the European Union funding stops.

The country, recognized free of rinderpest (disease) by the OIE since 2004, has kept this status in 2005 and 2006.

The data concerning epidemiological surveillance are currently entered in the ARIS software, installed since January 2004. The 12 reports are generated by the software and forwarded monthly to the OIE and AU-IBAR/PACE.

Subsequently to different investigations, 4 outbreaks of avian influenza were discovered on April 25, 2006 in Abidjan district (communes of Marcory, Anoumambo, Treichville, Bingerville, and Yopougon) and confirmed by the Padoue laboratory in Italy. In poultry markets of Treichville and Marcory, 550 heads of poultry were stamped out. The 13 poultry farmers involved were compensated for up to FCFA 835,000 depending on the compensation rate grid of the inter-agency decree set in consultation with the poultry farming syndicate. A National Committee for the Control of Avian Influenza (CNLGA) has been set up. Regional and Departmental Committees for the control of Avian Influenza have been established. The diagnostic capacities of the LANADA have been reinforced. Likewise, the staff was trained in avian influenza diagnostic techniques. Surveillance capacities have been also reinforced through regional training of officers of the epidemiological surveillance networks of domestic poultry and migratory birds, organized by FAO under the TCP/RAF/3016 project. The development of a multi-dimensional communication strategy, notably for sensitization, information, and extension of control means targeting target groups (farmers, consumers, health staff, administrative and political authorities, etc.) has been carried out (posters). To avoid extension of avian influenza outbreaks appeared in the District of Abidjan, the vaccination of poultry (reproductive and egg-layers) is planned for modern farms with FAO support; the latter has given 12,1 million doses of vaccines against avian influenza (H5N9 strain) to Cote d'Ivoire. Ring vaccination strategies are also envisaged in traditional poultry farms in case of new outbreaks.

A study on the distribution of veterinary drugs was carried out in July and August 2005. The final report is in the adoption process. The tender relative to the study on the required funding for the sustainable operation of the network and other veterinary activities was unsuccessful because of lack of bidders in the course of the months of January and February 2006.

At the level of the Sub-Directorate for Animal Health, an official of Sanitary Defense Committees (CDS) has been appointed for the revitalization of professional farmers' organizations. We must also note the establishment in October 2005 of a new Sub-Directorate of Regulation and Zoosanitary Information within the Directorate of Veterinary Services, the chief executive of which is the National PACE-CI Coordinator.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The PACE Programme-Democratic Republic of Congo

Despite of a late start (the programme has been launched with two and a half year late), the national coordination has been able to settle an epidemiosurveillance network in 5 provinces located in the South, Center, and West of the country (Lower Congo; Bandundu, Western Kasai, Eastern Kasai, and Katanga), with 14 mobile agents, 13 slaughterhouse inspectors and around 30 wild fauna agents. The network has since been extended to the Eastern provinces (2005).

The ESS benefits from a good animation thanks to its dynamic central unit. A database using ACCESS was used before the installation of PID (now ARIS) in July 2004. The performance indicators are already introduced in order to evaluate the network operation.

Only months after the country embarked on the OIE pathway for rinderpest by declaring the Western and Central part of the territory provisionally free of rinderpest, it has been granted freedom of infection by the OIE Scientific Commission on animal diseases. Hence, DRC has been declared infection – free in May 2006, during OIE's General Session of the International Committee.

The country has two veterinary laboratories (in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi) whose capacities are limited by the outdated equipment. Fears of an introduction of avian influenza (the first suspicion was already recorded in Tshikapa, a city in the province of the center-south, Kasai Occidental) justified appeals to the donors to strengthen the capacities of these laboratories in the very short term.

A second version of the training manual for the national epidemio-surveillance network agents has been published. Two issues of the "RENES-INFOS" were published.

The development of draft legislation regarding the Veterinary Council, the Ethics Code, and the Health Accreditation (sanitary mandate) system are pursued. The document about the establishment of the Council has been finalized and transmitted to the authorities for approval.

Gabon

The PACE Programme-Gabon

The country had set up a surveillance network of the cattle theoretically implying 22 agents (but only 13 were trained) intervening in 5 provinces out of the 10 existing in the country. During the elaboration of the extension WP, the national coordination wished to widen this device for all the 10 provinces. The PACE regional coordination recommended a more realistic step in the deployment of the field agents, which must take into account the presence of animals and the risk of introduction of diseases in

particular through the importation of cattle on foot. A network of 13 field agents trained and equipped is capable to do the work in Gabon. The surveillance network of fauna carries out some activities of monitoring but its operation is not optimum yet due to the lack of means. To compensate for it, it was recommended to the PACE national coordination to reinforce its collaboration with the structures in charge of fauna present in the country. The current number of the fauna network agents should be reduced from 20 to 5 by targeting the priority zones (principal parks) for more effectiveness in work.

The country did not yet entered the OIE pathway by declaring itself temporarily free from Rinderpest disease. But taking into account the fact that Gabon never recorded any Rinderpest outbreak, the country can claim directly for the status of country free from Rinderpest infection - on historical basis - while referring to the provisions of the article 3.c. of appendix 3.8.2. Sanitary Code of the Terrestrial animals of OIE. A file is being prepared to be submitted to OIE.

The laboratory equipments bought within the framework of the PACE and installed since September 2003 remain always non functional. Nobody is still trained for the work of laboratory. A person in charge and an agent were assigned to this task but they will be operational only after having followed a suitable training. The construction of 2 quarantine parks (one in the North at Eboro, the other in the south of Libreville at Ovendo) is still not carried out. The project is not abandoned and the new PACE national coordination took commitment to take the necessary steps for obtaining the administrative authorisations for their establishment.

The exploitation of the PID/ARIS is effective by the person in charge of the data management although the capacities of the computer equipment available are limited. Information relating to the continuous surveillance are entered. There is no rural private veterinarian in Gabon and no veterinary Board. The communication component is in launching phase. There is no zoosanitary bulletin to date.

Concerning the government contribution to the financing of the PACE, about thirty million were mobilized in 2001 for the WP1 budget out of the 50.000.000 FCFA expected and nothing for the WP2 and WP3. For the year 2005, which corresponds to the first year of extension, FCFA 166,000,000 have been allocated to PACE-Gabon. This subsidy by the Government was mobilized in February 2006. In 2006, a budget of FCFA 15,000,000 to accompany the implementation of the PACE programme activities is earmarked. This is a marked improvement compared to 2001 when about FCFA 30 million were mobilized for the PE 1 (out of the FCFA 50,000,000 budgeted) and nothing for the PE 2 and PE3.

Gambia

The PACE Programme-Gambia

The ESS which was created in 2003 is reasonably functional, despite the reduced number of surveillance agents (20). Animal disease surveillance (conducted in selected villages and sites) targets 9 priority diseases and makes it possible to achieve a fair coverage of the territory. However, it is necessary to redefine and extend the surveillance tasks to all field agents and to regularly update the list of the diseases according to today's priorities (e.g. HPAI). Field agents should be supplied with sampling material and benefit from training in terms of sampling techniques.

A mission from the PACE Regional Coordination, conducted an internal evaluation mission of the PACE Gambia national programme in November 2005. The mission, in its conclusions, stated that in spite of the various problems encountered in its implementation, and in particular the irregular availability of funding, this PACE national programme in the Gambia appears to be well on track again today. The national coordination team shows great motivation and dynamism in the steering of the activities. The commitment of field agents is tangible and so is the involvement of farmers, who, organized within the framework of sanitary defence committees, feel concerned.

The Gambia became member of the OIE in May 2004, thus paving the way for the recognition of The Gambia as rinderpest-free (disease and infection). This declaration will be based on the historical absence of both rinderpest and rinderpest-vaccination in the country, as well as on its exceptional geographic location, its only neighbour country being Senegal which is recognized as infection free. All this must be implemented as soon as possible in order to finalize the request to be submitted to OIE so that Gambia can be recognized infection free of rinderpest by May 2007. In the mean time, the feeling is that Gambia should enter the OIE pathway for CBPP too.

Communication with farmers and more particularly sanitary defence committees remains excellent. On the other hand, institutional communication and reporting to OIE and IBAR, as well as PACE coordinating bodies remains very weak and will have to improve significantly.

An outbreak of Rift Valley Fever was declared by the end of 2002. The country participated in the Regional Workshop on RVF (Dakar, January 2004) and will soon adopt its national strategy paper. A joint research protocol with ITC (International Trypanotolerance Centre) on RVF and brucellosis control in small ruminants has just been initiated and will contribute to meet the recommendations of the Dakar workshop.

Privatisation of veterinary services is still embryonic and is limited to a privatised import-facility (GAMVET) and a limited number of clinics/pharmacies in the capital. A credit programme (warranty fund) was developed, but was finally not withheld by the ECD. A revision of veterinary legislation has been initiated to provide for an incentive environment for private veterinary practice.

Main point of concern remains the ability of Gambia's government to sustain epidemiosurveillance through adequate funding.

Ghana

The PACE Programme-Ghana

The ESS is functional. More than 300 field technical agents spread over the entire territory (329 observation posts in 138 districts) are involved in active clinical surveillance. They are supervised by 3 zonal epidemiology sub-units which are working together with the 3 main diagnostic laboratories (Accra, Kumasi and Pong-Tamale). During PE year 4, the Government contribution to PACE activities was 821,250,000 Cedis (75,000 Euro) excluding the salaries of civil servants. During the extension period, a higher contribution of the government would be expected as far as the maintenance of the epidemio-surveillance network is concerned in order to take the relay when the EDF funds from PACE will phase out.

The country has been recognized as free from rinderpest disease by OIE in May 2003 and has applied for infection free status. To achieve this, the previous sero-surveillance reports of 2002 to 2004, where sero-positives were identified have been earmarked for a re-visit to sample the cattle in the said locations and adjoining clusters. Regarding wildlife, several courses in wildlife epidemio-surveillance were organized in 2002 and 2004. The last one was conducted in July 2005 in Mole National Park, together with the regional PACE wildlife surveillance team (involving participants from 10 countries).

The PID/ARIS software had been installed since July 2003. The database TAD Info is also used and the major part of the field data are entered and analyzed in a regular way into the 2 systems. In April and May 2005, the PID/ARIS software was reinstalled on 2 new desktop computers. The OIE reports can now be generated through the ARIS software.

A first PACE newsletter issue has finally been edited in 2006. A lot of basic education and information on HPAI has been undertaken throughout the country. There is also the collaboration with other international organizations in the fight against AI and African swine fever in the Central and Southern areas where there were outbreaks previously.

The country benefits from 19 private veterinary surgeons, of which 18 have an urban oriented activity but follow suburban or short cycle animal husbandries; one private vet works only in rural areas. The political willingness exists to advocate a gradual withdrawal of public clinics and to re-focus on the statutory mission of public health. A Livestock Development Project financed by AfDB is intended to support the start-up of more rural private vets thanks to grants.

The country was visited in April 2005 within the framework of a study on the financing of the epidemiological surveillance networks and in September 2005 for an internal global evaluation.

An emergency and compensatory fund (for controlling outbreaks) lodged at the Ministry of Finance is generated from the border taxes. An amount of over one billion Cedis (100,000 Euros) was paid as compensation to pig farmers in 2004 from this fund to control ASF.

Ghana is very worried about the outbreaks of HPAI in Nigeria and in the 2 neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire), and has put in place measures to contain and control any possible outbreak in the country. An AI-working group has been put in place as well as Regional and District AI Task Forces. Obviously, lessons were learnt from earlier African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks in Ghana. Bans on imports of poultry and poultry products from infected countries have been enforced. The Accra Veterinary Laboratory is now equipped to diagnose AI (using rapid tests). This was made possible through PACE-Ghana, where an amount of € 6,600 was released to purchase the necessary reagents. Staff have received both local and international training in the diagnosis of the infection, with particular reference to differential diagnosis of Newcastle Disease. Furthermore, the Government of Ghana has released an amount of ¢ 2,500,000,000 (or 221,239 Euros) to the VSD for the control and containment of HPAI. This amount covers the purchase of 5 double cabin pick-up vehicles for veterinary services, protective clothing, equipment plus disinfectants and awareness events or materials. Two workshops have been organised to upgrade and update all veterinarians on HPAI. Regional and district trainings of MOFA staff on HPAI have been conducted for further active surveillance, mass education and sensitization of the population at village and community levels. Posters and other information leaflets have been produced and distributed.

Guinea

The PACE Programme-Guinea

The epidemio-surveillance system called REMAGUI is operational at the 31 active surveillance posts selected out of the 309 existing public veterinary posts. Ten (10) private veterinarians are integrated to the epidemiological surveillance system and enjoy (active) surveillance mandates (for rinderpest). Twenty-five (25) other veterinarians are in an integrative stage into the network for continuing (passive) surveillance of diseases. A total of 35 private veterinarians have a health accreditation mandate. Numerous relay agents among the livestock actors (auxiliaries, private veterinarians, forestry agents, butchers, cattle dealers) including farmers members of the Sanitary Defense Committees (CDS) are participating in the network operation.

The wildlife network comprises 43 agents (including 35 rangers and 8 veterinarians) working in the 9 protected areas. The number of wildlife sera collected was 21 in 2003, 9 in 2004, and 68 in 2005. Certain of the 31 chiefs of veterinary posts (domestic cattle) and medical officers (in the prefectures of the SPRA) are also engaged in the epidemiological surveillance of wildlife and are participating in the collection of hunting sera. These are essentially those located near parks. The country does not have any anesthetic gun, nor any net.

The country is recognized as rinderpest free from infection by the OIE since May 2006.

The CBPP control strategy implemented in the country rests on vaccination and implementation of a sanitary cordon dividing the territory into 4 zones (free, surveillance, buffer, and infected). Tattoos (initially designed to control cattle theft) and ear-notching are used in order to avoid any transport on foot between infected and free areas. Private veterinarians are granted health accreditation mandates for vaccination against CBPP. This strategy seems to produce good results given that the prevalence of the disease has decreased.

The PID/ARIS software is used with regular entry of surveillance data of animal diseases but the computers used do not have adequate capacities for optimal use of the software. The PE 5 plans the purchase of a computer which is sufficiently powerful and which will be kept for that use.

The credit programme for private veterinarians (26 beneficiaries out of 43 private veterinarians to-date, since 2002) continues with a reimbursement rate deemed satisfactory. There are approximately 12,000 auxiliaries trained among farmers in Guinea who also assure primary health care. A few hundreds of them are employed and supervised by private veterinarians.

The communication component, long considered a model, has experienced a serious slowdown. The publication of the REMAGUI epidemiological bulletin has not been resumed since 2003. A certain irregularity is also noted in the transmission of PACE quarterly reports of activity and zoo-sanitary reports to OIE and to AU-IBAR.

No audit has been carried out.

Guinea Bissau

The PACE Programme-Guinea Bissau

The Ministry for Agriculture and the Rural Development which ensures the supervision of the

PACE has been re-organised recently. This led to the disappearance of the Directorate-General of Animal Husbandry (DGP), reduced to a Division of Support to Animal Husbandry within the Directorate-General of Support to Agro-pastoral Productions. This reform also introduced a decentralization of the agricultural services with the creation of Regional Directorates at the same hierarchical level as the Directorate-Generals. For livestock matters, this leads unfortunately to a fragmentation of field staff which will have henceforth to be part of a heterogeneous system, supervised by structures which do not necessarily have the necessary competences as regards livestock and even less animal health. This is unfortunately a step in the wrong direction, when measured against OIE's guidelines on quality standards for veterinary services.

PACE Guinea Bissau has been subjected to an evaluation-mission conducted in August 2004 by a team of the PACE Regional Coordination (Bamako). Tangible results exist in the field of the strengthening of epidemiological monitoring capacities with the installation of an ESS made up of 14 equipped agents, the rehabilitated veterinary national laboratory, entirely equipped to carry out ELISA analyses for RP, staff training etc.. The network is at present being extended with more checkpoints. Performance indicators have been defined in agreement with the recommendations of the Dakar – workshop (August 2004).

Moreover, the country became member of OIE and has entered the pathway to be recognized free from rinderpest. A sero-surveillance campaign on cattle and fauna was carried out, followed by the development and forwarding to OIE of a document, requesting the immediate recognition of the country as infection free from rinderpest on historical bases. Guinea Bissau has thus been declared free of infection in May 2006.

The dossier on the installation of guarantee funds in support of veterinary privatisation, negotiated with the only commercial bank of the country (BAO) is still not finalized. An alternative is considered which would consist in transforming the guarantee fund into a long-term deposit (remunerated) and to make credits directly available starting from this fund. The management of the fund would then be entrusted to the National Veterinary Council and the animal husbandry department which will be accountable to a committee made up of representatives of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development, PACE (during its existence), DCE and NAO.

PID ARIS is installed and used on a day-to-day basis. Since several months now, SR-3 reports are compiled through ARIS and send by e-mail to OIE and IBAR. The country is regular in its administrative and financial reporting to PACE and is very regular in its reporting to OIE and IBAR. The country has yielded quite some international interest when an outbreak of anthrax in May 2005 led to several human casualties. WHO, OIE and FAO have been requested to supply emergency financial and technical assistance.

After the appearance of avian influenza in Africa, the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health (public) and partner institutions, were mobilized to prevent a possible introduction of the disease in Guinea-Bissau. Until now, no case of avian flu has been recorded in Guinea-Bissau, neither in birds, nor man. Development partners such as FAO, WHO, UNICEF, OCHA, the Delegation of the European Commission, IBAB, UICN, as well as the other Ministries involved, assist actively in the identification and the implementation of preventive measures against HPAI, in order to minimize the risk of contamination.

The programme has not been audited yet.

The upcoming end of PACE poses a serious problem for this national component. Whereas the technical advances of the programme made during 6 last years were rather important, the transfer of the financial responsibility to the Bissau-guinean Government remains extremely weak, even non-existent.

Equatorial Guinea

The PACE Programme-Equatorial Guinea

The national component of PACE Equatorial Guinea started its activities in September 2002. It has been working within the Directorate General of Veterinary Services (DGSV) under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The national coordination and the epidemiological unit are located at Bata on the continent.

The PE 1 which had caused numerous problems for its closing had ended in April 2003. After numerous discussions and missions, a PE 2 was finally committed and covered the period of July 1, 2005 through May 1, 2006. This PE 2 was accepted in order to enable the country at least to embark on the OIE pathway and be granted infection free status on historical grounds. The PE2 the funds of which were mobilized only in November 2005, was frozen on February 3, 2006, because of the departure of the TA at the NAO's office, who was at the same time accountant for the implementation of the PE budget. A new TA at the NAO's office has taken office since early April 2006. No amendment to the PE2 has been signed in the intended periods, but since June 21, 2006, a new PE (PE 3) has been signed. It covers a final period of 5 months (June 1 through October 31, 2006) for an (EDF) amount of FCFA 50,463,990, i.e., 77,000 Euros. The funds planned by the Government of Equatorial Guinea are FCFA 7,652,550, i.e., 11,600 Euros. This PE 3 will ultimately make it possible to complete priority activities not implemented in the PE 2, and to assure the acquisition of certain structuring equipments (1 vehicle, 6 motorcycles, 1 portable computer...).

The entire cattle population of the country is limited to about 2,250 heads over the entire territory (up to 5,050 when referring to FAO figures regarding imports).

Nowadays, Equatorial Guinea has a network of 6 network observation agents (1 on Bioko island, and 5 on the continent). A network of local agricultural and livestock advisers (1 per village) who are considered as relay agents ensure surveillance in livestock areas, with a mission to inform the 6 network observation agents, the 47 other public agents or the 36 engineers of the Technical Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry stationed at the capital cities of the 18 districts, as well as at Bata and Malabo – about any outbreak or suspicion of disease noted in the field. The 6 surveillance post agents were trained in epidemio-surveillance and received refresher training in November 2005, and so did the 2 communication workers of Bioko island and the continent. A “Manual of the Zoosanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Network Agent” has been given to them. The farmers – importers of animals on foot, and butchers, have been sensitized on recognizing signs of suspicion of rinderpest. The 15 ACSA of the country have also been trained.

A network of 2 private veterinary cabinets installed in urban settings (1 at Bata and 1 at Malabo) is part of the early warning system. The cabinets bring health care to animals and ensures a major portion of the country's drug supply.

The surveillance of wildlife is assured on the one hand by the 25 forest agents of the government under INDEFOR (Forestry Development Institute), on the other hand, by the 19 forestry agents of ECOFAC (Project for the Protection and Conservation of Forest ecosystems in Central Africa). Both teams of workers work closely on the 13 protected areas that are represented by the 6 natural reserves, the 3 national parks, and the two scientific reserves of the country.

The very low cattle density and the near total lack of interaction possible between sedentary or import cattle and rinderpest sensitive wildlife limit the necessity of a more advanced surveillance of wildlife such as collection of sera on anesthetized animals.

The OIE rinderpest dossier on historic grounds (rinderpest has never been reported in the country and has not been the object of a vaccination campaign) is almost finalized and includes an emergency preparedness plan. It will be submitted in June 2006 to the PEU for an initial revision before submission to the OIE.

Mali

The PACE Programme-Mali

The overall implementation of PACE, both in operational technical terms and in terms of project management, remains generally satisfactory, as confirmed by a PACE internal evaluation mission which has just been completed (early April 2006). In its (preliminary) conclusions, the mission states that the programme has been correctly implemented. Nevertheless, too much emphasis seems to have been put unilaterally on rinderpest eradication, while the quite limited financial means allocated to the programme by PACE and the institutional reform of the Ministry-in-charge, have adversely affected programme implementation as a whole. Even though institutional reform with the creation of a Ministry of Animal husbandry and Fisheries and a National Department of Veterinary Services has been carried out, the new structure lacks means, particularly financial and logistical means, to fulfill the roles which have been entrusted to it.

A sound management of human resources (public and private), particularly because of the important number of private veterinarians who are accredited (124) and intervene in health care delivery, the prophylactic campaigns, and –recently- the serological surveillance system for rinderpest, is strongly recommended in order to strengthen the country's veterinary system.

The small scale experiment for the serological surveillance of rinderpest by private vets, demonstrates that this extension of the health accreditation system may lead to sound technical results, while helping the involvement of private veterinarians in active surveillance and – in general – in the health care system.

As far as the OIE pathway for rinderpest is concerned, Mali has been declared free of infection in May 2006.

As far as CBPP is concerned, the strategy applied for several years now (mass vaccination of cattle throughout the country targeting a 80% coverage) does not seem to go anywhere, the

coverage rate oscillating between 50 and 70%, while a certain fatigue may be observed among farmers, set apart the 'liberalization of the price of vaccination' (beyond the ceiling set by the Government) in some regions, which is carried out by accredited private veterinarians sanitary mandate).

The evaluation mission has become aware of the existing malaise in the veterinary liberal profession, because of the high number of 'private veterinarians' (estimated at over 600 by the Veterinary Council of Mali) and the disloyal competition on the part of wholesalers and the so-called "bana-bana's" (ambulant, unqualified and un-licensed vendors). Certain private vets detaining a sanitary mandate even go as far as stating that they live off their sanitary mandate only, thus moving towards a kind of state-subsidized 'private' practice.

At present, Mali is still untouched by avian influenza, no animal case, nor human, has been declared so far, and no suspicions have been reported. Last suspicion dates from February (in Kayes, in the west of the country) and proved to be a case of Newcastle disease.

Serologic surveys carried out by the CIRAD in February 2006, on 692 wild (aquatic)bird species (some of which are migratory birds) within the framework of the CP/FAO/RAF/3016 on the prevention of avian influenza, did not reveal any serological traces of the H5N1 virus.

The emergency preparedness plan to counter avian influenza (approved by the Council of Ministers on January 18th, 2006 for an estimated budget of 862 million FCFA, that is approximately 1,3 million Euro) is now operational.

Nevertheless, the field mission has also helped note that the country –at least in April -was still ill-prepared to face a possible outbreak of avian influenza, especially at field level, where local authorities have been requested to organize actions for the early detection of HPAI cases ('cercles' and 'communes' level). Shortcomings were felt at the level of information : no technical guidelines or instructions, no reporting forms, no public awareness material for farmers and/or the general public; but also in terms of material needs : lack of fuel, sampling tubes, PPE combinations etc... In addition, a need for training on the recognition of the disease and the measures for personal protection was made evident.

Mauritania

The PACE Programme-Mauritania

The overall implementation of the PACE programme remains satisfactory. The surveillance system for animal diseases (REMEMA) is operational although the reporting rate needs improvement.

In May 2004, the country regained its rinderpest free status after the veterinary services ensured a sound management of the crisis created by the discovery of two rinderpest positive samples in warthogs. The sero-surveillance for rinderpest has now been finalized and the DIREL (Department of Animal husbandry) has recently submitted a request to the OIE for recognition of their rinderpest free country status (infection-free), to be endorsed by the International Committee in May 2007.

The country was visited in March 2005 by the consultant hired under short term missions of the GTZ for a study intended to assess the funding of epidemiological surveillance systems set up with PACE support and the prospects for their funding on national resources, notably government budgets. The operational costs of epidemiological surveillance, i.e, the working means to budget for in the recurrent and investment budgets of Mauritania amount to 326,823 Euro / year. Two other countries were included in this study in April 2005 : Benin and Ghana.

Certain topics deserve more attention: the compliance with recommendations of the workshops in Dakar on Rift Valley Fever (January 2004) and in Conakry on CBPP (February 2004). Reporting to PACE on the one hand, and to AU-IBAR and OIE on the other hand, is to be improved.

The PID ARIS software is installed and staff has been trained but the central coordination unit of the REMEMA has chosen to prioritize the use of a database based on MS Access. Nevertheless, the Department of Animal husbandry (DIREL) having shown great interest in managing data on PID ARIS, this software has been installed at the Animal Health Service in March 2005. Several staff members of the DIREL have been trained in the use of this software.

The DIREL is now entirely independent vis-à-vis the former Department of Livestock and Agriculture. It has just moved into a new building and a new organizational chart is gradually implemented.

A bill on animal production (livestock code) was promulgated in 2005. Provisions relative to the veterinary services in this bill are in line with the quality standards advocated by the OIE.

Niger

The PACE Programme-Niger

According to the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases which was held in Paris, January 16 – 20th, 2006, the said Commission recommended that Niger be not recognized as rinderpest free country by the next General Session of the International Committee of the OIE (Paris, May 2006). The Scientific Commission thus followed the conclusions of the (rinderpest) ad hoc group which had made the comments about Niger's dossier, back in September 2005, stating that the request was not recommendable for approval. Niger submitted a well-presented dossier presented with good sero-surveillance data. However, the results of the sero-surveillance gave rise to concerns, because they seemed to show an aggregation of seropositive cattle in certain zones, in particular Zinder. In certain localities, very high sero-prevalences were presented, it was however difficult to confirm this clearly because of the apparent disparities between alternative presentations of the data.

A meeting of technical staff of the PACE programme and the DSA, including LABOCEL, which was held on Thursday February 9, 2006, helped clear the air on this issue. The consensus which came out of it was to resume sero-surveillance in the Region of Zinder and to improve the presentation of the next dossier, avoiding to deal with specifics. In this respect, an increase of the EDF allocation was requested and approved, adding an additional clause to PE n° 6.

Then, on February 28, Niger joined Nigeria as second member state of the PACE programme to be infected by HPAI. The first outbreak (and the only one confirmed to-date) occurred in village poultry in Magaria, a district bordering Nigeria (near the Maigatari focus) in Diffa region. Control measures were rapidly set up on the spot and around the outbreak, but the sanitary measures (stamping out and incineration) took over a month to be enforced.

A support mission of the PACE regional coordination provided some crisis management assistance to the national veterinary authorities and to the PACE national coordination. About 150,000 Euro were disbursed on PACE funds to face the epizootic, subsequent to the approval of a rider to the ongoing 6th programme estimate. This additional clause also takes into account the additional sero-surveillance campaign against rinderpest in Zinder region.

An organizational and financial audit of the PACE Niger national component was carried out at the end of year 4 programme estimate (2004).

Nigeria

The PACE Programme-Nigeria

Indeed, as the first sub-Saharan country to be affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza, Nigeria has received its fair share of international attention and emergency aid, to such an extent that coordinating the international taskforces and the emergency funding has become one of the main challenges for the national crisis management staff (amongst which the Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services, FDLPCS).

PACE (at regional level) has attempted to contribute to the crisis management by sending in four international experts over a period of 4 weeks, including the PACE financial manager. For over three weeks, PACE management and interested EC staff was kept informed through

–initially- daily e-mail reports by the PACE staff present in Abuja. In financial terms, an extra 300,000 Euro were made available for emergency actions through a rider to the ongoing work plan (approved on March 1st). Furthermore, a financing proposal was drafted in order to benefit from around 3,000,000 Euro for vaccinations (under the envelope B emergency funds). The proposal was intended solely for the procurement of around 40 million H5N2 vaccines, provided the Government would change its policy on vaccination. Ideally, the NPC (NAO) could submit the request, irrespective of an official change of policy, so as to prepare the bidding procedure and maybe even select a supplier. The supply has not materialized yet, due to the continued objection (however understandable) of the FDLPCS to consider vaccination at this stage.

PACE staff has worked under the umbrella (authority) of the FAO/OIE task force, to which other institutions were also connected (USDA-APHIS, CDC, USAID, French Cooperation etc...).

It has taken PACE(REG) and FAO/OIE international staff quite some lobbying to somehow impose the PACE-funded national epidemio-surveillance system (NADIS) as the only surveillance system for (animal) avian influenza in Nigeria. In terms of human avian influenza, the existing polio eradication network is used for the detection of human cases. As soon as mutual trust and responsibilities were established between the human and animal control components (and their respective international taskforces), there has been an opening for the two systems to grow towards each other and eventually collaborate, entrusting the back-yard poultry sector to the WHObacked teams and the commercial poultry sector to the FAO-backed teams.

On March 3rd, 2006, EU Commissioner for Health and Consumer Protection, Markos Kyprianou visited Abuja, accompanied by Dr. Aart Brouw (SANCO) and Dr. Philippe Steinmetz (DG Dev). The meeting with President Olesegun Obasanjo was followed by a meeting with the UN agencies and the international taskforce during which international experts, including from PACE had the opportunity to share their views with the Commissioner.

At this stage, around 16 of the 37 States of the Federation have experienced HPAI outbreaks and control operations are ongoing, based on stamping out and compensation of farmers.

Senegal

The PACE Programme-Senegal

Since May 2005, Senegal is considered rinderpest infection free by the OIE. As far as other priority diseases are concerned, CBPP was given particular attention in the course of a re-launching workshop organized in May 2005. It was decided to stop vaccinations against this disease and to embark – in the medium term – on the OIE pathway for recognition of Senegal as CBPP - free. Unfortunately, little if any consensus agreement was reached on vaccination against Rift-Valley-Fever, as recommended by the PACE-FAO-OIE workshop held in January 2004 in Dakar.

In the course of May 2004, two staff members of the Department of Animal husbandry (DIREL) were trained in the use of the ARIS database (installed on the LAN server since

April 2005). The software was customized in order to take into account the specific characteristics of Senegal (organisation of the national territory, organizational chart of the Ministry in charge of livestock, etc.....). A short-term mission has helped to establish a bridge between the decentralized reporting system, based on Lotus Notes, and the ARIS system, based on Oracle.

In December 2005, the programme underwent a EC monitoring mission which assigned PACE the following score (in comparison with the score assigned in January 2003).

Month	Year	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
Jan.	2003	C	C	C	C	C
Dec.	2005	B	C	B	C	B

a : very good ; b : good ; c : problems ; d : serious deficiencies

A financial and technical audit of PE's 1 and 2 was carried out in the course of the months of May and June 2005.

Togo

The PACE Programme-Togo

The epidemio surveillance system (REMATO), composed of 55 observation posts (continuing surveillance) including 50 rinderpest active surveillance posts, is operational. The Lomé central veterinary laboratory is staffed by only one person and would deserve to have human resources available notably in case of an outbreak of avian influenza in the country, in order to facilitate daily work and help accompany the network's mobile team.

The country currently has 12 public veterinarians. The 26 veterinarians settled in private practice and forming the Group of Private Veterinarians with rural clients are pursuing their activities. The integration into REMATO of these private veterinarians continues but remains hampered by the lack of means of the Directorate of Livestock for them notably in order to involve them in epidemiological surveillance.

A decree bearing on health accreditation is in the course of validation but in the field, the vaccination mandate is applied. The law bearing establishment of the National Association of Veterinarians was voted in August 2004, a fact which helped make a separation from doctors and dentists who had been grouped hitherto in a single association.

To confirm the status of rinderpest infection free country (obtained in May 2005 at the 73rd OIE General Session and confirmed in May 2006), 2,200 sera were collected.

As far as foot-and-mouth is concerned, 10 samples were sent to the Bingerville (Cote d'Ivoire) reference laboratory for characterization of the strains circulating in Togo; 6 samples turned out positive to SAT-2 and O.

The PID/ARIS software is installed and the users have been trained but its use is still rare.

At the level of the communication component, 3 zoo-sanitary bulletins "Bizoosto" were published in the course of the year 2005. Teaching documents were edited and circulated (including the booklet « A few diagnostic elements of the major animal diseases encountered in Togo »).

A bill of law is underway, aimed at helping access emergency preparedness and compensation funds for farmers, and generated by the public treasury through taxes.

Burundi

The PACE Programme-Burundi

The epidemio-surveillance system is still not very effective but a few diseases are now being reported. Borders are still permeable but the low number of livestock is arguably in favour of control.

With regard to HPAI, the first contacts have been made with the wildlife department and preliminary steps have been taken to prepare an emergency preparedness plan. Strangely, the management of the national AI task force has been entrusted the ministry of health.

Burundi has reported no cases of rinderpest since 1934 and vaccination stopped in 1994. The Country applied for the status of “country free from rinderpest – infection” on an historical basis. OIE's Scientific Committee has approved the dossier and Burundi has officially been declared free of rinderpest infection in May 2006.

PID/ARIS is installed and is being gradually used.

Djibouti

The PACE Programme-Djibouti

Rinderpest has not been reported in the country over the last 20 years and vaccination stopped in 1995. A provisional declaration of rinderpest freedom has been submitted to the OIE. Both the emergency plan and the application document for freedom from rinderpest disease status are under preparation.

PID/ARIS has been installed but is not used yet.

The epidemio-surveillance system was set up and its technical agents trained. A veterinary laboratory was also set up, two lab technicians trained overseas and a senior external laboratory expert was recruited through AfDB funds for the start up of diagnostic activities.

On May 11th, 2006, Djibouti's health minister announced that one person and 3 chickens in Djibouti had tested positive for H5N1 avian influenza virus.

The patient is a 2 year old girl from a small rural village in Arta district. She is the 1st case of human infection with the bird flu virus reported in the Horn of Africa, and as a matter of fact in a PACE member country. The girl developed symptoms on April 23rd, 2006. Tests were conducted by the Cairo-based US Naval Medical Research Unit 3 (NAMRU-3).

At the request of the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO) is arranging urgent support for the country's investigation and response to the outbreak. Health authorities in Djibouti began surveillance for human cases following reports of a small number of chicken deaths in early April 2006.

NAMRU-3 has also confirmed the presence of the highly pathogenic H5N1 bird flu virus in samples from 3 chickens (as reported by the CVO to OIE on 27 May 2006).

In Djibouti, surveillance for additional human and animal cases is presently under way, but is hindered by the country's lack of resources and of epidemiological and laboratory capacities. The situation in animals is poorly understood. Most of the country's population is concentrated in the Djibouti district, where many households keep small numbers of poultry. Poultry production in other parts of the country is limited. High mortality in poultry flocks has not been detected to date.

Eritrea

The PACE Programme-Eritrea

The project is running smoothly and without major constraints.

PE 1 was closed in February 2005, PE's 2 and 3 were closed in April 2005. PE 4 was extended until April 30th, 2005 in order to allow for the closure of previous programme-estimates. Therefore, PE 5 (for the first year of the extension phase) has run until the end of April 2006 and a request has been made to extend it to the end of the programme, since very little new operations can be brought forward in 3-4 months of actual operation.

The epidemio-surveillance network is established and is working. PID/ARIS is installed and staff trained. However the software has suffered from some bugs since a while. In absence of ICU support in this matter, the data were entered in MS Excel and Access. The matter has been settled by bringing these data to Nairobi, to convert them to ARIS format and to send a new HDD with properly installed and updated software back.

Information on animal health is efficiently and timely collected and circulated between the field and the central services.

There are no private veterinarians. The country is drafting a veterinary privatisation policy which is progressing very slowly.

Eritrea regularly sends monthly zoo-sanitary reports to the relevant authorities.

The country gained OIE recognition of status of “free from rinderpest – infection” in May 2005.

An emergency preparedness plan for HPAI has been prepared and commented and is now under revision. An HPAI emergency support project's proposal has been drafted and is under revision for presentation to a very supportive EC delegation. The budget for this plan could be available from envelope B, unfortunately however, envelope B funds are at present being slowly de-commissioned to be added to the “envelope A” funds.

Ethiopia

The PACE Programme-Ethiopia

Ethiopia has started the PACE programme in November 2001. It is now in its 6th programme-estimate. A large amount of remaining funds has to be de-committed which could be done before actual closure of PE n° 5, but the assistant NAO refuses categorically to de-commit before closure is terminated.

The country has an operational ESS.

Ethiopia was declared disease-free on a zonal basis in May 2005. It's southern and eastern areas are part of the so called “Somali ecosystem” and participate in the SERECU sub-programme. Further rinderpest eradication activities for the next few years will be related to the mild rinderpest question.

Private veterinarians exist but are very limited in numbers and activities. They are not participating in the disease reporting. A proper legislation and the organisation of sanitary mandate has been proposed.

A training programme for CAHW's is still ongoing. Farmers' associations are the backbone of basic disease reporting.

Large investments have finally been completed with the purchase of 25 vehicles and other inputs.

Disease reporting and control are done with various degrees of accuracy.

For HPAI, emergency preparedness documents, task force and legal framework are under preparation.

PACE Ethiopia and the department of veterinary services are suffering from a constant turnover of staff (50% of the epidemiology unit's posts are not manned due to training abroad or locally, change of position, and various resignations).

The major part of the surveillance and disease identification is done by the laboratories with satisfactory effectiveness. Disease control strategies are under preparation. Those applied in the field are based on as much vaccination as budget allows.

Kenya

The PACE Programme-Kenya

The situation of rinderpest in the Somali eco-system after the confirmation of the suspicion declared in September 2003 is now coordinated by SERECU which is based at IBAR and operates in close coordination with PACE. The project involves Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Regional co-operation with the countries of the Somali eco-system (Ethiopia and Somalia) and the countries close to Kenya (Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan) under the mediation of the regional coordination unit were of primary importance in all the plans.

PID is installed and is functioning well.

PACE-Kenya holds regular technical coordination meetings with PACE-Somalia, either bilateral or with participation of PACE PCU and PEU.

Regarding HPAI, Kenya has a draft emergency preparedness plan that still needs to be validated, an emergency task force that meets regularly, and a donors coordination unit.

In January 2006, the OIE Scientific Committee has recommended the dossier requesting status of freedom from rinderpest disease on an area-wide basis (west of the country) for approval. This has now been endorsed by OIE's International Committee (May 2006).

Uganda

The PACE Programme-Uganda

PACE Uganda closed all outstanding PE's and remaining funds were de-committed. All PE's were audited by an external auditor (Ernst & Young) before closure.

The *Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries* obtained additional funds from the STABEX budget line for a 3-year period in order to supplement the funds from PACE and resolve the problems related to the delays for the approval of the PE and the global work plan for the extension of PACE.

PACE Uganda set up a system of monitoring & evaluation, based on the logical framework, a steering committee and regular internal meetings. Moreover, an auto evaluation is carried out by the MAAIF while the EC finances external monitoring missions annually.

The country has been declared free from rinderpest disease in May 2006.

The emergency preparedness plan for HPAI has not yet been endorsed by the PCU. Forms and instructions from PCU have been forwarded and a template emergency project form for presentation to the ECD for funding of emergency funds are expected to lead to a funding proposal for Uganda.

Rwanda

The PACE Programme-Rwanda

PACE Rwanda is stopped since November 1st, 2003.

PE 1 has been closed and the remaining funds de-committed. PE 2 is now being closed but a disagreement over continuation of expenditures under PE 2 instead of opening PE 3, created difficulties in closing and de-committing, thus leading to a stand-still of the programme. PE 3 has been reviewed following comments from the PCU to adapt it to the situation of near-closure of the PACE and the possible HPAI threat.

With PACE programme incentives, Rwanda became member of the OIE. No clinical cases of rinderpest have been reported since 1932, while vaccination stopped more than 12 years ago. The country applied for the status of “country free from rinderpest – infection” on an historical basis. The dossier has been approved by the scientific committee and Rwanda was declared free of infection in May 2006.

The structure and performance of the national epidemio-surveillance system has been reviewed and a ST assistance has been requested for that purpose.

Somalia

The PACE Programme-Somalia

The PACE Somalia programme officially ended on March 31st, 2005.

As from the 1st April 2005, the activities continued through a new contract (SAHSP or Somalia Animal Health Services Project) signed under the 9th EDF, following a call for proposals awarded to a consortium of NGOs operating under the overall responsibility of Terra Nuova NGO and under IBAR guidance with FAO collaboration. The contract will last 30 months, till September 2007.

SAHSP works closely together with the SERECU (Somali ecosystem rinderpest eradication coordination unit), EDF funded under IBAR/PACE supervision, which is specifically dealing with the mild rinderpest issue in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

A draft emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest was submitted to AU/IBAR in April 2006. Zoning of Somalia for declaration of provisional freedom from disease on a zonal basis has been completed based on risk factors. Preparation of the declaration for submission to OIE is currently underway.

Sudan

The PACE Programme-Sudan

In Sudan, the PACE programme is implemented through two sub-projects, namely the northern and the southern sub-project.

- The northern sub-project commenced in February 2003 and is implemented by the Directorate of Animal Health and Epizootic Diseases Control (AH&EDC), Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (FMAR&F) in Khartoum. Since then GTZ provides technical assistance through a Project Management Unit (PMU) to support the overall project implementation and to administer the EDF funds.
- The southern sub-project started in November 2001 and has largely operated through NGOs, with overall coordination being managed by VSF Belgium from a coordination office in Lokichoggio, northern Kenya. Recently, it was decided to transfer the coordination office to Juba, the capital of South Sudan.

In September 2005 the operation areas of the two sub-projects have changed due to administrative restructuring of federal state borders laid down in the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) signed between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM in January 2005.

Therefore, now the northern sub-project facilitates the implementation of the PACE project in (15) federal states in North Sudan through the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries (FMAR&F) of the Government of National Unity (GoNU), while the southern sub-project supports the implementation of PACE activities in (10) federal states in South Sudan in collaboration with the Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries (MAR&F) of the Government of South Sudan (GOSS).

Despite the late start, the PACE Sudan project has performed well. The two sub-projects have been managed well and kept very closely to the required time schedule in aid of Sudan's pursuit of official recognition as being free from rinderpest infection.

The overall project implementation was well coordinated and harmonized between the two subprojects.

Great efforts and investments were made by the PACE management to strengthen the existing national epidemio-surveillance system. The PID/ ARIS is applied country-wide in all (25) federal states. Disease reporting has steadily improved. The role of CAHWs with respect to animal diseases control has been strengthened. Advanced methodologies of disease surveillance, like PDS, are widely applied and the laboratory capacity for diagnosis of priority diseases, particularly the diagnosing of rinderpest, was improved.

In addition to many other achievements made along the PACE objectives, the project is addressing the control of other priority diseases like CBPP, PPR, RVF, FMD and new emerging diseases like Highly Pathogen Avian Influenza. The latter has been declared since April 19th, 2006 in Khartoum and Gezira States. 210 poultry farms have been affected. Efforts were exerted to stop spreading of the disease to other states. No human cases have been confirmed so far. Two million birds either died or were culled in Khartoum and Gezira states. Targeted vaccination to support AI control programme will be implemented.

A comprehensive training programme for relevant veterinary staff and CAHWs has been established [to-date the northern sub-project conducted 45 training courses for altogether 750 trainees] to support and sustain the achievements made under PACE.

As a significant step towards the eradication of rinderpest, the World Organization for Animal Health, the OIE, approved in May 2006 that the Sudan is recognized as 'free from rinderpest disease' in accordance with the regulations of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

At present, Sudan is conducting rinderpest random sero-sampling surveys in the whole country required for the verification of freedom from rinderpest infection. The surveys will be completed in June 2007 latest.

The final step of rinderpest eradication, the verification of freedom from rinderpest infection, will be achieved in 2008 provided that no rinderpest disease or virus will be detected, and all activities of the OIE pathway will be executed completely and timely.

At present, the management of the PACE Sudan project in collaboration with the FMAR&F, the MARF-GOSS and the Ministry of International Cooperation is negotiating with the EC Delegation to Sudan to further support the two sub-projects from STABEX funds beyond the closure of the Regional PACE Programme at 31st October 2006. A consultancy mission requested and financed by the EC Delegation to Sudan recently has started to formulate a project proposal for future funding of animal health activities ['post PACE activities'] from STABEX funds for the period 2006 to 2010. The final proposal has been submitted to EC in July 2006.

Tanzania

The PACE Programme-Tanzania

The epidemio-surveillance system includes all stakeholders and resources available and includes passive and active surveillance using both conventional and participatory tools. It also includes an effective and formalised collaboration between the Wildlife Veterinary Departments of TAWIRI & TANAPA, which allowed for a better understanding of the epidemiology of FMD and ASF which can now both be analysed by the CVL.

The Directorate of Veterinary Services is now lodged within the new Ministry of Livestock Development, connected by the Local Area Network and Livestock sector website <http://www.mifugo.go.tz> .

All VICs are also accessible through e-mail and have internet access.

Transport has been upgraded at VIC, field and central level (13 vehicles, 18 motorcycles and 300 bicycles).

Six postgraduate degree programmes (laboratory technology diploma and various STT in diagnostics, project management, disease control and epidemio-surveillance) have been provided and 90 % of trainees are still working for the Government today.

The Veterinary Council is functioning since 2004 and evolves towards a more autonomous private entity. Veterinary legislation has been upgraded and completed including decrees and regulations.

National CBPP, rinderpest & Newcastle disease control strategies have been defined. And emergency action plan against ASF has been formulated. Unfortunately, capacities, motivation, equipment and field services are insufficient and do not allow for the full compliance with the guidelines that were developed.

The absence of signs indicative of rinderpest, the reliability of the ESS and the absence of confirmation in cases or suspicions, have enabled the country to be declared free of rinderpest disease in May 2005.

An emergency preparedness plan (strategy) for the control of HPAI has been drafted and will be presented soon for validation. Preparedness is made easier by the long standing collaboration with wildlife departments.

Three points are still at very basic stage of implementation and need urgent attention : (a) the availability and procedure for an emergency fund for disease outbreaks (rinderpest, HPAI etc.), (b) the manual of procedures for the agents of the veterinary network, and (c) the help of hunters for the rinderpest sero-surveillance operations.