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DÉPARTMENT

OF LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND ENTOMOLOGY

MAAIF

PROPOSAL

FOR

1ST YEAR WORKPLAN AND COST ESTIMATES

FOR

PAN AFRICAN CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS

PROGRAMME IN UGANDA

P.O.BOX 513

ENTEbbe, UGANDA

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EUROPEAN UNION
ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY/IBAR

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF
EPIZOOTIC DISEASES (UGANDA COMPONENT)

FIRST YEAR WORKPLAN AND COST ESTIMATES

1st MARCH 2001 TO 28th FEBRUARY 2002.

Project No: REG/5007/005

Project Duration: Four years

Total project of funding (EDF): Euro 2,658,630

First year cost estimate: Euro 1,036,266

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGID	AGAR GEL IMMUNO DIFFUSION
CAHW	COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER
CBPP	CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA
CCPP	CONTAGIOUS CAPRINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA
CHIPS	CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL PEACE SERVICES
DVO	DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICER
EC	EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EDF	EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
FAO	FOOD AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION
FMD	FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
GoU	GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA
GTZ	GERMAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION
IAEA	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
IBAR	INTER AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
KPIU	KARAMOJA PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT
LDF	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FUND
LSD	LUMPY SKIN DISEASE
MAAIF	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY & FISHERIES
NDA	NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITY
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION
OAU	ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
PACE	PAN AFRICAN CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PARC	PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN
PCU	PROJECT COORDINATION UNIT
PPR	PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS
PVP	PRIVATE VETERINARY PRACTITIONER
RF	REVOLVING FUND
SVI	INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES
UCBL	UGANDA COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED
UVA	UGANDA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION
UVB	UGANDA VETERINARY BOARD
UWA	UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY
WS	WORKSHOP

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) is a major player in the eradication of rinderpest from the last endemic areas located in East Africa. The four-year PACE programme will be implemented in 32 Sub-Saharan Africa Countries. The idea behind the PACE programme is to continue on the headway made in the campaign against rinderpest under the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) project in order to establish national and continental epidemiological surveillance network for the main animal diseases. Furthermore, to provide the countries with the capacities needed to organise economically and technically justified disease control programmes and develop an effective and sustainable distribution of veterinary services with private sector participation. PACE will be executed by the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). PACE Uganda national component is funded by EDF and Government of Uganda (GoU).

1.2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

PACE will commence in March 2001 while PARC Phase II ends in December 2000. The total commitment of the EDF towards the Uganda element of PACE is Euro 2,658,630 and GoU will contribute Uganda Shillings (UgX) 732,979,396, corresponding EUR 490,422, over the 4 years of the project. During the 1st year, EDF will contribute Euro 1,036,266 and the GoU will contribute the equivalent of Euro 110,600. PACE will cover 28 districts of the country i.e. all districts in Zone A, B1 including Masindi and districts in Zone B2 bordering Tanzania and Rwanda namely; Rakai, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Kabale and Kisoro districts (attached map).

PACE Uganda contains four components at the results level:

- a) Enhanced national capacities for disease control
- b) Improved veterinary services providing animal health care

- c) Rinderpest verifiably eradicated.
- d) Improved control of other epizootic diseases.

1.3 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

PACE will be supervised by the Project Co-ordinator in liaison with the Technical Assistant (for 4 years) at the Project Co-ordination Unit (PCU).

The programme will be implemented through the Department of Livestock Health and Entomology of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). The co-ordinator will therefore report regularly to the Commissioner, Livestock Health and Entomology about project progress. PACE Uganda Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary, will be the instrument for execution advice and adjustment.

Project implementation will require very close co-operation with district technical staff under the Local Governments, private veterinary practitioners, other service providers and livestock keepers. Regular sensitisation meetings and workshops will be held with them to explain the objectives of PACE. An accountant, administrative assistant / Secretary and other support personnel will be recruited by the PCU (data entrant, drivers, office attendant).

A new Imprest Account has been opened for PACE through which the funds will be channelled. A contractual document for the operations of the account will be drawn up with detailed description. The TA will be one of the signatories of the imprest account. The project management will co-ordinate all the sub-components and harmonise the activities through the support and regular meetings of technical and steering committees.

The Epidemiology and Diagnostic Unit, supported by the Communication Unit will implement most technical aspects of the project. The communications team will produce packages with specific information for the three zones on different diseases, which will be disseminated to all stakeholders. They will be also responsible for the community dialogue.

The PCU will constantly utilise the common services based at the regional PCU in Nairobi, to support the project implementation. Regional/ Subregional harmonisation meetings/workshops will be a key feature in PACE.

The PCU will make sure that there is a close liaison with the local EC Delegation as well as the National and Regional Authorising Officers for the smooth running of the project. The co-ordinator will therefore submit quarterly progress and financial reports (financial and technical) to both OAU/IBAR and the EC Delegation in Uganda.

The project will utilise the services of one of the economists in MAAIF, Planning Division, to deal with animal health economics.

A mid term evaluation of the project is expected at the end of the 2nd year. Continuous internal monitoring will be a key element of project administration. The terminal evaluation of PACE Project will be carried out towards the end of the 4th year. The project will also take advantage of the recommendations and lessons learnt from the PARC Terminal Evaluation report.

1.4 Framework of Workplan and Cost Estimate

The first year workplan and cost estimate covers a period of 12 months, commencing on 1st March 2000 -the expected starting date of PACE- and ending on 28th February 2002. The total estimated costs are Euro 1,036,266 and the GoU contribution equivalent to UgX 165,301,654 (Euro 110,600).

2 PACE Objectives

2.1 Overall objective:

This is aimed at sustainable improvement of the livelihood in livestock farmers' communities:

Increased production of livestock and livestock products is contributing to rural development and poverty alleviation.

2.2 Specific objective:

- Animal disease control capacity and animal health care delivery are reinforced with private sector participation, safeguarding animal health in Uganda against major epizootics.

2.3 Expected results

- Enhanced national capacities for disease control.
- Improved delivery of veterinary services and animal health care.
- Rinderpest verifiably eradicated.
- Improved control of other epizootics.

3. General description of PACE activities of the 4 thrusts.

3.1. Enhanced national capacities for disease control

◆ Institutional strengthening of domestic and wildlife epidemiology

Professional and technical skills need constant enhancement. Both project staff, veterinary wildlife authority staff and field veterinary staff that will be dealing directly with the project, will have their skills strengthened through appropriate seminars, workshops, short or long courses. The strengthening of skills will improve our reporting, surveillance and diagnosis of epizootic diseases in the country and consequently contribute to the health of livestock and other fauna in Uganda. The training will be both local and external and sometimes will require part time hiring of consultants to train more people centrally on specific topics/subjects.

Joint serosurveillance of our national parks and game reserves will be carried out by the project Epidemiologist, UWA veterinarian and OAU/IBAR wildlife veterinarian to avail information and to boost our data bank for data analysis and subsequent measures.

◆ Economics of animal health

The economic aspect of animal health activities will get more attention during PACE. The different disease control options for each major epizootic will be

critically analysed. The cost-benefit of each option will be analysed and compared. All this will be possible provided regular reports, with the information on livestock market prices, vaccination/ treatment prices are submitted or collected by the PCU.

The Economist in the Epidemiology Unit, who will be delegated from the Department of Agricultural Planning on a 40% basis, will need further training in livestock economics and occasionally consultants of OAU/IBAR will be utilised.

The information gained from such reports and studies will be useful for policy makers and will assist in disease control decisions at a national and regional level.

Communication.

A strengthened communication unit, led by a full time Team Leader, which has been operating under PARC will be maintained and strengthened to assist all the other components of the programme. Communication packages will be disseminated to all stakeholders with appropriate and specific information for the different Zones and on different diseases.

Regular meetings / workshops with the technical staff from the project districts and those in private sector will be held to explain to them the objectives of PACE. Sensitisation meetings with livestock keepers' communities about project objectives and their roles in disease control will be regularly held.

3.2. Improved delivery of veterinary services and animal health care.

The privatisation of veterinary services took off during the last 6 months of PARC Phase II and UCBL has signed an agreement with Uganda Veterinary Association (UVA) to operate the line of credit for the private practitioners.

The privatisation of veterinary services is being handled by the UVA and it is envisaged to subcontract the PVPs by the government, as soon as the legislation has been revised accordingly, to carry out vaccinations and surveillance for the major epizootics to improve efficiency and reduce campaign costs. The management of PACE will keep close liaison with UVA to make sure that the privatisation process is on course. The target is to recruit 20 PVPs per year.

The government veterinary services will regulate and monitor services rendered by the PVPs and pharmaceutical companies. The Uganda Veterinary Board (UVB) will augment this sector.

CAHWs will continue to be trained by NGOs and OAU/IBAR for the pastoral areas of Kotido and Moroto and a legal framework to allow their operations will be established under the project. PACE will engage a Legal Consultant to review and revise all the animal health related laws. The curriculum for their training, currently organised by the different NGOs, will be harmonised and standardised.

The government has already divested itself from procurement of veterinary drugs and most biologicals to enable the private pharmaceutical companies operate freely and efficiently.

The pharmaceutical companies currently procure, stock and distribute the drugs to veterinarians and farmers directly through their distribution networks on full cost recovery.

3.3. Rinderpest verifiably eradicated

Uganda joined the OIE pathway effectively in May, 1999 when vaccination against Rinderpest was terminated in all districts except in the seven districts of zone A which border with Sudan and Turkana district of Kenya. Rinderpest vaccines and ear notchers have been withdrawn from the districts, which are not vaccinating. The rest of the country has been declared provisionally free from rinderpest (zone B).

There will however, be one more vaccination campaign to be carried out in five districts of zone A before November 2001. This will be followed by seromonitoring in the districts that will have finished vaccination campaigns.

The three stages of OIE pathway are:

- i. provisional freedom from the disease (declared by the country)
- ii. freedom from disease (declared by OIE on satisfactory proof)
- iii. freedom from infection (declared by OIE on satisfactory proof)

The Ministry assisted by PARC has put in place the following improvements to enable it to implement the OIE pathway.

- The districts of zone A have been facilitated with funds, vaccine and transport to enable them achieve high levels of immunisation.
- All districts have been provided with reporting and surveillance formats as well as organising training workshops to enhance their capacities in reporting and surveillance.
- Training of the staff at the Epidemiology and Diagnostic Unit has been completed to enable them to diagnose rinderpest and rinderpest like diseases is completed.
- An emergency preparedness plan to deal with any outbreaks of rinderpest rapidly is finalised and pending approval.

3.4. CBPP and other epizootic diseases control and surveillance

Abattoir surveillance for CBPP is more meaningful and cost effective and will be carried out in all districts in the country. This will form the basis of our surveillance system and the results from the surveillance will guide vaccination campaigns. Workshops have been held where field staff has been sensitised about surveillance and reporting. Surveillance and reporting formats have also been availed to all districts. The cost-sharing fee has been revised upwards to make the control programme sustainable (from Shs. 100/= to 300/=per head of animal vaccinated). Vaccination will continue for 2-3 years with more emphasis in areas of outbreaks.

Training in Mycoplasma culturing is completed. This will improve on confirmation of CBPP cases that are easily diagnosed clinically and this will enable us capture chronic and subclinical cases.

Vaccination campaigns will be organised in cases of outbreaks of other epidemics such as FMD, CCPP, PPR, LSD and rabies in order to control their spread and minimise economic losses. Surveillance and reporting formats will be designed for these epizootics and field staff will be sensitised through a series of workshops and a national and continental surveillance network and databank will be established.

Retrieval, reorganisation and binding of all the surveys carried out by the Epidemiology Unit under GTZ, would give PACE a good data bank to start on.

4. Detailed Description of Activities Planned for the 1st Operational Year

4.1 Enhanced national capacities for disease control

- ◆ There is need for a consultancy to retrieve, reorganise and bind all the surveys that were carried out during the time GTZ was funding the Epidemiology Unit and include the information in a databank. This could give us base line data for most of the epizootic diseases under PACE.
- ◆ To ensure the efficient functioning of the project co-ordination unit (PCU) the office environment will be improved and necessary office equipment will be purchased. This will include furniture, computers, communication facilities and others.
- ◆ Some personnel will be employed to the project from outside, because the policies of restructuring and decentralisation have affected the availability of specialised manpower in MAAIF This will ensure efficient management of the PCU according to the EDF and GoU requirements for project implementation. The required personnel includes an accountant, administrative assistant/ secretary, communication team leader, part-time radio producer and graphic artist on contract basis, data entrant, drivers (7) and office attendant. The recruitment will take place from the private sector through public announcement of the vacant posts.
- ◆ For the last vaccination campaign and for surveillance work three 4WD vehicles will be procured. These will be operated under central supervision in the northern part of the country.
- ◆ Several workshops and training courses are planned for the 1st year. Some topics of the WSs are laboratory related. The aim is to enhance the knowledge in applicable laboratory techniques and to motivate district laboratory staff for more efficient work. One of the laboratory related WSs will take place in the 2nd quarter and two in the 4th quarter of 2001.

- ◆ Communities and other stakeholders in Zone A will be sensitised for the last rinderpest vaccination campaign in two workshops as described under 4.3.
- ◆ There will be one WS in emergency preparedness. The plan based on EMPRES guidelines will be explained and discussed. The current plan has been developed for rinderpest emergencies, but its future usage in wider sense will be emphasised with implications to national disease control. The participants will be Officers from the Ministry HQ and staff from the key districts (veterinary & district administration). The WS is planned to take place in the middle of 2001.
- ◆ Economic impact assessment is a new, but important instrument in disease control. The first workshop for basic principles and baseline data analysis is planned towards the end of the 1st year implementation in 2002.
- ◆ The project will be offering various training courses to improve skills and performance of staff involved in the implementation of PACE. Those urgently needed are related to computer skills and community dialogue in rural areas.

Table 1: Workshops and other training organised during 1st Operational year

Workshops	Venue	No. WS	No. Part.	Costs
Economic Impact Assessment	Entebbe	1	10	Euro 5,000
Sensitisation workshop on stoppage of rinderpest vaccinations in zone A	Kotido	1	46	Euro 800
	Kitgum	1	30	Euro 1,200
Train in community dialogue	Moroto/ Arua	2	45	Euro 3,500
Computer skills training	Kampala	1	4	Euro 3,400
Laboratory skills	Entebbe	2	8	Euro 3,000
District laboratory staff	Entebbe	1	15	Euro 3,000
Project Co-ordination Unit	Entebbe	1	15	Euro 3,500
Emergency Preparedness	Mukono DFI	1	28	Euro 4,400

- ◆ To gather the necessary data for the epidemiology unit (EU), a proper reporting system will be established. To facilitate this, updated office and data processing equipment, like computers, faxes will be purchased.

The EU will implement effective surveillance in all districts involved with PACE. The surveillance will follow the OIE guidelines for rinderpest surveillance. Special emphasis will, however, be on routine reporting, which should be fully functional at the end of the 1st year. This will not only include District Veterinary Officers, who are certainly the most important interface, but also PVPs, NGOs participating in animal health care, paravets and CAHWs. Performance indicators for reporting will be developed.

The EU will be the center for animal health information management, which will be connected to national, regional and global epidemiology network. It will establish a databank, compile and analyse data with well performing information distribution to all agreed directions.

In order to fulfil the required duties, the EU will design protocols together with the Communication Unit for information gathering and organise WSs to train and sensitise personnel at various levels involved in disease control and animal health care.

During the 1st year of implementation the main emphasis of the EU will be

- on the supervision of rinderpest surveillance,
- to make reporting fully functional,
- Organise data bank for the first analysis.

- ◆ The UWA staff, the UVA, the UVB and the private sector will be involved in the project activities.

The UWA will be involved in the surveillance, disease investigation and reporting on all wildlife disease matters. To effect this, a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed for the co-operation and financial provisions will be provided to guarantee active participation.

The UVA and the UVB will be involved in training needs assessment workshop and the privatisation programme. In addition UVB is involved in licensing all the veterinarians in the country.

- ◆ The following quarantine stations at the northern border will be maintained and staffed by the local government: Oraba and Kerwa in Arua district, Afoji in Moyo district and Agoro in Kitgum district. Each quarantine station has a holding ground and a treatment crush. All stations are manned with a veterinary officer and support staff. There will be direct link with monthly reporting to PACE co-ordination.
- ◆ All operations need adequate communication and sensitisation of the stakeholders. For this, transport is required and appropriate materials will be provided for the preparation of brochures, posters, radio spots and community dialogue.
- ◆ A national meeting in rinderpest surveillance and disease reporting will be organised in Kitgum during the 2nd implementation quarter. Regional working sessions to harmonise operations will be held with all neighbours. The PACE co-ordination will participate in the Panafrican PACE gathering in 2001 (See tabulation below).

Table 2: Meetings organised during the 1st Operational year

Meetings	Venue	No.	No. Part.	Costs
Inter-district	Kitgum	1	14	Euro 13,300
Regional work harmonisation meetings	Kenya,	4	3	Euro 3,000
	Uganda,		10	Euro 13,000
	Tanzania		3	Euro 3,000
	Rwanda			
International co-ordination	not specified	2	2 (from Uganda)	Euro 6,000

4.2 Improved delivery of veterinary and animal health services

- ◆ PARC has initiated a project under the umbrella of the UVA to support the privatisation of veterinary practitioners through loan schemes executed by UCBL. This privatisation project will get further assistance from PACE for the training of new applicants in business management and professional supervision, monitoring and evaluation. A target of 20 new PVPs is

envisaged for the 1st Operational Year Workplan. The costs are budgeted at Euro 20,000.

- ◆ The veterinary legislation needs review and amendment. A legal advisor will be hired to do the necessary work for 4 months.
- ◆ The training and the establishment of the CAHWs will be harmonised, standardised and legalised. It is envisaged to engage Makerere University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to prepare a harmonised and standardised curriculum for the training of the CAHWs. This will be done through reviewing the different existing curricula. This activity is planned for the fifth month of the 1st year.

The NGOs and other institutions, which have been training CAHWs, will continue to do so. So far about 200 CAHWs have been trained by the following NGOs and other institutions: OXFAM, Livestock Extension Programme (Karamoja Diocese), Lutheran World Federation, Christian International Peace Services (CHIPS), Happy Cow, International Voluntary Services (SVI), Karamoja Projects Implementation Unit (KPIU), Christian Veterinary Mission and PARC-VAC. In addition to supporting the above, PACE will organise in the 1st year a refresher course for the active CAHWs and will also involve them in vaccination campaigns and Surveillance.

PACE will hire a legal Consultant to review and make proposals for revision of most animal health related laws as many of them originate from times before Independence. The legal position of the CAHWs will be integrated into the revised proposals. The legal Consultant will be engaged in the third month of the 1st year.

- ◆ The supply of veterinary medicines by private pharmaceutical companies was divested from MAAIF in 1994. MAAIF and the National Drug Authority (NDA) will continue to license new products and supervise procurement, usage and disposal of these pharmaceuticals. PACE as part of the privatisation activities will monitor the supply and usage of veterinary drugs by both the private and public veterinarians. The manager of the privatisation project has already contacted the relevant private pharmaceutical companies and has informed them about the privatisation programmes. Under PACE he

will continuously check the distribution and the use of drugs as part of his supervision task. This output will not cause additional costs.

- ◆ Production and dissemination of communication materials and a newsletter will be carried out by the Communication Unit. This Unit intends to produce:
 - 4,000 posters in 5 languages on the sensitisation on privatisation for all stakeholders;
 - produce and transmit 180 radio spots in 5 languages on the sensitisation of privatisation;
 - produce and transmit 30 radio programmes in 5 languages on veterinary privatisation;
 - produce and distribute to all veterinarians quarterly newsletters on privatisation issue, surveillance results, disease outbreaks, animal health related activities and summarise the district reports;
 - Organise over a two months period sensitisation campaign with community dialogue in Kotido and Moroto districts for the clan leaders, CAHWs, DVOs and NGOs on delivery of animal health care and the rinderpest vaccination campaign. A specialist for community dialogue will be engaged for this two months period.

4.3 Rinderpest verifiably eradicated

During the 1st year one more vaccination campaign will be carried out in Zone A involving 5 districts east of the river Nile (Adjumani, Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido and Moroto districts). These will be time limited actions with two different approaches.

In Adjumani, Gulu and Kitgum districts the rinderpest vaccination will be carried out by district veterinary staff, strengthened where necessary by additional personnel and equipment from other districts. Although the local cattle population in Gulu and Kitgum is low (about 6,000 head), vaccination is indicated, because of the influx of livestock from Sudan. Most of the cattle are vaccinated at the site of livestock markets and they are destined for slaughter, an unknown portion is, however, bypassing and used for restocking in wide areas. This is the proportion, which is increasing the rinderpest risk.

Adjumani district cattle herds (app. 28,200 head) show with 74% the highest seroconversion of all Ugandan districts. One more rinderpest vaccination round will ensure good protection of cattle herds in the district, which is one entry point for livestock from Sudan.

The best vaccination time in the above three districts is in April, May and June. Consequently, the campaign will be launched in April 2001 with a sensitisation operation, which will be still during the rainy season.

Kotido and Moroto are very important livestock districts (app. 750,000 head of cattle), but also the most problematic ones in the country. Both districts are inhabited by Karimojong pastoralists, who are herding livestock under traditional extensive seminomadic system. All previous rinderpest vaccination campaigns in Karamoja have failed to produce the anticipated protective antibody level. The main reasons have been insecurity, difficult weather conditions, inadequate community dialogue and sensitisation, as well as preoccupied behaviour of Government Officials.

The last rinderpest mass vaccination in Kotido and Moroto is planned to operate between June and November 2001. Included is a period of two months for preparation in form of stakeholders workshops, community dialogue and sensitisation.

The workshops will be organised for clan leaders, NGOs and CAHWs and wildlife rangers, in order to prepare them for an intensive community dialogue. It is anticipated that through the initiation of an intensive community involvement and through the mobilisation of communication aids a level of compliance by pastoralists can be reached, which will be significant for the vaccination success.

The vaccination itself will be supervised by district veterinary staff, but the implementers are NGOs and associated Paravets and CAHWs as natural outreach to the pastoralist livestock keepers. The grassroots' personnel will be contracted for the vaccination and will be remunerated in connection with the number of cattle vaccinated. The involvement of PVPs is still under discussion, as there are not many PVPs with experience in Karamoja and the modalities to contract out under the prevailing special circumstances are not yet fully discussed.

- The communication unit will send 2 teams to zone A's 5 northern districts in March 2001 and sensitise the livestock owners, the district veterinary personnel and the civic leaders on the importance of the vaccination exercise. The teams will concentrate their efforts on the districts of Kotido and Moroto, which have a high cattle population and a previously poor vaccination performance. This sensitisation process will be supported by radio spots (with help of the just opened radio station in Karamoja), brochures, posters and additional sensitisation by the district staff at grass root level, where applicable NGOs and/ CAHWs will be fully involved.

The following sensitisation materials will be produced and distributed:

- 4,000 posters on rinderpest vaccination in 4 languages (Luo, Lugbara, Madi, Karimajong);
 - 180 radio spots on rinderpest vaccination in the above 4 languages will be transmitted;
 - 30 radio programmes on rinderpest vaccinations in the above 4 languages.
- During the March 2001 members of the communication teams will evaluate the quality of the cold chain, vaccination equipment and transport facilities..
 - ◆ Based on estimated manpower requirements and allowances, including private sector participation, the vaccination exercise will cost approximately UgX 140,000 per day. When put into correlation with the maximum number of 867,000 cattle to be vaccinated, the total costs will amount to UgX 50,160,000. Vehicle operations will come up to app. 67,900 km with corresponding costs of UgX 20,370,000 (basis is UgX 300/per km).
 - Members of the PCU will carry out supervisory missions during these campaigns. Vaccination will continue to be carried out at border posts of Oraba, Kerwa, Afoji, Agoro and Karenga for all trade animals arriving from Sudan throughout the first year. Direct reporting relationship with the PCU will be established.

4.3.2 Seromonitoring in zone A

- ◆ The PCU will procure the equipment / kits needed for sample collection and analysis.

- ◆ 5,000 plain vacutainers and needles for serum collection and a corresponding number of polypropylene containers for storage will be procured.
- ◆ 3 teams from the epidemiology and diagnostic unit, supported by the district staff, will collect samples in May and June 2001 in Gulu, Kitgum, and Adjumani.
- ◆ In Kotido and Moroto districts the serum sample collection will start 3 weeks after the commencement of vaccination in the first vaccinated localities. It will continue in form of a rolling procedure, which follows 3 weeks behind the vaccinators. Costs of the seromonitoring exercise are estimated to be EUR 20,000.
- ◆ An alternative methodology for seromonitoring is still under discussion. The so called blotting paper method does not require vacutainers and cooling equipment, and can be easily done under contract by Paravets and CAHWs, as experience from Sudan show. The staff of the rinderpest diagnostic laboratory must, however, undergo training in the use of the blotting paper method, before they can carry out testing applying this new technique.
- ◆ Around 3000 sera will be collected from approximately 100 herds randomly identified in each district. The epidemiologist will prepare the sampling frames for each district.
- ◆ Passive surveillance will be strengthened in all districts and at the designated border quarantine stations and its efficiency will be continuously monitored. Feedback will be given through the quarterly newsletters.

4.3.3 Rinderpest surveillance and reporting in zone A and B1 (22 districts)

DVOs in zones A and B1 have already been sensitised about the need for surveillance and reporting on rinderpest and rinderpest like diseases zone B1. Including Nebbi, Apac, Lira, Soroti, Katakwi, Kumi, Pallisa, Kapchorwa, Mbale, Tororo, Busia, Bugiri, Kamuli, Iganga and Jinja. Masindi will be included in the project area because of its closeness to Gulu.

Monthly disease reports from these zones will be submitted to the epidemiology unit not later than 7th of the following month. Experience in the past has shown that not all districts report regularly. PACE will therefore, during the inter-district meetings, emphasise the need for this regular reporting. The forms for active and passive surveillance have already been developed under PARC and are in use. Active surveillance will be done in two randomly selected herds in

each district and collected samples will be sent to the Central Laboratory for analysis starting in August 2001.

Requirements for the surveillance activities include:

- Allowances for teams
- Operation and maintenance of vehicles
- Provision of vacutainers, specimen bottles, slides for clinical investigations.

4.3.4 Rinderpest surveillance and reporting in 23 districts in zone B2

PACE has not planned any activities as the relevant forms have already been distributed to the districts; except to ensure the regular reporting and collection of forms is done. To these effect provision of postage has been incorporated into the budget.

4.3.5 Emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest outbreaks

This plan has been prepared according to FAO/EMPREST/PARC guidelines. A plan for an immediate implementation of rinderpest vaccination campaign in case of an outbreak has been prepared. Recurrent expenditure will come from both OAU/IBAR and local emergency funds. OAU/IBAR will keep a stock of good quality, efficacious, safe and potent vaccine that will be made available and used in an emergency outbreak. The emergency plan will become operational immediately, when signed by the responsible Government Authority and when endorsed by the Regional Authorising Officer (Director, OAU/IBAR).

4.3.6 Improvement of the diagnostic capacity at Entebbe Diagnostic and Epidemiology Unit

Staffing of the laboratory has already improved and the Public Service Commission has given permission for additional employment.

Under PARC-II the following laboratory equipment has been purchased, installed and made functional:

- An Elisa Kit for testing 10,000 sera on rinderpest diagnosis has been procured;

- 3 AGID kits have been provided by the Vienna AIEA;
- 3 refrigerators have been supplied;
- One 4WD has been procured;
- Staff has been trained in carrying out the Elisa tests and using the AGID kit to diagnose rinderpest.

PACE will train the newly recruited laboratory technician/technologist in carrying out ELISA and AGID tests for rinderpest diagnosis.

4.3.7 Milestones for rinderpest eradication (OIE pathway)

1. Vaccination completed by November 2001 (Moroto and Kotido districts being the last);
2. Sensitisation workshops in zone A held on the stoppage of rinderpest vaccination in December 2001;
3. Final results of the seromonitoring in vaccinated herds will be published by December 2001;
4. Efficiency of surveillance kept enhanced and quarantine stations made fully operational;
5. Anticipated declaration of provisional freedom in zone A and B1 by February 2002;

4.4 Control of CBPP and other major epizootics:

4.4.1 Vaccination

CBPP vaccination has to be carried out because of recent outbreaks in Arua, Moyo, Apac, Masaka, Kabale and Mbarara districts. There is therefore a need to intensify vaccination campaigns in these areas. This is also particularly important as a source of revenue through cost recovery for the PACE Livestock Development Fund (LDF). This fund will be used to purchase more vaccines and to carry out surveillance activities during the PACE programme and beyond.

It is the intention to carry out a detailed audit of the Revolving Fund (RF), which has been operating under PARC. This will provide guidance for the future operation of RF in general, as well as arrangements for incorporation of the current RF under the new PACE programme.

The objective of this CBPP nation-wide vaccination campaign is to make sure that the disease is controlled and that the money accruing from cost recovery campaigns would boost the LDF to the benefit of disease control in Uganda.

The GoU will procure the required vaccination equipment and ensure that the districts have functional vehicles/motorcycles.

In case of other epizootics outbreaks sufficient quantities of vaccines will be procured with money of the LDF and vaccination will be carried out.

4.4.2 Surveillance of CBPP and other epizootics

- ◆ Surveillance of CBPP will be done at abattoir/ slaughter facilities levels through monthly reports and also through passive and active surveillance. Both the Local Government and MAAIF staff and private sector will participate.
- ◆ City abattoir and district staff will submit CBPP suspect samples for mycoplasma culturing.
- ◆ Disease surveillance and reporting formats will be designed, printed and circulated to DVOs for the other major epizootics.
- ◆ Surveillance for CBPP will be done in the districts bordering Rwanda and Tanzania (Rakai, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Kabale and Kisoro districts) in collaborations with the relevant authority across the borders.

4.4.3 Wildlife Surveillance

The Uganda Wildlife Authority veterinarian, the OAU/IBAR wildlife veterinarian and the PACE Epidemiologist will collect and analyse samples from wildlife in Queen Elizabeth, Murchison, Lake Mburo, Kibaale National Parks, Semuliki Game Reserve and other game reserves. This will help to follow up the rinderpest status in wildlife and hence the potential risk to the livestock. It will also contribute to the common livestock/wildlife data bank. Provisions for this work has been reserved in the 1st year workplan amounting to Euro 28,000.

ANNEX 1

Annex 1

Estimated manpower requirements and allowances for vaccinations including private sector participation, will cost UgX 120,000 per day in night allowances and UgX 20,000 in day allowances, are as follows:

Table 3: Estimated costs of field allowances for vaccinations in border districts.

District	Est. cattle population	Est. days	Est. nights	Total cost UgX
Adjumani	28,000	22	12	1,880,000
Gulu	6,000	10	2	440,000
Kitgum	6,000	10	2	440,000
Kotido	369,000	246	123	19,680,000
Moroto	344,000	220	115	18,200,000
Totals	753,000	508	254	40,640,000

- ◆ Assuming an average of 60 km on a day trip and 100 km on a night trip, then estimated mileage and costs (UgX 300 per km) are as follows:

Table 4 Estimated vehicle operational costs for vaccinations in border districts.




































District	Est.days	Est. nights	Est. mileage (km)	Total cost UgX
Adjumani	22	12	2520	756,000
Gulu	10	2	800	240,000
Kitgum	10	2	800	240,000
Kotido	246	123	27,060	8,118,000
Moroto	220	115	24,700	7,410,000
Totals	508	254	55,880	16,764,000

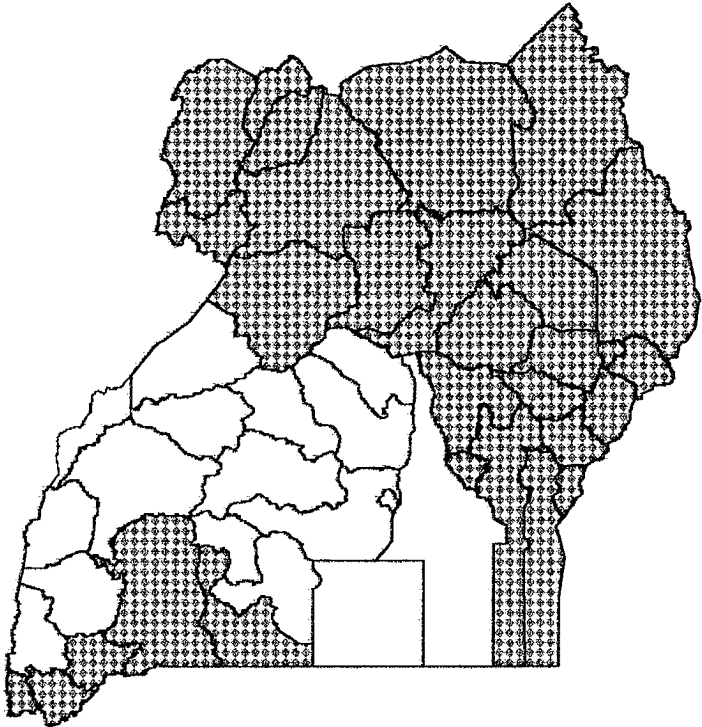
Cold chain equipment is insufficient at the central laboratory and there is need to buy three (3) electric refrigerators at an estimated cost of Euro 30,000. This is critical for the safety of the serosurveillance samples.

ANNEX 2

Appendix II

PACE DISTRICTS IN UGANDA

- Pace districts
-  Adjumani
 -  Apac
 -  Arua
 -  Bugiri
 -  Bundibugyo
 -  Bushenyi
 -  Busia
 -  Gulu
 -  Hoima
 -  Iganga
 -  Jinja
 -  Kabale
 -  Kabarole
 -  Kalangala
 -  Kampala
 -  Kamuli
 -  Kapchorwa
 -  Kasese
 -  Katakwi
 -  Kibaale
 -  Kiboga
 -  Kisoro
 -  Kitgum
 -  Kotido
 -  Kumi
 -  Lira
 -  Luwero
 -  Masaka
 -  Masindi
 -  Mbale
 -  Mbarara
 -  Moroto
 -  Moyo
 -  Mpigi
 -  Mubende
 - Mukono
 - Nakasongola
 - Nebbi
 - Ntungamo
 - Pallisa
 - Rakai
 - Rukungiri
 - Sembabule
 - Soroti
 - Tororo



0 9000000 Miles



ANNEX 3

Budget for PACE 1st Year's Workplan						
ECU						
000-2001						
Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of Units	Total cost per item		
				EDF	Gold	
Enhanced national capacities						
Establish PACE management						
Personnel						
Local personnel						
Headquarters	year	1,600	9		28,050	
Project personnel						
TA	year	140,000	1	140,000		
Accountant/administrator	year	12,000	1	12,000		
Data entrant	year	3,600	1	3,600		
Driver	year	3,000	7	21,000		
Secretary	year	2,400	1	2,400		
Messenger	year	1,800	1	1,800		
Communication officer	year	9,500	1	9,500		
Radio producer & artist	year	2,900	1	2,900		
Epidemiology data specialist	week	1,500	3	4,500		
Community dialogue specialist	month	1,000	2	2,000		
) Provide bonus for management	year	1,700	3	5,100		
						Total
Equipment						37,600
PC	set	5,000	3	15,000		
Fax	set	2,000	2	4,000		
Copy machine	set	4,000	1	4,000		
Mobile telephones	set	300	5	1,500		
Furniture						
Chairs	piece	50	40	2,000		
Office chairs	piece	200	3	600		
Tables	piece	300	3	900		
Metal cabinets	piece	400	20	8,000		
Vehicles	piece	35,000	3	105,000		Total
Computer, printer, software for economic impact assessment	set	4,000	1	4,000		

Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of		Total cost per item	
			Units	EDF	GoJ	
Running costs						36,000
E-mail, fax, telephones etc.	calls	4,750	1	4,750		
Electricity, water	watt, cbm	4,750	1		4,750	
Provide training						
Running costs						
Organise training needs assessment workshop		5,000	1	5,000		
National training workshops on economic impact assessment		2,000	1	2,000		
Train accountant	course	2,000	1	2,000		
Train in computer skills	course	3,400	1	3,400		
Train communication skills	course	1,750	2	3,500		
Organise workshop for lab staff	seminar/ workshop	1,500	2	3,000		
Organise workshop for district lab staff at Central Lab	seminar/ workshop	3,000	1		3,000	
Train lab staff in good laboratory practice	course					
Train lab staff in the use of GIS	course					
Strengthen NSES						
Personnel						
Appoint district PACE officer	act	1,000	1	1,000		
Equipment						
Procure office equipment for epidemiology						
Computer	set	5,000	1	5,000		
Fax	set	2,000	1	2,000		
Copy machine	set	4,000	1	4,000		
Mobile telephones	set	300	2	600		
Furniture						
5.1 Metal cabinets	piece	400	19	7,600		
5.2 Chairs	piece	50	6	300		
5.3 Office chairs	piece	200	2	500		

	Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost per item		
				No of Units	EDF	GoU
	Support epidemio-surveillance system					
	Strengthen differential diagnostic capabilities					
	Equipment					
	Rehabilitate livestock movement facilities					
1	Barbed wire	roll	40	100	4,000	
2	Fence posts	piece	4	1000	4,000	
3	Gates	piece	10	200	2,000	
	Running costs					
	Involve UVB,UVA & FVM in training needs assess. Workshop	session	500	1	500	
	Support UVB/UVA activities	act	5,000	1	5,000	
	Establish linkage with private sector	act	1,000	1	1,000	
	Supervision of quarantine stations	act	750	4	3,000	
	Strengthen communication					
	Equipment					
	Procure vehicle	piece	35,000	1	35,000	
	Running costs					
	Provide O+M for vehicle	act	5,000	1		5,000
	Commission economic assessment of diseases and control					
	Personnel					
	Secondment of livestock economist					
	Collection of bio-economics and epidemiology data	act				
	Liase with Common Service OAU/IBAR	act	500	1		500

Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of Units	Total cost per item	
				EDF	GoU
Formulate national & regional disease control strategies					
Running costs					
Organise 1 workshop for co-ordination unit	act	3,500	1	3,500	
Establish working committees	act	1,000	1		1,000
Organise regular meetings for working committees	act	2,300	1		2,300
Organise interdistrict meetings	act	13,300	1	13,300	
Organise regional harmonisation meetings	act	6,333	3	19,000	
Attend international co-ordination meetings	act	3,000	2	6,000	
Submit reports of notifiable diseases to OAU/IBAR & OIE	act	1,000	1	1,000	
Sub-total				491,750	44,600
Improved delivery of veterinary services					
Privatisation schemes					
Running costs					
Continue evaluating process of PVPs	act	20,000	1	20,000	
Train PVPs in project planning	act	400	10	4,000	
Veterinary legislative framework					
Personnel					
Hire a legal expert	report	10,000	1	10,000	
Running costs					
Initiate a study of existing legislation	report	5,000	1	5,000	
Establish the legal constraints	act				

Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of Units	Total cost per item	
				EDF	GoU
Community based initiatives					
Running costs					
Train vet auxiliaries and CAHWs in disease surveillance and control	act	5,000	1	5,000	
Harmonise their training	act	2,000	1	2,000	
Coordinate the network of private and public veterinarians	act	2,000	1	2,000	
Veterinary auxiliary training					
Upgrade their training	act	5,000	1	5,000	
Harmonise and affiliate the training of para-vets with Makerere University (FVM)		1,500	1		1,500
Standardise the curricula and examinations of public and private training institutions	act	4,000	1		4,000
Communication					
Running costs					
Produce communication materials	materials	10,000	1	10,000	
Distribute materials	act		1		
Sensitise stakeholders	act	5,000	1	5,000	
Sub-total				55,000	6
Rinderpest verifiably eradicated					
Rinderpest campaigns implemented in zone A					
Equipment					
Develop strategies and provide R/P vaccine	doses	0.15	400,000	60,000	
Procure vaccination equipment	pieces	5,000	1	5,000	
Running costs					
Provide O+M for transport	act	12,000	1		12,000
Provide campaign allowances	act	35,000	1	26,000	9,000

Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of Units	Total cost per item	
				EDF	GoU
Continuation of rinderpest surveillance					
Running costs					
Organise 3 teams to carry out sero-monitoring in zone A	act	20,000	1	20,000	
Collect 60 samples from each of 15 districts in B1 per month	act	20,000	1	20,000	
Carry out wildlife surveillance	act	28,000	1	28,000	
Promote passive reporting	act	2,000	1	2,000	
Establish laboratory-based differential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases					
Equipment					
Procure laboratory equipment					
Refridgerator	piece	10,000	3	30,000	
Other equipment	pieces	10,000	1	10,000	
Reagents	pieces	10,000	1	10,000	
Running costs					
Test and analyse the collected samples	act	1,000	1		1,000
Carry out checking of reagents equipment	act	2,000	1	2,000	
NSES/regional linkages					
Running costs					
Prepare and distribute surveillance forms to the districts	act	2,000	1	2,000	
Analyse filled forms and prepare reports monthly	act	2,000		2,000	
Establish regional linkages	act		1		
OIE pathway milestones					
Running costs					
Conduct tours in the other countries implementing OIE pathways	act	15,000	1	15,000	

	Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No of	Total cost per item	
					Units	EDF
	Finalisation of the emergency preparedness plan					
	Running costs					
	Constitute the following bodies:					
1	National animal disease emergency committee	act	1,000	1		1,000
2	Rinderpest emergency task force meeting	act	500	1		500
3	Rinderpest expert meeting	act	500			500
	Commission all these bodies	act	1,000	1		1,000
	Organise regular committee meetings	act	3,000	1		3,000
	Organise workshops on emergency preparedness	act	4,400	1	4,400	
	Communication					
	Running costs					
	Produce communication materials on rinderpest eradication	act	10,000	1	10,000	
	Distribute communication materials	act	4,000	1	4,000	
	Sensitise livestock owners ahead of vaccination	act	8,000	1	8,000	
	Sub-total				25,400	28,000
	Control of other epizootics					
	Conduct surveys of priority diseases					
	Running costs					
	Produce and distribute priority disease formats to districts	act	1,000	1		1,000
	Investigate CBPP outbreaks	act	5,000	1	5,000	

	Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost per item		
				No of Units	EDF	IGU
	Surveillance of specific priority diseases					
	Running costs					
1	Produce and distribute disease surveillance formats	act	1,000	1		1,000
2	Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity	act	10,000	1	10,000	
	Sensitise the public about priority diseases and reporting requirements					
	Running costs					
1	Produce communication materials on priority diseases	spots	8,500	1	8,500	
2	Distribute communication materials	act	5,000	1	5,000	
3	Sensitise livestock owners on sample collection	act	8,000	1	8,000	
	Provide information to epidemiology-surveillance unit on map distribution					
	Running costs					
	Strengthen the liaison with national and international institutions on information systems	act	1,000	1		1,000
	Develop strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases					
	Equipment					
	Ensure availability of vaccines for administration by private veterinarians, at cost	doses		1		
	Running costs					

	Cost heading	Unit	Unit cost	No. of Units	Total cost per item	
					EDF	CoU
2	Develop and maintain border controls and check points	act	2,000	1		2,000
3	Print and distribute the emergency preparednes plan	act	1,000	1	1,000	
4	Establish local district surveillance teams	act	2,000	1		2,000
	Provide appropriate training					
	Running costs					
1	Train H/Q and field staff to carry out disease surveillance	act	1,000	1		1,000
2	Provide short term training in laboratory techniques to 6 vets	act	2,000	1	2,000	
3	Train 3 veterinarians in information processing	act	5,500	1	5,500	
	Logistic support					
	Equipment					
1	Provide motobikes to concerned district staff	pieces	2,727	28	76,356	
3	Provide operational maintenance to cold chain	spareparts	20,000	1	20,000	
	Running costs					
1	Provide O+M for the motobikes	act	20,000	1		20,000
2	Provide O+M for the vehicles	act	10,000			10,000
	Sub-total				141,356	38,000
	Total				959,509	110,000
	Contingency 5%				76,760	
	TOTALS with contingency				1,036,269	
	Overall total			1,146,866		

ANNEX 4

is		Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
	Establish capacity for and support epidemio-surveillance, including wildlife; establish/develop data collection, management & mapping												
1	Organise 1 workshop for co-ordination unit												
2	Establish working committees												
3	Organise regular consultations and meetings for the working committees												
4	Organise inter-district meetings												
5	Organise international and regional meetings												
	Strengthen/establish laboratory differential diagnostic capacities and networking												
1	Involve UVB,UVA, Veterinary Board & FVM in training needs assessment workshop												
2	Support and encourage UVB/UBA activities												
3	Establish strong linkages with private sector												
4	Rehabilitate livestock movement facilities												
5	Liaise with division of inspectorates and regulation												
	Commission economic assessment of diseases and control												
1	Recruit/hire a livestock economist												
2	Assisting in the design of reporting materials												
	Strengthen communication capacities at all levels												
1	Procure vehicle for communication unit												
2	Provide O+M for vehicle												
3	Strengthen unit (TV, cameras, projectors, telephones)												

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
Improved delivery of veterinary and animal health services												
Privatisation schemes/support												
Continue evaluation progress of PVPs												
Train another 20 PVPs in project planning												
Carry out regular supervision												
Carry out regular appraisals of private pharmaceutical companies, pharmaceutical companies, laboratories AI stations and abattoirs												
Ensure that the DVO's oversee the activities of PVPs and the drug distribution and usage												
Continue cost recovery												
Contract out rinderpest vaccination and sample collection to PVPs where feasible												
Support veterinary privatisation scheme through loans and/or professional assistance unit												
Veterinary legislative frameworks: Reviews												
Hire a legal expert												
Initiate a study of the existing legislation and reviews												
Establish the legal constraints												
Implement the recommendations												
Veterinary auxiliary training												
Harmonise and affiliate the training of training of paravets with Makerere University												
Standardise the curricula and examinations of public and private training institutions												

s	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
Community based initiatives												
Train veterinary auxiliaries, CAHWs and others in disease surveillance and control												
Follow up and supervise performance of CAHWs												
Harmonise and standardise the curriculum of the CAHWs												
Coordinate the network of private and public veterinarians, paravets and CAHWs												
Contract out rinderpest vaccination under the supervision of the DVOs												
Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines												
Produce Communication materials on privatisation of veterinary services												
Distribute communication materials to all stake holders												
Sensitise all stakeholders about the privatisation of the veterinary services												
Fight against rinderpest												
Rinderpest vaccination campaigns implemented in zone A												
Provide 400.000 doses of thermostable R/P vaccine to all districts in Zone A												
Provide O+M for transport												
Procure vaccination equipment												
Provide campaign allowances (public and private)												

s

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
Continuation of disease surveillance of rinderpest in compliance with OIE pathway												
Organise 3 teams from the epidemiology unit to carry out sero-monitoring in zone A during vaccination												
Collect 60 samples from each of the 15 districts in zone B1 (900) per month												
Collect 60 samples from each of the 5 districts in zone A (300) per month												
Carry out wildlife surveillance in the major national parks by UWA/OAU/IBAR veterinarians												
Promote passive reporting and livestock owners participation												
Establishment of capability for laboratory-based differential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases												
Procurement of laboratory equipment												
Test and analyse the collected samples												
Carry out regular checks of reagents, equipment (standardisation, revalidation and evaluation)												
NSES/Regional linkages												
Prepare and distribute surveillance forms to the districts												
Analyse filled forms, prepare reports and disseminate them to the districts, MAAIF policy makers, OIE/OAU/IBAR and EU on a monthly basis												
Establish regional linkages through:												
- regular reports												
- harmonisation meetings												
- OAU/IBAR wetside network												
- telephone and e-mail												
- task force for similar ecosystems consultation with regional PCU												

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
OIE pathway milestones												
Stop rinderpest vaccination by November 2001										■		
Declare provisional freedom from disease in zone A + B1, February 2002												■
Organise sensitisation workshop in zone A on stoppage of rinderpest vaccination in December 2001										■		
Conduct tours to the other country (Senegal) implementing OIE pathways									■			
Implementation of emergency preparedness plan												
Organise regular meetings for the following bodies:												
- national animal disease emergency committee				■						■		
- Rinderpest emergency task force meeting		■				■				■		
- Rinderpest expert team	■			■			■			■		
Ensure that appropriate legislation is in place	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ensure that the laboratory keeps viable diagnostic facilities ready				■	■	■						
Organise workshop on emergency preparedness				■								
Communication												
Produce communication materials on rinderpest eradication		■	■	■								
Distribute communication materials				■	■	■						
Sensitise livestock owners ahead of vaccination by district staff	■		■	■	■							

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
Control of other epizootics												
Conduct disease surveys (including abattoir surveillance/surveys of priority diseases)												
Produce and distribute priority disease formats to districts												
Investigate CBPP outbreaks by team from the epidemiology unit												
Surveillance of specific priority diseases												
Produce and distribute disease surveillance formats												
Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity												
Sensitise livestock owners on epizootic diseases and reporting requirements												
Produce communication materials on other priority disease												
Distribute communication materials and train staff in its use												
Sensitise livestock owners in sample collection												
Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit on map distribution and report findings												
Establish local district surveillance team												
Collect disease information every Monday morning from district on priority disease status												
Correlate the information gathered (4.4.2) with the routine monthly reports												

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Febr
Training												
Train H/Q and field staff to carry out disease surveillance programmes, disease investigation missions and to collect appropriate samples												
Provide short term training in laboratory techniques to 6 veterinarians												
Train 3 veterinarians in information processing and data base management												
Train district technical staff in laboratory techniques at Central Laboratory												
Logistic support												
Provide 28 motobikes to motorbikes district staff												
Provide O & M for bikes												
Provide 2 vehicles for the Central Laboratory												
Provide O & M for vehicles												
Supply operational maintenance to tenance to cold chain												

SIGNATURES

Read and approved
The contracting Authority (N.A.O)
National Authorising Officer

DEPUTY NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER
FOR E.D.F.

O. Shing

21/12/2000

.....
Signature, name and date

Read and endorsed
Head of delegation of the European Commission (Uganda)

Endorsed at Kampala on..... **21 DEC 2000**
Head of Delegation of the Commission
European Development Fund
[Signature]
.....
B. Ryelandt
Signature, name and date

Approved and endorsed for financing
Regional Authorising Officer

.....
Signature, name and date