

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

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NUMBER REG/5007/005  
EDF VII and VIII  
FINANCING AGREEMENT No 6125/REG

**CONSOLIDATED  
WORK PROGRAMME & COST ESTIMATE  
FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES  
OF**

**→ ETHIOPIA  
→ GUINEE CONAKRY  
→ MALI  
RWANDA  
SENEGAL**

**FOR THE PERIOD  
1 AUGUST 2000 TO 31 JULY 2001**

**VOLUME 1.**

**IMPREST ACCOUNTS:**

<b>AMOUNTS TO BE COMMITTED:</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Euro 820 640</b>
	<b>Guinée</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Euro 213 141</b>
	<b>Mali</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Euro 443 353</b>
	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Euro 348 521</b>
	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Euro 492 818</b>

## **Foreword**

This document (Volume 1) comprises an outline of the consolidated work programmes and cost estimates of five countries of the PACE Programme. The second volume (Volume 2) comprises the Memorandums of Understanding, Global plans and annual work programmes and cost estimates of the five countries, each of which has been endorsed by the respective National Authorizing Officers and the Delegations of the European Commission.

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PART I  
**INTRODUCTION**

**1. BACKGROUND**

In Africa, the European Union supported a continent-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), which ended on 31 October 1999, after thirteen years of successful implementation. The Commission of the European Communities and the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) signed the Financing Agreement of the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) on 5 July 1999 and 30 August 1999, respectively. The PACE Programme will build on the achievements of PARC to eradicate rinderpest from Africa and set up a Pan-African network for the control of epizootics. The OAU/IBAR will co-ordinate the implementation of the PACE Programme, which will cover 32 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Technical and Administrative Provisions of the Programme's Financing Agreement stipulate that the programme should start with the arrival of the Main Technical Assistant of PACE on 31 October 1999. He arrived in Nairobi on 30 October 1999. The Programme will end on 31 October 2004.

The bulk of the Programme's EDF funds (67%) will support national operations that will be planned and implemented in each country. These operations will be provided with a range of Common Services, which OAU/IBAR will co-ordinate at sub-regional and regional levels.

The PACE Programme will contribute to the goal of reducing poverty among those involved in stock farming by improving productivity, thereby improving their livelihoods and enhancing food security.

The Programme's vision is improved prevention and progressive control of the major epizootic diseases by providing a sound technical basis and enhanced national decision support and for strategic animal health management, at national and regional levels.

The purpose of the PACE Programme is to revitalize animal health services through strengthening national and regional capabilities to sustain surveillance as well as strategic control of major animal diseases and to improve animal health care, in 32 sub-Saharan countries.

This consolidated work programme and cost estimate is the first of the series of work programmes for the PACE Programme's national components.

## **2. STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PACE**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

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

The Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) removed rinderpest from all but a few countries in eastern Africa; in many countries, it also produced major policy changes to improve the sustainability of veterinary services. The policy issues that PARC addressed were:

- Cost recovery
- Liberalization of policies for drug importation and distribution
- Privatization of animal health services
- Sanitary mandates
- Strengthening associations/cooperatives
- Establishment of animal health development levy

PARC's initial strategy for the control and progressive eradication of rinderpest relied on raising national herd immunity to stop transmission of the virus, by using quality-controlled vaccines. Subsequently, mass vaccinations were reduced and succeeded by active disease search, and containment of rinderpest outbreaks. PARC also emphasized a sub-regional approach and established a cordon sanitaire in Central Africa to prevent the westerly spread of the disease. Consequently, PARC has provided PACE with a basis for its rinderpest eradication strategy and for achieving its other major objectives.

### **2.2 THE OVERALL STRATEGY**

The Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) will implement the PACE Programme through national, sub-regional and regional programmes. The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) at OAU/IBAR will be responsible for the coherence of programme implementation at all levels. The PCU will have the managerial and technical capacity to assess operations and to keep them in line with the Programme's objectives.

It is essential that the investments and achievements made during PARC be protected. The basic strategy of PACE is to build on the foundation provided by PARC, strengthen national and regional capacities for the sustainable surveillance and strategic control of priority epizootic diseases, and ensure that countries continue to follow international guidelines for the verification of freedom from rinderpest infection, thereby safeguarding animal health in Africa.

Regional co-operation will be an important feature of the PACE Programme and it is envisaged that a multiplier effect will be produced through regional and sub-regional meetings that the Co-ordination Units will be responsible for organizing.

National component activities will vary according to the individual situations in each country but they will always be included in the Programme's four thrusts with broad common aims, namely:

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

To enhance the sustainability of the impacts of PACE, in each country, activities will support the following prerequisites and accompanying measures<sup>#</sup>:

- i. the commitment to enter and follow the OIE rinderpest pathway (under thrust 3);
- ii. continuation of the process of privatization of veterinary medicine and full cost recovery (under thrust 2);
- iii. to ensure long-term sustainability, progressively increase government financial commitments to meet the full recurrent costs of a functional and effective epidemiology-surveillance network at national level (thrust 1), which shall be linked effectively to regional and continental networks; and
- iv. undertake continuous assessment of environmental impact of stockbreeding management and its impact on rangeland conditions.

The latter two points will be the subjects of continuous dialogue between the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit and the governments of member countries.

## **2.3 THE FOUR THRUSTS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME**

### **2.3.1 Reinforcing animal epidemiology services and control of the major diseases by enhancing national capacities**

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

Disease surveillance is a core function of national veterinary authorities. Although PARC developed and strengthened networks for the surveillance of animal diseases for purposes associated with rinderpest control and eradication, PACE will further strengthen these networks for the surveillance of other priority animal diseases in the long-term. PACE will provide levels of support that are consistent with the affordability and sustainability of these networks at the national level.

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<sup>#</sup> In compliance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF (who is the Director of OAU/IBAR) and the respective National Authorizing Officer of the EDF.

The expected result is that national capacities for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communications and project management will be enhanced.

### **2.3.2 Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in the field to improve the distribution of veterinary services and medicines**

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

It is expected that PACE will improve the accessibility and distribution of veterinary services and medicines, based on a harmonized approach to the privatization process and coherent links between public services and private operators.

### **2.3.3 Rinderpest eradication from Africa through elimination of the last reservoirs and verification of freedom**

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

The detailed strategies that the Programme will adopt in the fight against rinderpest will be continuously revised and updated in the light of the results of epidemio-surveillance, and the changing situation at field level. The PACE approach will be based on halting vaccinations as soon as possible and on giving aid to countries to fulfil the OIE procedure for being declared free from rinderpest. PACE will align its blueprint for rinderpest eradication (under review) with that of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP), which currently, is based on the OIE pathway. Both blueprints will be reviewed and updated to reflect the changing situation in the field, as revealed by the results of surveillance conducted under the national PACE programmes.

OAU/IBAR will establish a centrally managed emergency fund to assist national authorities to contain outbreaks of rinderpest, and will continue to pay the storage charges for a bank of 1.5 million doses of thermo-stable rinderpest vaccine. These measures will ensure that the PACE Programme could respond rapidly to emergencies. The Programme will not establish individual national emergency funds.

### **2.3.4 Control of major epizootic diseases**

PACE will assist the development of national, sub-regional and regional strategies for the control of major epizootics. The comparative economic advantages of various strategy options will be highlighted by the results of specific studies but PACE will not fund the implementation of such strategies. IBAR will, through the PACE Programme, promote the timely reporting by all countries of the occurrence of OIE List A diseases. This will reinforce the links between the epidemio-surveillance networks and the refinement of strategies for the control of epizootics.

At the pan-African level, OAU/IBAR will strengthen its capacity to co-ordinate national programmes for the control of epizootics. This will include the strengthening of management capabilities, the development of information management systems and emergency preparedness plans.

The activities under this thrust will improve the strategic control of priority epizootic diseases based on full cost recovery. Vaccine funds could possibly be made available for the most badly affected areas.

## **2.4 REGIONAL STRATEGIES**

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

The PACE Programme's thrusts, outlined above, are common to the 32 countries and are the basis for all actions. An outline of the elements that national projects are expected to encompass is provided in a series of tables for the regional groupings. Within and across these groups of countries there are common themes and national PACE programmes will address national priorities within the regional requirements identified by PACE.

Table 1.

## Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries

Region	Characteristics	Countries in the region
<i>Region I</i>	<p>The countries in this region have been free of rinderpest for over 10 years and most of them have declared provisional freedom from disease.</p> <p>a) Sahelian sub-group</p> <p>b) Coastal sub-group</p>	<p>Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal</p> <p>Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, [Liberia], Nigeria, [Sierra Leone], [Togo]</p>
<i>Region II</i>	<p>Central African countries:</p> <p>a) providing protection against the movement of rinderpest westwards from eastern Africa</p> <p>b) others that did not all participate in the PARC (where limited progress was made in addressing policy issues – PARC's dialogue points)</p>	<p>Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon<sup>1</sup>, western Sudan*,</p> <p>[Burundi], Congo Brazzaville, Congo Democratic Republic, Gabon, Guinea Equatoriale, Rwanda</p>
<i>Region III</i>	<p>Eastern African countries:</p> <p>a) harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">- <i>Lineage 1</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">- <i>Lineage 2</i></p> <p>b) Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Sudan*, Ethiopia, north-western Kenya*, Uganda, Northern Sudan*</li> <li>• Southern Somalia*, Kenya, Tanzania</li> </ul> <p>Djibouti, Eritrea, Northern Somalia* (Somaliland and Puntland)</p>

### Notes:

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

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

\* For operational and epidemiological reasons, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan are considered on a zonal basis.

**Table 2: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Western Africa - Region I**

Region	Enhanced national capacities for disease surveillance and control	Improved delivery of veterinary services/animal health care	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics
<p><b>Region I</b></p> <p>The countries of western Africa, which have been provisionally free from rinderpest since 1988.</p>	<p>In most countries of this region, disease-reporting systems are in place and diagnostic laboratories function within a national system for epidemiological surveillance. PACE will support these surveillance systems and promote the appropriate development of national diagnostic laboratories, for which increased government financial contributions will be required.</p> <p>Skills-oriented training will be provided to enhance disease surveillance, diagnosis, information management and strategy formulation.</p>	<p>Veterinary legislation in the countries of this region now permits the involvement of private veterinary practitioners in the delivery of state veterinary services. Where necessary, national PACE programmes will assist its refinement. PACE will encourage appropriately qualified private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in disease surveillance duties. The participation of livestock owners' associations in surveillance will also be promoted, primarily by increasing their awareness of diseases and regulatory requirements.</p>	<p>Rinderpest has been absent from the region for over 10 years and vaccination ceased by 1999. PACE will ensure that countries continue to verify their freedom from rinderpest; this will entail intensified serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife. Emergency preparedness plans will be developed. At the regional level, PACE will promote the joint declaration of regional freedom from rinderpest, in line with recent proposals made by the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP). In 2002, the countries in this region should apply to the OIE for recognition of freedom from infection. PACE will support this process.</p> <p>Under the GREP blueprint, most countries in this region were expected to apply to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest in 2000. PACE will review their status before the end of 2000 and revise the blueprint accordingly.</p>	<p>The absence of rinderpest in the region permits the surveillance of other priority epizootics. In the Sahelian sub-region, the highest priority has been accorded to CBPP, at national and regional levels. A control strategy was formulated for western and central Africa in 1998. It includes regionally co-ordinated; repeated mass vaccinations; national surveillance programmes; participation of private veterinarians; and, sensitization of livestock owners. PACE will re-examine this strategy but will not purchase vaccines, unless a country has an effective cost recovery system in place. National surveillance systems will support the control of other priority diseases including foot-and-mouth disease, peste de petits ruminants (PPR) and Rift Valley fever (RVF).</p> <p>In coastal countries, where small livestock species are important, PACE may address priority diseases including African swine fever (ASF), PPR, RVF and Newcastle disease.</p>

TABLE 5a. Context of activities of the International PACE Programme

Region	Enhanced national capacities for disease surveillance and control	Improved delivery of veterinary services/animal health care	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics
<p><b>Region II (a)</b></p> <p>Central African countries providing protection against the movement of rinderpest westwards from eastern Africa</p>	<p>In the countries of the cordon sanitaire, disease-reporting systems and diagnostic veterinary laboratories will be improved as part of the national epidemio-surveillance systems. PACE will support these surveillance networks, for which increased government financial contributions will be required.</p>	<p>Relatively strong private veterinary services have emerged in the countries of the cordon sanitaire. National PACE programmes will promote their engagement to inspect and vaccinate animals within the cordon sanitaire. PACE will encourage private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in other disease surveillance duties. The participation of livestock owners' associations in surveillance will also be promoted.</p>	<p>In Chad, Central African Republic and western Sudan PACE will ensure the freedom from rinderpest by maintaining vigilance and an effective cordon sanitaire to protect against its movement westwards; emergency preparedness plans will be developed. There will be similar surveillance in Cameroon and emergency preparedness will be developed.</p> <p>In the countries of the "cordon sanitaire", rinderpest has been limited by mass vaccination, which will continue, albeit on a reducing scale. Countries will continue to follow the OIE pathway; this will entail intensified serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife. The progressive reduction of the</p>	<p>The surveillance of other epizootics in the countries of the cordon sanitaire will be undertaken in conjunction with rinderpest surveillance as appropriate. National PACE programmes will encourage the timely reporting of OIE List A diseases and will promote strategy development for the control of priority epizootics, such as CBPP and transboundary diseases of other species, including camels.</p>

**Table 3b: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Central Africa - Region II (b)**

Region	Enhanced national capacities for disease surveillance and control	Improved delivery of veterinary services/animal health care	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics
<p><b>Region II (b)</b></p> <p>Other Central African countries that did not all participate in the PARC (where limited progress was made in addressing policy issues – PARC's dialogue points)</p>	<p>In these countries of Central Africa, where veterinary services lack capacity, PACE will promote the concept of animal disease surveillance; engage in dialogue to promote policy changes that will underpin the strengthening of veterinary services; establish animal disease surveillance systems and diagnostic capacities required to achieve the objectives of the PACE programme.</p> <p>Rwanda represents a special case where PACE will assist in the re-establishment of a national capacity for animal disease surveillance.</p>	<p>PACE will engage in dialogue to promote policy changes that will enable the review of the legislative framework to support the involvement private veterinarians in state veterinary services. National PACE programmes will assist the development and promulgation of supportive legislation and regulations.</p>	<p>The absence of rinderpest in these countries will be confirmed through surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife, where appropriate.</p> <p>The milestones for declarations of freedom from rinderpest are under review.</p>	<p>The development of national disease surveillance capacities in the other countries of this region will be closely linked to the surveillance of rinderpest, as was the case in other PACE member countries several years ago. Initially, this may limit the level of surveillance of other epizootics but, later in the programme, PACE may extend its support to the surveillance of diseases such as CBPP, ASF and PPR.</p> <p>In Rwanda, PACE will offer specific assistance to assess the extent of CBPP, which spread extensively after the recent civil war.</p>

**Table 4a: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Eastern Africa - Region III (a)**

Region	Enhanced national capacities for disease surveillance and control	Improved delivery of veterinary services/animal health care	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics
<p><b>Region III (a)</b></p> <p>Countries in eastern Africa harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk: <i>Lineage 1</i></p> <p><i>Lineage 2</i></p>	<p>In Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, basic disease-reporting systems are in place and diagnostic laboratories support epidemiological surveillance for rinderpest. PACE will enhance the efficacy of these surveillance systems and promote the appropriate development of national diagnostic laboratories, for which increased government financial contributions will be required.</p>	<p>The wider promotion of private veterinary practice has commenced in Kenya; support will continue, combined with the training of community-based animal health workers (CAHWs). In other countries of this sub-group, PACE will focus on the development of the private veterinarians and CAHWs. Loan schemes, managed by commercial banks, may be developed and legislation will be reviewed to provide an enabling environment for such private sector stakeholders. In southern Sudan, the contacts between CAHWs and their supervisors will be intensified, and their subsequent training will be provided and their numbers increased. In Somalia, the interface between Somali veterinary personnel and livestock owners will be improved and the distribution of veterinary medicines will be monitored.</p>	<p>In southern Sudan, infected areas will be defined, reservoirs will be contained and eliminated, and freedom from rinderpest will be verified. In northern Sudan, the focus will be on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness. Ethiopia will also focus on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness. Uganda will maintain surveillance to verify freedom from disease and will improve emergency preparedness.</p> <p>In the Somalia-Kenya-Tanzania ecosystem, infected areas (centred in southern Somalia) will be defined, the reservoirs will be contained and eliminated, and freedom from rinderpest will be verified.</p> <p>In all countries, emergency preparedness plans will be improved and control strategies will be revised. By 2004, all countries should be provisionally free from rinderpest (under review).</p>	<p>For Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the priority during PACE will be to maintain intense surveillance of the rinderpest situation. However, the same surveillance systems will be used to monitor the situation regarding other transboundary diseases, including CBPP.</p>

TABLE 101. CONTROL OF RINDERPEST IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Region	Enhanced national capacities for disease surveillance and control	Improved delivery of veterinary services/animal health care	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics
<p><b>Region III (b)</b></p> <p>Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets</p>	<p>In these countries, infrastructure for veterinary communications will be improved, and surveillance systems will be established. Governments will be encouraged to provide levels of recurrent funding to maintain appropriate surveillance systems.</p> <p>Training will be provided to improve the necessary skills for surveillance, diagnosis and strategy formulation, on the basis of an analysis of the countries needs.</p>	<p>Because of limited capacities in these countries, PACE will not focus on privatization, but will promote the greater participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance.</p>	<p>Rinderpest has not occurred in Djibouti, Eritrea and Northern Somalia for many years. These countries will establish and maintain surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest and develop emergency preparedness plans.</p>	<p>In the other countries in this sub-region, the surveillance systems will be used to monitor the major animal diseases of which rinderpest will be one.</p>

### 3. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

On 21 March 2000, the first annual work programme and cost estimate of the Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) came into effect and the first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in Kenya from 22 to 24 March 2000. As a result of that meeting, the PCU approved the launch of the national PACE programmes of seven countries<sup>1</sup>, which had prepared broadly acceptable proposals that needed only minor modifications before submitting their first work programmes.

In April 2000, members of the OAU/IBAR and PACE staff visited six of the seven countries<sup>2</sup> to finalize Global plans for the National PACE Programmes. They assisted the signing in each country of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF and the NAO, and in the completion of the proposed first annual work programmes and cost estimate.

Only five countries submitted these latter documents, and these are the subject of this consolidated work programme and cost estimate.

The Memorandums of Understanding for Eritrea and Niger have been signed but the respective EC Delegations did not endorse their work programmes and cost estimates in time for inclusion in this consolidated batch.

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<sup>1</sup> Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinée Conakry, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal

<sup>2</sup> The PACE Regional Co-ordination Unit in Bamako did not receive funding in time for staff to visit Guinée Conakry.

**OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES**

In this part of the document, the activities of each country are outlined for each thrust. A brief explanatory text provides an overview and a table provides a simple checklist for the conformity of each national programme with the PACE framework during the first year. Each section concludes with brief comments on the general orientation of the work to be undertaken, highlighting focal areas in need of attention by the PACE Co-ordinations Units and Common Services.

Cost estimates are presented in a series of annexed tables.

## 1. ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITIES

### REGION I – WESTERN AFRICA

**PACE Guinée Conakry** will support the state's regulatory role by improving the national capacities in the areas of epidemiology, economics of animal health, communications and programme management. The epidemio-surveillance network will be restructured with the assistance of a steering committee, a technical committee and a co-ordination unit. The programme will support the central veterinary laboratory with materials and training in laboratory diagnostic methods. Field staff will be redeployed to support disease surveillance in priority areas. Private veterinarians will be engaged in surveillance activities in zones that are not covered by government services. Data collected from the field and from laboratory diagnostic tests will be transferred to the data management system. Staff will be trained to manage epidemiological data and geographic information systems, specifically TADinfo<sup>#</sup>. Socio-economic studies will complement epidemio-surveillance, for which training will be given in the first year.

**PACE Mali** will strengthen the national system for epidemiological surveillance (Epivet-Mali), which was launched during PARC to address rinderpest control. In addition to supporting Mali's progress on the OIE pathway, this model will be developed to meet the requirements of the surveillance of other diseases, in which a range of stakeholders, including livestock owners will be encouraged to participate. Training will be provided to staff at the various levels of the national epidemio-surveillance network; this will include training in data management and mapping, communication and wildlife surveillance. To give field staff the necessary mobility to undertake active disease surveillance, provision is made to purchase and meet the running costs of 27 motorcycles. The project will meet capital and running costs of specimen collection and analysis, from domestic as well as wild animals. The project will support field staff, liaison staff, regional units (which will supervise field personnel), five provincial laboratories and follow-up costs of field investigations. Provisions are made to meet the capital and running costs associated with the co-ordination unit (including renovation and minor alterations), project vehicles (which were purchased under the PARC-Mali III), and those of the central veterinary laboratory.

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<sup>#</sup> TADinfo is an information system developed by FAO/EMPRES as part of an early warning for livestock diseases. It is designed to support veterinary epidemiology units.

**PACE Senegal** will focus on the further development the National System for Epidemiological Surveillance (NSES). The system encompasses all levels, from the central level to the field level, and includes ten regional centres, six regional diagnostic laboratories, and field staff responsible for active disease search, in the context of rinderpest eradication. The principal activities will include inspections, specimen collection and laboratory analyses. An overall emergency preparedness plan will be developed and the means for its implementation will be put in place. An agreement will be made between the Directorates of Livestock Production and National Parks, to enable the sampling of wildlife populations in the course of active and passive surveillance. Selected staff will be trained in wildlife epidemiology and information management. To support these activities, computer equipment, motorcycles, specimen collection equipment and materials will be purchased, and provision is made to meet vehicle and office running costs, workshops, meetings, and laboratory running costs. Private veterinarians will be contracted to undertake disease surveillance duties. The PACE-Senegal co-ordination unit will include an economics section; its running costs are budgeted under this heading and provision is made for international travel for project staff to attend PACE regional meetings.

#### **REGION II (B)– CENTRAL AFRICA**

**Rwanda** was not a member of PARC and has suffered the effects of the recent civil war. The emphasis of its PACE programme will be on capacity building. In-service short courses will be given to professional and technical staff to acquire a range of technical and project management skills. In the course of developing a national system for epidemiological surveillance, communications materials will be prepared for a national campaign to raise awareness at various levels, from farmers to political leaders.

#### **REGION III (A)– EASTERN AFRICA**

**PACE-Ethiopia** will focus on improving the national general or passive disease reporting system for OIE List A and List B diseases, with the assistance of new computerized systems, specialized training and engagement of project personnel to complement government veterinary headquarters staff. Training will improve the capacities to manage socio-economic and epidemiological data (including wildlife) and to implement updated emergency preparedness plans will be developed. A communications team will be established, communications will be improved, workshops to train trainers will be organized, and extension messages related to disease reporting will be disseminated. PACE Ethiopia will concentrate first on developing an emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest, then CBPP. These activities will complement similar activities of the National Livestock Development Project related to PPR and CCPP. The management and co-ordination of PACE will be strengthened and aligned to build the capacity of the national veterinary services. Costs related to project management include the local recruitment of a planning and reporting officer and administrative staff, the purchase of replacement vehicles and computer equipment, and the repair of about 20 vehicles that were used during PARC.

## *COMMENT ON THRUST I*

The proposed activities of all countries conform to the objectives of the PACE Programme. The countries of Western Africa have epidemio-surveillance networks that were established during PARC. These will be strengthened in the first year by the provision of skills-oriented training, and by establishing stronger links between the field staff, the diagnostic laboratory network and the data management unit.

Rwanda did not benefit directly from the PARC programme and its national epidemio-surveillance network has to be established; work will start during this first year.

Unlike other countries of eastern Africa, Ethiopia made significant progress during PARC. Its national epidemio-surveillance network, which contributed to the effective control of rinderpest, will be further strengthened during this year. Activities will focus on improving the reporting system at the field level.

The formulation of control strategies for priority diseases will generally be deferred until sufficient data are available.

The PACE Programme Co-ordination Units will encourage these national programmes to establish dialogue at a regional level, and improve reporting to OAU/IBAR. The PCU will co-ordinate the support of the Common Services to laboratory diagnostics, data management and training. There is an apparent lack of emphasis on the economic aspects of animal diseases and their control. This will be addressed by the PACE Economics Unit during the first year.

**Table 5. CHECKLIST OF MAIN ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES, BY REGION AND COUNTRY**

**1. ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR DISEASE SURVEILLANCE**

<i>Main Activities</i>	<i>Region I</i>			<i>Region II</i>	<i>Region III</i>
	<i>Guinée Conakry</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>
1.1 Establish/maintain PACE co-ordination & management unit (staff, equipment etc)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2 Provide appropriate training <sup>3</sup> to establish national capacities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3 Strengthen reporting systems, and link to (NSES <sup>4</sup> ) and epidemiological services	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
1.4 Establish capacity for and support epidemio-surveillance system, including wildlife	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.5 Establish/develop data collection, management and mapping	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.5 Strengthen/establish laboratory differential diagnostic capacity and networking	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
1.6 Engage private veterinarians, auxiliaries and stakeholders in surveillance activities	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
1.7 Develop and strengthen communications capabilities and capacity at all levels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.8 Commission economic assessments of diseases & control	✓	-	-	-	✓
1.9 Formulate/develop/revise national and regional disease control strategies	-	-	✓	-	✓
1.10 Co-ordinate national programme activities within sub-regions and regions	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
1.11 Submit reports of notifiable disease events regularly to OAU/IBAR and OIE	✓	-	-	-	

<sup>3</sup> For disease surveillance, diagnostics, data management systems, mapping, rapid response to emergencies, economics

<sup>4</sup> NSES – National System for Epidemiological Surveillance

## 2. IMPROVED VETERINARY SERVICES

### REGION I – WESTERN AFRICA

**In Guinée Conakry**, difficulties were experienced during PARC in establishing a fund to support private veterinarians. The national PACE programme will negotiate with commercial banks to establish a support fund, and will transfer the task of veterinary registration to the veterinary board (l'Ordre des Vétérinaires), to which the Privatization Technical Support Unit will be attached. Training will be provided to veterinary auxiliaries who are attached to livestock owner associations, notably for the surveillance of CBPP. Veterinarians entering private practice will also receive appropriate training. A publicity campaign will be mounted to raise the awareness of stakeholders concerning the privatization process.

**In Mali**, the establishment of a privatization support unit awaits the promulgation of legislation that encourages the privatization of veterinary practice. The national PACE programme will monitor the adoption of legislation and regulations related to private veterinary practice. In Mali, PACE will support three main groups of players, namely: livestock owners, field staff and veterinarians between whom mutual respect should be enhanced. The project will assist existing farmers' groups to address animal health problems, provide them with appropriate information and improve their access to veterinary medicines. After the promulgation of veterinary legislation, PACE-Mali will assist the establishment of a support unit to the veterinary board (l'Ordre des Vétérinaires). The level of support will enable the board to fulfil its roles and responsibilities related to the supervision of veterinary practitioners and the promotion of privatization of selected services.

**In Senegal**, there will be two main sets of activities under this thrust. One set will support the process of privatization of veterinary services. The legislative framework will be revised and, with the participation of the national veterinary board and under the supervision of a steering committee, the privatization guarantee scheme, established under PARC, will be continued. The second set of activities will assist the development of community-based services to livestock owners, mainly in pastoral zones. About 50 auxiliaries will be trained; they will work in liaison with private veterinarians and will contribute to epidemio-surveillance activities. The delivery of primary health care will also be supported. Minor equipment and consumables will be purchased. Training workshops on management and extension will be organized for project personnel. Support will also be provided to the livestock owners associations (Maisons des Eleveurs).

### REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

**In Rwanda**, the major actors in the livestock sector are the state, the livestock owners and their organizations, the private veterinary sector, animal health auxiliaries and certain non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The immediate priority in the first year is to re-establish adequate capacity in the public veterinary services to assume state functions and implement the national PACE programme, while promoting the principles of cost recovery and private sector participation in disease control and surveillance.

### **REGION III (A)– EASTERN AFRICA**

In this first year of **PACE Ethiopia**, activities will be directed at reorienting and expanding the veterinary privatization promotion scheme, initiating a review of the legislative framework, and providing appropriate training for prospective private practitioners. Workshops will be held and the Ethiopian Veterinary Privatization Promotion Office will assist eligible prospective candidates to prepare suitable project proposals for submission to the Veterinary Privatization Management Committee for endorsement. PACE Ethiopia will meet the running costs of this scheme.

#### ***COMMENT ON THRUST 2***

The proposed activities of all countries conform to the objectives of the PACE Programme. The principle of encouraging private veterinary practice has been widely established. In the countries of western Africa, there will be a focus on promoting the establishment both of veterinarians and veterinary auxiliaries and of involving them in the disease surveillance and vaccinations. PACE Rwanda will concentrate on establishing the capacity of the state services and will promote the principle of cost recovery.

Ethiopia's activities under this thrust will emphasize the establishment of private veterinarians. In contrast to the situation in neighbouring Somalia and Sudan, there will be little emphasis in the first year on community-based animal health workers or veterinary auxiliaries.

The PCU and Common Services (Privatization/Legislation Unit) will provide guidance for the national programmes for this thrust.

Table 6. CHECKLIST OF MAIN ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES, BY REGION AND COUNTRY

2. IMPROVED VETERINARY & ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

Main Activities	Region I			Region II	Region III
	Guinée Conakry	Mali	Senegal	Rwanda	Ethiopia
2.1 Review veterinary legislative and regulatory framework	✓	(✓)	✓	-	✓
2.2 Promote stakeholder consultation/dialogue	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
2.3 Publicize private veterinary/animal health services and regulatory requirements	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	Covered by 1.
2.4 Train veterinary auxiliaries and CAHWs in basic surveillance and control techniques	✓	✓	✓	-	-
2.5 Support veterinary privatization scheme through loans schemes and/or support unit	✓	(✓)	✓	-	✓
2.6 Engage private veterinarians, CAHWs and others in disease surveillance and control	✓	(✓)	Covered by 1.6	-	✓
2.7 Support initiatives to obtain participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	-
2.8 Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines	✓	✓	✓	-	(✓)

### 3. FIGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST

#### REGION I – WESTERN AFRICA

**Guinée Conakry** ceased vaccination against rinderpest in 1994 and has embarked on the OIE pathway. A functional epidemio-surveillance network is in place and PACE will support national disease searches and serological surveillance in cattle and wildlife. Laboratory capacity for the diagnosis of rinderpest will be improved and internationally accepted performance indicators will be adopted to assess the level of surveillance achieved. Guinée will develop a national emergency preparedness plan and will secure the resources needed to implement the plan. A national emergency fund is foreseen.

**Mali** will organize active surveillance campaigns required in the context of the OIE pathway for the declaration of freedom from rinderpest. Provision is made to meet the costs of specimen collection and laboratory analysis. Besides strengthening the national system of epidemio-surveillance (as indicated in section 1, above), PACE-Mali will develop a national emergency preparedness plan to counter the risk of reintroduction of rinderpest. The proposal for PACE-Mali to establish an emergency fund has been superseded by the establishment of a centrally managed fund for the whole PACE Programme.

In January 1999, **Senegal** declared provisional freedom from rinderpest. During the PACE programme, Senegal will continue to follow the OIE pathway. Surveillance will be extended to ensure that the country is declared free from disease and, subsequently, free from infection. Mobile teams will be equipped and deployed to conduct active surveillance at regular intervals. Their performance will be evaluated with indicators developed during the PARC project. A vehicle, camping equipment, and other materials will be purchased and provision has been made to meet laboratory costs.

#### REGION II (B)– CENTRAL AFRICA

The last case of rinderpest in **Rwanda** was recorded in 1932. In 1997, the country embarked upon the OIE pathway. However, chronic lack of resources has resulted in insufficient capacity to maintain the necessary level of surveillance. The establishment of the national system for epidemiological surveillance (see thrust I, above) will assist Rwanda to comply with the requirements of the OIE pathway. No specific activities are envisaged under this thrust.

#### REGION III (A)– EASTERN AFRICA

**Ethiopia** ceased all vaccination against rinderpest in April 2000 in preparation for the national declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest in July 2000. The threat of rinderpest entering Ethiopia exists in areas bordering southern Sudan and Somalia and Kenya. Consequently, surveillance will be intensified along these borders and the surveillance system will be further developed and refined (see thrust I, above). Passive surveillance will continue and active surveillance will include surveillance of selected wildlife populations. In-service training will be provided to improve the design and implementation of epidemiologically and statistically reliable sampling and recording systems. Provisions will cover the costs of consumables and vehicle running costs incurred during surveillance.

### *COMMENT ON THRUST 3*

It is evident that activities proposed by the countries of western Africa and Rwanda, which are not immediately threatened by rinderpest, have a different emphasis under this thrust. Vaccination has ceased and control is limited to surveillance. All countries will develop emergency preparedness plans, although Rwanda may not be able to make much progress during the first year.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will assist all countries to review surveillance procedures, including wildlife populations, performance indicators and emergency plans. Assistance will be given to strengthen laboratory capabilities.

### 3. FIGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST

Main Activities	Region I			Region II	Region III
	Guinée Conakry	Mali	Senegal	Rwanda	Ethiopia
3.1 Promote passive reporting and livestock owner participation	✓	Covered by 1.3	Covered by 1.3	-	✓
3.2 Continue disease surveillance of rinderpest in compliance with OIE pathway	✓	✓	✓	Covered by 1.3	✓
3.3 Support wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest infection	✓	Covered by 1.4	Covered by 1.4	(✓)	✓
3.4 Establish capability for laboratory-based differential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
3.5 Develop and review control strategies and provide rinderpest vaccine where necessary	-	-	-	-	✓
3.6 Promote involvement of private veterinarians in vaccination campaigns	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Develop emergency preparedness plans and obtain approval at all levels	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
3.7 Develop/improve national capacity for rapid response to disease emergencies	✓	✓	Covered by 1.	-	✓

#### 4. CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS

##### REGION I – WESTERN AFRICA

In the first year, **Guinée Conakry**'s activities will focus on surveys of CBPP, initially by using the sera collected for rinderpest surveillance. Abattoir surveys will also be conducted and positive cases will be traced through markets and stock routes. Private veterinarians and livestock owner associations will be encouraged to conduct mass vaccinations against CBPP on a contractual basis with full cost recovery (in line with the objectives of thrust 2). The PACE programme will ensure that vaccines are available for purchase, and will monitor progress. Serological surveys of PPR and foot-and-mouth disease will be conducted on samples stored in the serum bank in order to obtain information on disease distribution. Links will be established with laboratories in Dakar and Bingerville to assist the diagnosis and surveillance of African swine fever (ASF).

**PACE Mali** will similarly activate the basic network that was developed for rinderpest surveillance to monitor priority diseases (including CBPP, foot-and-mouth disease, peste de petits ruminants [PPR], and Rift Valley fever). The data collected through the network will improve the epidemiological and economic aspects of these major epizootics. Private veterinarians will be mandated to vaccinate animals against CBPP and PPR, for which livestock owners will pay. PACE-Mali will support this intervention by mounting a CBPP awareness campaign through its communication section.

**PACE Senegal**'s first work programme emphasizes the improvement of diagnostic laboratory capacity for a range of diseases including CBPP, PPR, foot-and-mouth disease, Rift Valley fever, lumpy skin disease and Newcastle disease. Routine disease surveillance will improve the central epidemiological database and this will provide information on other important epizootic diseases. The project will support abattoir surveys related to CBPP and will mount an awareness campaign, with the assistance of the communications unit of the Directorate of Livestock Development. The main costs of surveillance will be borne by the national system for epidemiological surveillance but additional costs, particularly related to the abattoir survey will be met from provisions under this heading.

##### REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

To respond effectively to the threat of epizootics, **Rwanda** will seek to integrate its activities with those of neighbouring states, so that regional strategies can be developed. Rwanda would benefit from active participation in regional strategies to control epizootics. After rinderpest, CBPP is the next priority for control and activities will start in the second year.

##### REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

**Ethiopia**'s federal/national animal disease surveillance system will provide data from which the national PACE programme will extract information related, initially, to contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP). Questionnaire-based, abattoir and serological surveys of CBPP will be conducted, and diagnostic facilities will be improved; skills will be improved by specific in-service training provided by a short-term consultant.

#### *COMMENT ON THRUST 4*

Guinée and Senegal are well advanced in the establishment of linkages between the public and private veterinary services; both propose to engage private veterinarians in disease surveillance and will promote their involvement in the delivery of other services, including vaccination. Rwanda has insufficient capacity to be able to focus on this thrust in the first year, whilst in Ethiopia, activities will be concentrated on assisting the emergence of private veterinary practitioners.

All countries recognize and will promote the participation of veterinary auxiliaries and livestock owners in disease surveillance. The PACE Communications Unit will assist these initiatives.

The PACE PCU will encourage all countries to improve their reporting to OAU/IBAR and the OIE. The Epidemiology Unit will offer specific technical support to each country.

**Table 8. CHECKLIST OF MAIN ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES, BY REGION AND COUNTRY**

**4. CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS**

<i>Main Activities</i>	<i>Region I</i>			<i>Region II</i>	<i>Region III</i>
	<i>Guinée Conakry</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>
4.1 Conduct disease surveys (including abattoir surveillance/surveys) of priority diseases	✓	✓	✓	Covered by 1.4	✓
4.2 Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity	✓	Covered by 1.5	✓	-	✓
4.3 Conduct economic studies of the impact of selected diseases and their control	-	-	-	-	Covered by 1.2
4.4 Publicize priority disease syndromes and reporting requirements	✓	✓	✓	Covered by 1.7	Covered by 1.7
4.5 Develop and maintain border controls and checkpoints to enhance surveillance	✓	-	✓	-	Covered by 1.3
4.6 Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	✓	-	Covered by 1.2	Covered by 1.3	✓
4.7 Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit (see 1.3 above), map distributions and report findings	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
4.8 Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	-	✓	-	-	Covered by 1.9
4.9 Ensure availability of quality assured vaccines (where appropriate) for administration primarily by private veterinarians, at cost	✓	✓	✓	-	-
4.10 Develop emergency preparedness plans	-	-	Covered by 1.9	-	Covered by 1.9
4.11 Submit reports of OIE List A & B disease events to OAU/IBAR and OIE	(see 1.11)	(see 1.11)	(see 1.11)	(see 1.11)	(see 1.11)

## 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PACE

The financing agreement of the PACE Programme states: "Monitoring and regular internal evaluations will be the key tasks of the Regional and Sub-regional Co-ordination Units. The approach adopted will be based on participatory monitoring and evaluation in each country. The overall effectiveness of PACE will be measured in terms of the development of epizootic diseases, documented by the OIE, the number and results of samples and also the improved effectiveness of husbandry services."

The active participation of planners and implementing agents is essential for meaningful monitoring. The tables (above) provide an orientation for logical frameworks that the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units will develop. The outcome will guide national programmes. Detailed milestones and baseline data for indicators will be finalized in the course of implementation the first year's work programmes; their scope is shown in Table 9.

Table 9.

### Scope of indicators for the evaluation of the PACE Programme at national level

PACE Objectives/Themes	Scope of indicators
1. Enhanced national capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies related to disease surveillance</li> <li>Government budgetary contributions to surveillance networks</li> <li>Human resources &amp; skills in laboratory diagnostics; data management; project management; communications;</li> <li>Economic analysis; strategy formulation; etc</li> <li>Standardized systems for information exchange in place</li> </ul>
2. Improved veterinary services/ animal health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy to support privatised veterinary services</li> <li>Review of legislative framework for veterinary practice</li> <li>Regulatory framework for veterinary services</li> <li>Professional and farmers' associations</li> <li>Contractual relationships: public-private sector</li> <li>Contract performance criteria</li> </ul>
3. Fight against rinderpest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved diagnostic tools in use</li> <li>Surveillance coverage in each country</li> <li>Compliance with technical performance indicators</li> <li>Performance of reporting systems</li> <li>Compliance with milestones on the OIE pathway</li> <li>Data management system standards in place</li> <li>Epidemiological analyses &amp; follow-up actions</li> <li>Emergency preparedness plans updated</li> </ul>
4. Control of other epizootics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagnostic tools in use</li> <li>Surveillance coverage in priority areas</li> <li>Outbreaks and declarations of OIE List A diseases</li> <li>Strategies in place at national and regional levels</li> <li>Allocation of national budgets to implement strategies</li> <li>Regular reports received by OAU/IBAR</li> </ul>

PART III  
**COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMME**

The consolidated cost estimates are presented in three sets of tables:

<i>Table 1</i>	Consolidated budget for the five countries.
<i>Table 2</i>	Consolidated budget for the five countries, by main cost item (personnel, equipment and running costs).
<i>Tables 3.1-3.5</i>	Individual national programmes cost estimates and government contributions.

Detailed cost estimates and budgets are contained in the annexed tables.

## 1. **GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS**

Government financial contributions to PACE are indicated in the tables and sections of the separate national proposals.

### **Region I Western Africa**

Guinée Conakry will pay the salaries of all government personnel for the first year of the project. From Year 4, the Government will progressively take over the running costs of disease surveillance.

In addition to meeting the costs of staff salaries throughout the programme, the Government of Mali will progressively take over the running costs of the disease surveillance network.

The Government of Senegal will pay the salaries of all government personnel for the first year of the programme. Provision has been made for the purchase of equipment and for some running costs in the first year of the programme.

### **Region II – Central Africa**

The Government of Rwanda will pay the salaries of all government personnel for the first year of the programme. It is indicated that it will contribute to running costs and the purchase of equipment. The latter contributions will not be made in the first year.

### **Region III – Eastern Africa**

The Government of Ethiopia will contribute substantially to the personnel and running costs each year. However, the contributions are indicated in the budget lines, which differ from those of the PACE programme.

In line with the PACE strategy, the Programme's Regional Co-ordinators will promote dialogue with national governments to increase the financial resources for the long-term maintenance of disease surveillance networks.

## **2. COST ITEMS**

### **2.1 PERSONNEL**

#### **2.1.1 Locally engaged staff**

The majority of PACE personnel in national programmes are staff of government departments, notably of the veterinary services. In some cases, additional project staff will be engaged to assist with the administrative duties. In Ethiopia, the scale of the intensified rinderpest surveillance requires the local recruitment of two more people, in addition to those who were engaged during PARC.

#### **2.1.2 Technical assistance**

Long-term technical assistance is foreseen in Ethiopia's PACE Programme. In other programmes, short-term technical assistance will be required. It is intended that these inputs will be provided under a framework contract that will be the subject of a separate commitment. PACE Rwanda will benefit from a form of technical assistance arising from its close collaboration with neighbouring countries.

### **2.2 EQUIPMENT**

During the first year, equipment will be purchased in accordance with the EDF procedures laid down in the "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programmes and projects." The rules are annexed to the approved work programmes and cost estimates of individual countries. New vehicles will be purchased by Ethiopia (25 vehicles) through normal EDF tender procedures, for which a commitment will be made separate from that of the imprest account.

### **2.3 RUNNING COSTS**

The provisions in the cost estimates will cover costs related to travel (including air fares, daily subsistence allowances, national meetings, workshops and training, and vehicle running costs) and general office and laboratory running costs.

## PART IV

# IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The annual work programmes and cost estimates (AWP&CE) are consistent with the respective global plans for the National PACE Programmes. The National Authorizing Officer of each country has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Authorizing Officer; the global plan for the national PACE programme forms an annex to the memorandum. These documents are provided in Volume 2.

The AWP&CEs are each subject to the conditions laid down in the respective, duly signed imprest account contractual document.

During the course of the year, the PACE PCU will develop systems for monitoring and auditing implementation of national PACE programmes. Monthly financial accounts will be sent direct to the Financial Controller at OAU/IBAR. Quarterly technical reports will be prepared by each national programme for compilation at the level of regional co-ordination units.

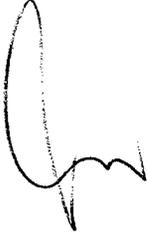
The PACE PCU will produce half-yearly and annual reports that are based on the quarterly technical reports and monthly financial reports submitted by the National PACE Programmes, and the technical reports of the Common Services.

The reporting formats will be prepared by the PACE PCU and will be transferred to the National PACE Programmes.

PART V  
SIGNATURES

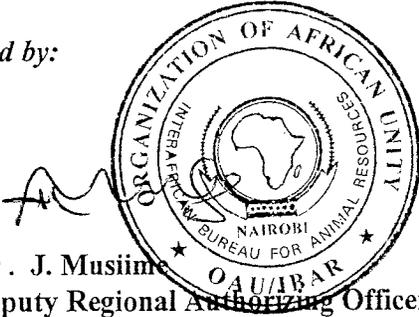
This document (Volume 1) consolidates the individual work programmes and cost estimate proposed by Guinée Conakry, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal. The following signatories have proposed, authorized and endorsed the separate commitments to meet the estimated costs that are summarized in Tables 1 to 3 and described in detail in the individual country proposals in Volume 2.

*Proposed by:*



**Dr René Bessin**  
**PACE Programme Co-ordinator**

*Authorized by:*



**Dr. J. Musiime**  
**Deputy Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF**

*Endorsed by*



**Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya**  
**(the Lead Delegation of the PACE Programme)**

**BC**



<b>2. Improved Veterinary Services</b>			
<b>Amélioration des services Vétérinaires</b>			
	-Personnel	0	0 420000
	-Equipement	5500000	8385
	-frais de fonctionnement	25050000	38192
sous total		<b>30550000</b>	46577
<b>3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine</b>			
<b>Fight against Rinderpest</b>			
	-Personnel	0	0
	-Equipement	15500000	23632
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	7650000	11663
sous total		<b>23150000</b>	35295
<b>4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b>			
<b>Control of other epizootics</b>			
	-Personnel	0	0
	-Equipement	5250000	8004
	-frais de fonctionnement	5864000	8940 150000
sous total		<b>11114000</b>	16945
<b>Total :</b>		307847000	469351 19820000
Imprévis et inflation 5%		15392350	23468 180000
<b>Total général:</b>		<b>323239350</b>	492818 <b>20000000</b>
<b>Totals per main expenses group:</b>	<b>in Euro</b>	<b>in %</b>	
-personnel	32932	7	
-equipment	130813	28	
-running costs	305606	65	
Total:	469351	<b>100</b>	
Contingencies 5%	23468		
<b>Grand total:</b>	<b>492818</b>		

1 Euro = 655.900 CFA

Total Contribution Gouvernementale an 1: FCFA 20.000.000

Table:1.2.

**Country Budget: PACE Programme**Detailed overview for: **MALI**

de: 1/8/00 - 31/7/2001 année:1

**Main activity Heading****1. Reinforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques**

Totals in CFA	in Euro	Contrib. Gouvernmt.
------------------	---------	------------------------

-Personnel	31220000	47595	
-Equipement	75500000	115099	
-Frais de fonctionne	92693000	141310	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>199413000</b>	<b>304003</b>	

**2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Amélioration des services Vétérinaires**

-Personnel	6012000	9165	
-Equipement	3000000	4573	
-frais de fonctionner	17250000	26297	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>26262000</b>	<b>40036</b>	<b>PM</b>

**3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine  
Fight against Rinderpest**

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	20000000	30490	
-Frais de Fonctionne	13608000	20745	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>33608000</b>	<b>51235</b>	<b>PM</b>

**4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties  
Control of other epizootics**

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	3000000	4573	
-frais de fonctionner	2100000	3201	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>5100000</b>	<b>7775</b>	

**Total :**  
Imprévus et inflation 10%  
**Total général:**

264383000	403049	
26438000	40304	
<b>290821000</b>	<b>443353</b>	<b>PM (1)</b>

Totals per main expenses group:	in Euro	in %
-personnel	56760	14
-equipement	154736	38
-running costs	191554	48
Total;	403049	<b>100</b>
Contingencies 4%	40304	
<b>Grand total:EURO</b>	<b><u>443353</u></b>	

1 Euro=655.957

(1) Contribution Gouvernementales au PACE: Le Gouvernement de Mali contribuera au Projet PACE un montant de : 306.176.000 FCFA sur cinq ans,mais contribue seulement à partir de la 4 me année -  
-voir tableau en annexe-

La coordination nationale mettra un accent particulier sur la fourniture des rapports de tous les intervenants dans le réseau d'épidémiosurveillance vers l'Unité d'Animation. Il sera mis en place un système d'alerte précoce afin que toutes les données relatives à des rumeurs de peste bovine ou des autres maladies retenues dans le cadre de l'épidémiosurveillance soient transmises dans les 24 heures pour permettre une réaction d'urgence efficace. Ce système sera compatible avec celui qui sera proposé par l'Unité Centrale de Nairobi.

La Coordination Nationale utilisera deux modes d'acheminement de l'information à l'Unité Sous - Régionale de Bamako et à travers cette dernière à l'Unité Centrale de Nairobi; par messagerie électronique pour toute rumeur ou suspicion de peste bovine et autres maladies prioritaires, et par des rapports pour toutes les autres informations.

L'Unité Centrale se chargera de l'analyse des informations reçues des différentes coordinations nationales et de porter un regard critique sur les documents fournis lors des réunions annuelles de coordination régionale.

#### **4.4. Calendrier**

Le projet s'étendra sur 5 ans allant du début 2000 à fin 2004. Le Mali s'engage à prendre en charge progressivement les frais de fonctionnement du réseau d'épidémiosurveillance vétérinaire et la totalité en 2005.

#### **4.5. Coûts et plan de financement**

Le récapitulatif des coûts par domaine d'intervention du PACE figure dans le tableau ci-dessous :

**Tableau 15 : Récapitulatif des coûts du PACE**

Rubriques	Montant (F CFA)		
	Financement Union Européenne	Financement Mali	Total
1. Renforcement des services publics	631.065.000	281.800.000	912.865.000
2. Amélioration des services aux éleveurs	92.510.000	2.000.000	94.310.000
3. Lutte contre la peste bovine	40.600.000	0	40.600.000
4. Contrôle de la PPCB et des autres épizooties	30.000.000	10.600.000	40.600.000
Sous total :	793.995.000	294.400.000	1.088.375.000
Imprévus (4 %) :	77.995.000	11.776.000	89.771.000
<b>Grande total :</b>	<b>871.970.000</b>	<b>306.176.000</b>	<b>1.178.146.000</b>

Les données détaillées des coûts sont en annexe. Le coût total du financement de l'Union Européenne s'élève à 871.970.000 F CFA (soit environ 1.329.310 Euros) et celui de l'Etat Malien à 306.176.000 F CFA soit environ 471.040 Euros).

#### **4.6 Conditions préalables et mesures d'accompagnement du Gouvernement**

Les conditions préalables remplies par le Mali sont :

- Le Mali est entré officiellement dans le processus OIE d'éradication de la peste bovine,
- Le Gouvernement soutient le processus de privatisation de la médecine vétérinaire ,
- Le Mali accepte la prise en charge des coûts récurrents du système national de surveillance épidémiologique.
- Il se conformera au système de rapports réguliers vis à vis des instances régionales (IBAR) et mondiales (FAO, OIE) ,

Le Mali déléguera pour le PACE les pouvoirs financiers ad hoc à un Ordonnateur Régional, Le Directeur de l'OUA/IBAR.

En dehors de ces préalables le Gouvernement s'engagera à :

- Préparer un plan d'intervention d'urgence à appliquer en cas d'éclosion de foyer de maladie prioritaire,
- Préparer et approuver les textes réglementaires instituant le réseau d'épidémiosurveillance
- Utiliser uniquement les vaccins certifiés par le PANVAC (contre la PPCB et la PPR)
- Rendre disponible un fonds d'intervention d'urgence contre la peste bovine.

Table:1.3.

**Country Budget: PACE Programme**Detailed overview for: *ETHIOPIA*

From: 1/8/00 - 31/7/2001

Year: 1

**Main activity Heading****1. Reinforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques**

Totals in Euro	Governmt. Contrib.(1) in Ebirr
-------------------	--------------------------------------

1.1. National co-ordination Office

	-Personnel	21100
	-Equipment	72800
	-Running costs	120500
sub total		<b>214400</b>

1.2. Communication unit

	-personnel	4200
	-equipment	61400
	-Running costs	8500
sub total		<b>74100</b>

1.3. Epidemiology/Economics database Unit

	-Personnel	148400
	-Equipment	39400
	-Running costs	138100
sub total		<b>325900</b>

**Sub total reinforcement:****614400****2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Amélioration des services Vétérinaires**

	-Personnel	7500
	-Equipment	0
	-Running costs	19900
sub total		<b>27400</b>

**3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine  
Fight against Rinderpest**3.1. Emergency preparedness

	-Personnel	0
	-Equipment	32400
	-Running costs	0
sub total		<b>32400</b>

### 3.2. BCOs and Sero team

sub total

-Personnel	4200	
-Equipment	456000	
-Running costs	72900	
	<b>533100</b>	

### 3.3. Wildlife surveillance

sub total:

-Personnel	10000	
-Equipment	13300	
-Running costs	17000	
	<b>40300</b>	

Total fight against rinderpest:

	<b>605800</b>	
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### **4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties** **Control of other epizootics**

sous total

-Personnel	4200	
-Equipment	77400	
-Running costs	53200	
	<b>134800</b>	

**Total :**  
contingencies 10%

	1382400	
	138240	

**Total général:**

	<b>1520640</b>	<b>3374212</b>
--	----------------	----------------

Totals per main expenses group:

-personnel  
-equipment  
-running costs  
Total;  
Contingencies  
**Grand total:**

	in Euro	in %	in ETB
	199600	14	
	752700	55	
	430100	31	
	1382400	<b>100</b>	
	138240		
	<b>1520640</b>		<b>13105408</b>

1 Euro = 8.618350 ETB

(1) Government Contribution for Year 1; Ebirr: 3374212 , see details in attached table

Note: Specific Contracts - over specific EC-commitments but to be drawn on the approved national budget - can be organized in this WP; as there are: 25 vehicles x 22400= 560.000 Euro  
TA-contract: 140.000 Euro; these amounts should not be transferred to the imprest account;  
Total amount to be committed for the WP Yr 1: **820.640 Euro**

Tentative Government Contribution for the Five Years

Currency: Eth. Birr

No.	Item	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1	Salary	381,612.00	381,612.00	408,816.00	408,816.00	436,008.00	2,016,864.00
2	Per diem	1,160,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,550,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,625,000.00	7,435,000.00
3	Casual labourer	18,600.00	18,600.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	18,600.00	97,800.00
4	Fuel and lubricants	615,000.00	615,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	800,000.00	3,530,000.00
5	Vehicle maintenance & spare parts	600,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00	818,936.00	850,000.00	3,768,936.00
6	Utilities (electric, water, telephone, internet, fax etc)	70,000.00	70,000.00	77,000.00	77,000.00	85,000.00	379,000.00
7	Mule rent	40,200.00	40,200.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	40,200.00	204,600.00
8	Clothing	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	35,000.00	161,000.00
9	Fuel for generator	8,800.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	46,800.00
10	vehicle insurance	150,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	900,000.00
11	Import duties	300,000.00	700,000.00	300,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	1,460,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,374,212.00</b>	<b>4,164,412.00</b>	<b>4,190,816.00</b>	<b>4,091,752.00</b>	<b>4,178,808.00</b>	<b>20,000,000.00</b>

Table: 1.4.

Country Budget: PACE Programme

Detailed overview for: RWANDA

de: 1/8/00 - 31/7/2001

Année:1

**Main activity Heading**

**1. Renforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques**

in Euro	Contrib. Gouvernmt.
	-1-

-Personnel	64220	
-Equipement	129720	
-Frais de fonctionnement	90897	
sous total renforcement	<b>284837</b>	PM

**2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Amélioration des services Vétérinaires**

-Personnel	13108	
-Equipement	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	20000	
sous total services vétérinaires	<b>33108</b>	PM

**3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine  
Fight against Rinderpest**

-Personnel	0	
-Equipement	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	0	
sous total	0	PM

**4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties  
Control of other epizootics**

-Personnel	0	
-Equipement	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	
sous total	0	PM

**Total :**

Imprévus et inflation 10%

**Total général:**

317945	
30576	
<b>348521</b>	PM

Totals per main costs center:

	in EURO	in %	in RWF
-personnel	77328	24	
-equipment	129720	41	
-running costs	110897	35	
Total	317945	100	
Contingencies	30576		
<b>Grand total:</b>	<b><u>348521</u></b>		<b><u>121017295</u></b>

in RWF : 121.017.295 ( 1 Euro = 347.231 FRW - april 2000-

La Contribution du Gouvernement au Projet PACE s'élève à: 817.464 Euro pour 5 ans , mais, il n' y a pas de spécifications quand cette contribution débutera.

( voir tableau en annexe)



**Country Budget : PACE Programme****1.5. Detailed overview for:  
GUINEE CONACRY**

from: 1/8/2000 - 31/7/2001

**Main activity Heading****1. Renforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publics**

Totals in 000 GNF	Totals in Euro	Gouvernt. contribut.
----------------------	-------------------	-------------------------

	-Personnel	10560000	7040	
	-Equipement	9000000	6000	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	103512000	69008	
sous total		<b>123072000</b>	82048	{1}

**2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Amélioration des services Vétérinaires**

	-Personnel	3240000	2160
	-Equipement	4500000	3000
	-frais de fonctionnement	26295000	17530
sous total		<b>34035000</b>	22690

**3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine  
Fight against Rinderpest**

	-Personnel	4680000	3120
	-Equipement	13200000	8800
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	79704000	53136
sous total		<b>97584000</b>	65056

**4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties  
Control of other epizootics**

	-Personnel	4320000	2880
	-Equipement	0	0
	-frais de fonctionnement	31635000	21090
sous total		<b>35955000</b>	23970

**Total :** 290646000 193764  
 Imprévus et inflation 10% 29064600 19377

**Total général:** 319710600 213141

Totals per main expenses group:

	in Euro	in %
-personnel	15200	8
-equipment	17800	9
-running costs	160764	83
Total	193764	<b>100</b>
Contingencies 4 %	19377	
<b>Grand total:</b>	<b><u>213141</u></b>	

{1} for government contributions see tables and statements annexed

Le système d'informations à mettre en place devra être compatible avec les besoins du SIG et du système UC du PACE. L'Unité de Coordination régionale proposera un canevas de rapport pour les composantes nationales. Les informations recueillies seront traitées chaque fois que le besoin se fera sentir, et en moins.

#### 4.2.3. Assistance technique

Il n'est pas prévu une assistance technique permanente sur le projet. Toutefois l'Assistant technique de la DNE mis à disposition par la coopération française s'impliquera dans les activités du projet. Il sera particulièrement sollicité sur les aspects de privatisation de la profession vétérinaire et l'épidémiologie. Il sera en outre prévu une assistance technique ad hoc sur chaque volet.

#### 4.3. Calendrier

La durée prévue du projet est de cinq ans (2000 – 2004). Cette période doit permettre de conduire à son terme le processus de déclaration de pays indemne de peste bovine suivant les procédures de l'OIE. L'approbation du projet devrait intervenir en fin 1999 et sa mise en œuvre justifiera une allocation additionnelle de ressources financières sur le programme indicatif national (PIN). Ces ressources permettront de mener à bien les stratégies justifiées de contrôle d'autres maladies endémiques.

#### 4.4. Coût et plan de financement

Les estimations grossières des coûts du projet couvrent une période de 5 ans. Elles sont calculées en incluant 5% d'imprévus pour ainsi tenir compte de la période de jonction entre le projet PARC et le programme PACE.

La participation financière du Gouvernement interviendra dès la quatrième année du Projet, et couvrira les charges de fonctionnement et le coût de renouvellement de certains équipement du réseau d'épidémiologie surveillance.

### PLAN DE FINANCEMENT

En euro

DESCRIPTION	ANNEE 1	ANNEE 2	ANNEE 3	ANNEE 4		ANNEE 5		TOTAL		TOTAUX
	FED	FED	FED	FED	GG	FED	GG	FED	GG	
PERSONNEL	15.200	15.200	15.200	12.080	3.120	12.080	3.120	46.260	4.320	50.580
EQUIPEMENT	17.800	111.750	44.650	11.250		17.250	81.900	223.750	85.750	309.500
FONCTIONNEMENT	160.764	124.134	140.059	107.419	30.940	101.419	30.940	636.315	56.480	575.795
IMPREVUS	19.377	25.109	19.991	13.075	3.406	13.075	11.596	90.632	14.655	105.287
TOTAL	213.141	276.193	219.900	143.824	37.466	143.824	127.556	996.957	161.205	1.158.162

#### 4.5. Conditions préalables et mesures d'accompagnement du gouvernement

Ces mesures se rapportent aux dispositions suivantes :

- La Guinée devra poursuivre les étapes conduisant à sa déclaration de pays indemne de

## **Epidémiosurveillance**

- le recentrage des services publics sur cette activité avec une prise en charge progressive des coûts récurrents par le budget national ;
- la participation des organisations supérieures des éleveurs (niveau fédérations régionales et comité national) dans les comités de pilotage du SNSE;
- la participation dans la mise en œuvre des activités de surveillance des groupements d'éleveurs, de leurs comités de défense sanitaire et de leurs auxiliaires;
- l'octroi de mandat de surveillance aux vétérinaires privés ;
- la mise en place d'un dispositif de suivi et d'évaluation de la surveillance des maladies ;
- la connexion avec les réseaux régionaux et internationaux ;
- l'évaluation socio-économique des programmes de santé animale.

## **Privatisation de la Médecine Vétérinaire**

- la réorientation du schéma actuel de privatisation en lui donnant une vocation d'affaire ;
- implantation d'un système de crédit formel sur la base d'un protocole d'accord entre le projet et une institution bancaire ;
- l'encadrement de la privatisation par une organisation professionnelle indépendante comme l'Ordre National des Docteurs Vétérinaires ;
- l'introduction du plein recouvrement des coûts pour diverses prestations de services, en particulier la vaccination contre la PPCB.

## **Prise en Charge des Coûts Récurrents par l'apport du Gouvernement**

(1)

Le sous-secteur de l'élevage est considéré comme un des secteurs prioritaires du cadre des dépenses à moyen terme du gouvernement (CDMT). Il bénéficie à cet effet, d'une attention particulière dans l'allocation des ressources financières du budget national de développement (BND). Le principe de cette allocation, étant d'honorer tous les engagements financiers de l'Etat dans le cadre des conventions passées avec les partenaires au développement. Les montants alloués sont négociés lors des séances des discussions du budget national de développement avec les Ministères des Finances et du Plan. S'agissant des coûts récurrents de la surveillance des maladies, il est prévu de les prendre progressivement en charge à partir de la 4<sup>ème</sup> année du PACE sur le BND.

## **TROISIEME PARTIE**

### **PRESENTATION ET JUSTIFICATION DES COUTS ESTIMATIFS**

#### **1. RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES NATIONALES**

##### **1.1. Personnel**

Le PACE-Guinée est intégré à la structure de la Direction Nationale de l'Elevage dont le personnel est chargé de son exécution. Ce personnel est reparti entre la Coordination et les

**Table: 1.2. Overview of the budgets of the National Components per main expenses line**

from: 1/8/2000 - 31/7/2001

Country	major expenses lines			sub totals	contingencies	totals in Euro
	personnel	equipment	running costs			
<b>Ethiopia</b>	199600	752700	430100	1382400	138240	1520640
<b>Guinee</b>	15200	17800	160764	193764	19377	213141
<b>Mali</b>	56760	154736	191553	403049	40304	443353
<b>Rwanda</b>	77328	129720	110897	317945	30576	348521
<b>Senegal</b>	32932	130813	305606	469351	23467	492818
<b>Totals:</b>	381820	1185769	1198920	2766509	251964	3018473

in %                      13.8                      42.8                      43.4                      100

**Table: 1.3. Overview of the amounts to be committed for the National Components for batch 1**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Amount in Euro</b>	<b>Amount in Nat. Currency</b>
1 <b>Senegal</b>	<b>492818</b>	<b>323.239.350 FCFA</b>
2 <b>Mali</b>	<b>443353</b>	<b>290.821.000 FCFA</b>
3 <b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>820640</b>	<b>7.072.563 EBIRR</b>
4 <b>Rwanda</b>	<b>348521</b>	<b>121.017.295 RWF</b>
5 <b>Guinee</b>	<b>213141</b>	<b>319.710.600 GNF</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2318473</b>	