

AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES  
(AU/IBAR)

**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 AND COST ESTIMATE  
FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES  
OF**

<b>BURUNDI</b>	<b>KENYA</b>
<b>CONGO</b>	<b>SENEGAL</b>
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>	<b>SUDAN (Southern Sector)</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	<b>TANZANIA</b>
<b>GUINEA CONAKRY</b>	<b>THE GAMBIA</b>

**FOR THE PERIOD  
01 NOVEMBER 2002 TO 31 OCTOBER 2003**

**VOLUME 1**

**AMOUNTS TO BE COMMITTED  
ON ACCOUNT: 8.ACP TPS32  
For the Imprest Accounts only**

<b>BURUNDI</b>	<b>BIF</b>	<b>281135000</b>
<b>CONGO</b>	<b>FCFA</b>	<b>29403300</b>
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>	<b>FCFA</b>	<b>225000000</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	<b>EBIRR</b>	<b>12038786</b>
<b>GUINEA CONAKRY</b>	<b>GNF</b>	<b>449437000</b>
<b>KENYA</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>90008478</b>
<b>SENEGAL</b>	<b>FCFA</b>	<b>272519940</b>
<b>SUDAN (Southern Sector)</b>	<b>Euro</b>	
<b>TANZANIA</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>936065000</b>
<b>THE GAMBIA</b>	<b>GMD</b>	<b>5334315</b>

*Total Euro: 5264621*

## Summary

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 activities of national components 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.

The PACE Programme's thrusts are common to the 32 countries and are the basis for all actions. Within and across the regional groups of countries there are common themes and national PACE programmes will address national priorities within the regional requirements identified by PACE.

This first volume (Volume 1) presents the consolidated work programme and cost estimate for ten national PACE programmes, namely: Burundi, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and The Gambia.

The specific objectives of the programmes are:

- To strengthen national and regional capabilities to assess the technical and economic aspects of animal diseases, and to generate appropriate programmes for their control;
- To safeguard animal health in Africa against major epizootic diseases.

There are four expected results:

- In each participating country animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and services for the control of major diseases will be reinforced;
- Greater privatisation of veterinary services and public/private-sector linkage in the field;
- Rinderpest will be eradicated from Africa and there will be greater control of other epizootics, in particular contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP);
- A sustainable system will be set up at Pan-African level to coordinate animal health systems and the fight against epizootic diseases.

The national PACE programmes which will be implemented in 32 countries, have four thrusts; that accord with the four expected results indicated above. These national programmes will, in addition, address national priorities within the regional requirements identified by PACE. The activities planned by the eleven countries in the current consolidated work plans are outlined below as they related to each thrust.

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.

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

Regional groupings of PACE Member Countries has been set up for the following three regions.

Region I comprising countries that have been free of rinderpest for over 10 years; most of them have declared provisional freedom from disease. Of the ten countries presented in this volume, the following countries are in this region: Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea, in the Coastal sub-group, Senegal and the Gambia in the Sahelian sub-group.

Region II covers the Central African countries. The two countries covered in this consolidated work programme and cost estimate are Burundi and Congo.

Region III groups the countries of Eastern Africa. In this region, most of the countries are still at immediate risk of the introduction of rinderpest virus (lineages 1 and/or 2). The countries in this region covered in this consolidated work programme and cost estimate are: Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania.

The activities planned by the ten countries in this consolidated work programme are outlined below, taking into account each thrust.

The national programmes are all directed at building up the institutional capacity of national animal health systems. The aim is to encourage national capacities for planning, implementation, follow-up and viability of actions. The national components activities will vary according to the individual situations in each country but they will always come under four headings:

**1. Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management**

The proposed activities of all countries conform to the objectives of the PACE programme. Most countries have epidemiosurveillance networks that were established during PARC. The first year aimed at strengthening the existing network, by the procurement of equipment, the provision of skills-oriented training of programme staff, and strengthening reporting systems by reinforcing links between field staff, district veterinary personnel, the diagnostic laboratory network and PACE Co-ordination Units. In each country, laboratory capacities have been assessed and will be strengthened during the current work programme.

In Western Africa in Regions I (A), in particular in the sahelian sub group, Senegal and the Gambia are putting emphasis on the use of private veterinarians to assist in disease control and surveillance through sanitary mandates and the sub-contracting of private veterinarians under close supervision by the National Veterinary Boards and the veterinary associations.

Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea are part of the coastal sub-group in Region I (B). The main components of these PACE programmes are the development of capacities for community animal health auxiliaries, private, public veterinary services as well as livestock farmers and support for the privatisation of veterinary services.

In Burundi, Congo, and Sudan in Regions II (A), government services are willing to engage private veterinarians to undertake surveillance duties. The private veterinarians will be granted sub-contracts under the sanitary mandates for surveillance and disease control activities.

In most of the ten countries, wildlife disease surveillance will be strengthened; staff will receive further training in the field of wildlife capture and sampling to support rinderpest surveillance, as required by the OIE pathway.

The PACE integrated Database (PID) will be implemented in each of the National Programmes. Capacities will be strengthened at all levels to enhance disease reporting, disease surveillance and co-operation between livestock owners and those responsible for ensuring effective surveillance. Fifteen countries have already been identified to start implementing the PACE Integrated Database during this workprogramme. Arc view software has been identified and will be purchased for these countries.

The PACE Programme Common Services based in Nairobi and Bamako will support the above-mentioned activities.

Generally, the formulation and revision of National and Regional disease control strategies which were addressed in the first year of the PACE programme, will be updated. In Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and the Gambia the establishment of emergency preparedness plans according to the FAO guideline of early warning and early reaction plans will be the focus during this Work Plan with the assistance of the PACE Epidemiology Unit.

## **2. Improved accessibility and distribution of veterinary services and medicines based on developing a harmonized approach to the privatisation process and establishment of coherent links between public services and private operators in the field.**

Pace is supporting the re-organization of national veterinary services in order to make them more efficient. Privatization of the delivery of veterinary services and participation of private practitioners in official animal health tasks is considered as a tool for national veterinary services to obtain the level of quality required by international organizations (OIE).

PACE is supporting the review of veterinary legislation and the regulatory framework. In all the countries, the capacity of public veterinary services are being complemented by the engagement of veterinary personnel in disease surveillance and control activities, under the provisions of sanitary mandates. Community-based animal health workers, when available, are also deeply involved in this process at field level.

The training of veterinary auxiliaries is foreseen in most countries and, in each country, PACE will support initiatives to secure greater participation of livestock owners and their associations in disease surveillance.

PACE is supporting the establishment of guarantee funds to assist private veterinarians to undertake private practice activities. In many countries, loan guarantee funds were established under the PARC program. The private veterinarian activities are being concentrated on the establishment of a supportive legislative framework and the promotion and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines.

In addition, the DFID funded CAPE project and the VLPU will work in synergy in facilitating the establishment of adapted legislation and regulatory policies in the under served area to support changes in the community.

### **3. Rinderpest eradication from Africa**

In the countries of Western Africa (Regions I(A) & I(B)), declarations of provisional freedom from rinderpest have been made and each country has embarked upon the OIE pathway. In these countries particularly, prolonged surveillance of rinderpest has laid a firm foundation for the national system for epidemiosurveillance (NSES), the further development of which will be supported by activities under this thrust.

In each country, including those of Central and Eastern Africa, staff of the PACE Epidemiology and Data Management Unit will promote passive reporting of rinderpest-like syndromes, and active searching for rinderpest, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. PACE will support wildlife surveillance under active and passive surveillance and to verify freedom from rinderpest infection. Particular emphasis will be placed on the latter activity in the two remaining rinderpest foci. In the context of this consolidated work programme and cost estimate, the countries involved are Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania. The PACE laboratory expert seconded to AU-IBAR by the IAEA as well as the PACE epidemiologists will assist the establishment and maintenance of laboratory-based capacity for the diagnosis of rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will assist the development of rinderpest emergency preparedness plans in these countries and this will serve as a basis for the development of emergency plans for other epizootic diseases.

### **4. Control of major epizootic diseases**

In all countries, appropriate surveillance will be conducted to support development of effective control/eradication strategies. In the majority of countries, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) has been identified as the highest priority. Additionally, in most of the coastal countries of Western Africa, African swine fever (ASF) is also an important constraint on production.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will co-ordinate the establishment of laboratory

In addition to its activities in support of Thrust 1 (see above), the Economics Unit of the PACE Common Services will continue to give advice. The unit will make recommendations on the economic impact assessment studies to be implemented in subsequent work programmes. The socio-economic impact of selected epizootic diseases will be conducted. The countries will be advised on how the Government Animal health services will support the recurrent cost of national epidemiosurveillance networks.

The countries, which are the subject of this consolidated work programme will undertake activities to raise the awareness of a range of stakeholders in the livestock sector regarding selected disease syndromes, reporting requirements, movement controls and disease control options.

In each country, data collected through surveys will be analysed by the respective epidemiosurveillance units and the PACE Data Management Unit will introduce a harmonized data collection system that will facilitate information exchange and the planning and implementation of sub-regional disease control strategies.

During the year, the PACE Epidemiology Unit will encourage each country to report outbreaks of the major diseases promptly to both AU-IBAR and the OIE. In southern Sudan, the CAHWs will be mainly involved in the setting up of the epidemio-surveillance network. A participatory epidemiosurveillance approach will be used.

**PART I**

INTRODUCTION

## Foreword

This document (Volume 1) comprises an outline of the consolidated work programmes and cost estimates of the following ten national PACE Programme: Burundi, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and The Gambia

The second volume (Volume 2) comprises the Annual work programmes and Cost Estimates for the ten countries, each of which has been discussed with the PACE Coordination Units, endorsed by the respective National Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the European Commission.

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. BACKGROUND

The improvement of animal health is a precondition to the development of animal production and the rural community in Africa, where by despite the importation of meat in particular, the population's need for meat, is not yet met. Animal diseases are the impediment to this situation due to the direct consequences on animal mortality, decrease in production etc. Furthermore, this impacts the investment in the sector.

The European Union supported a continent wide fight against rinderpest in Africa, through the Pan African rinderpest Campaign (PARC). This project was coordinated by the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU-IBAR).

The Commission of the European Communities and the African Union/Inter African Bureau for Animal resources 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 idea behind the PACE Programme is to build on the headway made in the PARC project in order to establish lower-cost national and epidemiological surveillance networks for the main animal diseases, provide the countries with the capacities needed to organize economically and technically justified control programmes and develop effective and sustainable veterinary products and services.

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. The Programme will end on 31 October 2004.

The bulk of the Programme's EDF funds (67%) supports national operations that are planned and implemented in each country.

The PACE Programme will contribute to the goal of reducing poverty among those involved in stock farming by improving productivity, thereby improving their

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.

The current consolidated Work Plan includes 10 countries as follows: Burundi, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and the Gambia.

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

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The PACE strategy provides a framework within which national programmes can be developed and linked to sub-regional and regional strategies for the surveillance and control of the major epizootic diseases. PACE will rely on the achievements of PARC which introduced major policy changes in many African countries such as: cost recovery, liberalization of policies for drug importation and distribution, privatisation of animal health services, sanitary mandates, strengthening associations/cooperatives and the establishment of an animal health development levy.

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

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

The PACE Coordination Unit will ensure that national component activities and outputs in each country are in accordance with the programme 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>1</sup>

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

The latter two points are 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**

The PACE programme has the major objective to establish, reinforce and strengthen the institutional capacity of national veterinary services. Mainly four results are expected in particular: the reinforcement of animal epidemiology, information and diagnostic services; the enhancement of animal health delivery systems; the eradication of rinderpest from the African continent and the improvement of the control of other major epizootics.

### **2.4 REGIONAL STRATEGIES**

PACE has adopted 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.

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<sup>1</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.

**Table 1: Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries**

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

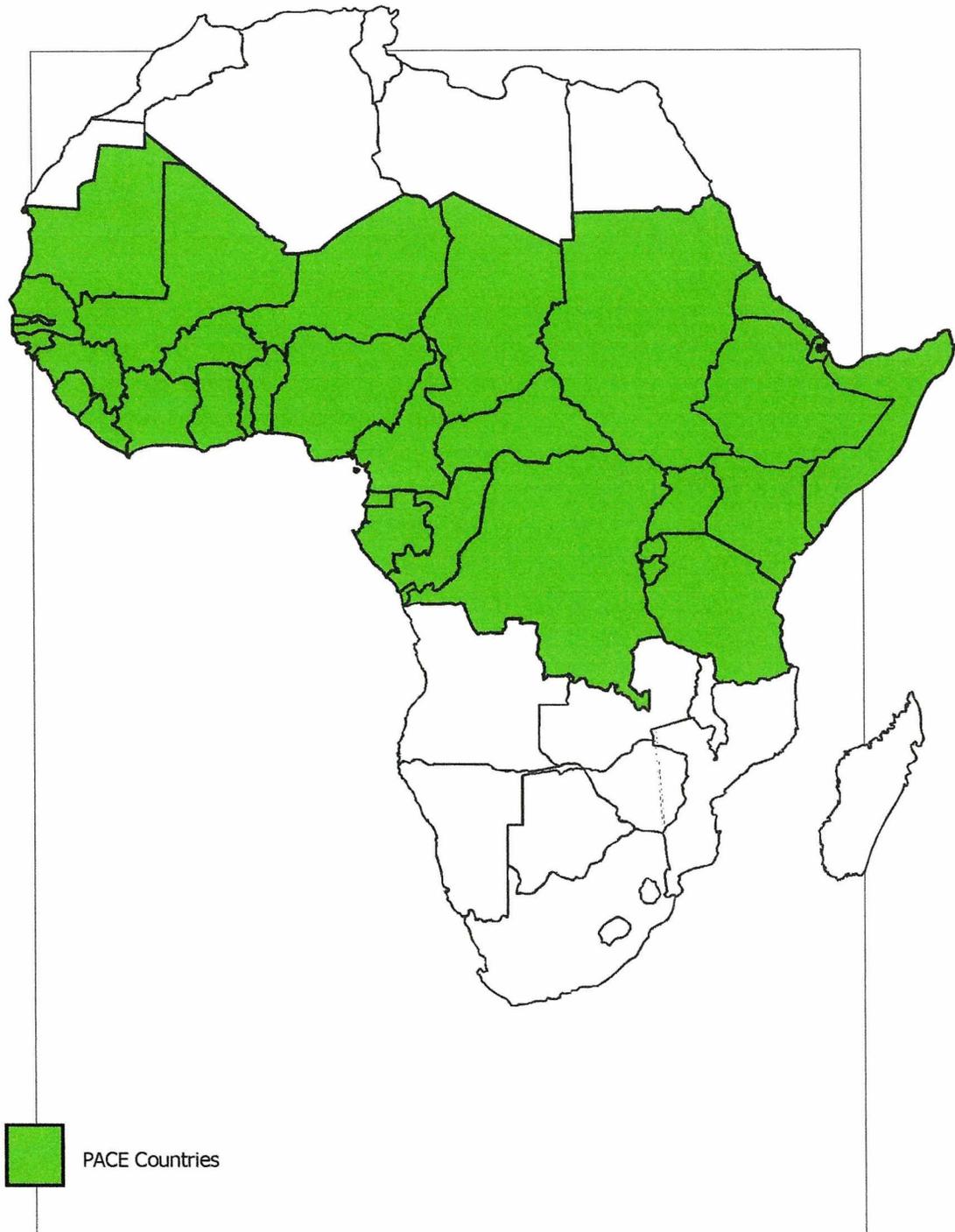
**Notes:**

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

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

Map 1

## PACE Member Countries



Map 2

## Regions of PACE programme related to its initial strategy for the 32 member countries

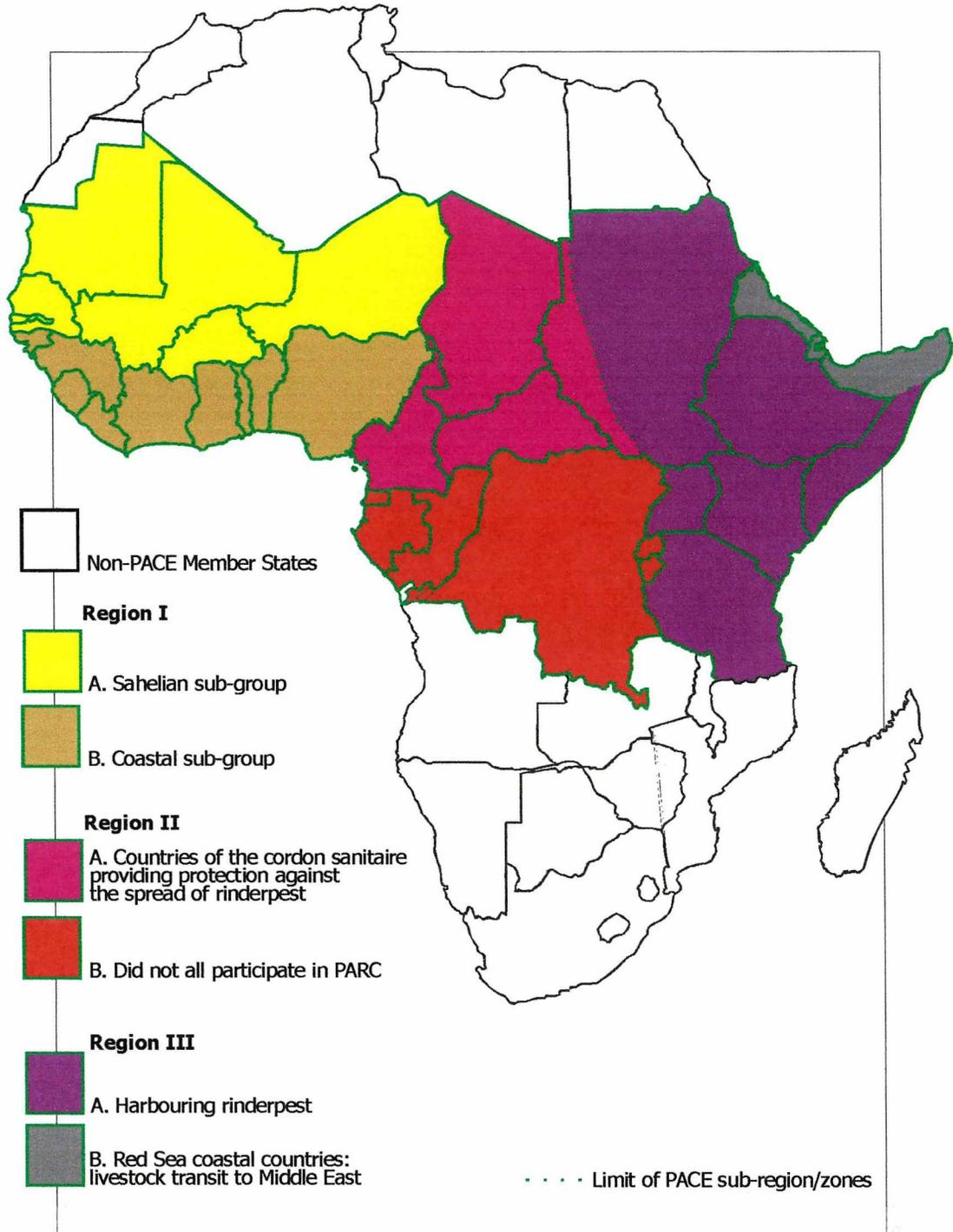


Table 2: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Western Africa - Region I

Region	Enhanced national capacities for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management	Improved accessibility and distribution of veterinary services and medicines	Fight against rinderpest	Improved Control of other epizootics diseases
<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.</p> <p>PACE will support these surveillance systems for which increased government financial contributions will be required.</p> <p>Skills-oriented training will be provided to enhance disease surveillance, diagnosis, information management, strategy formulation and economic impact assessment.</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.</p> <p>The concept of sanitary mandate for private veterinarians will be widely promoted.</p> <p>PACE will encourage appropriately qualified private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in disease surveillance duties.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PACE will ensure that countries continue to verify their freedom from rinderpest; this will entail intensified serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 disease in 2000.</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.</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 3(a): Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Central Africa - Region II (a)

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communications and project management	Improved accessibility and distribution of veterinary services and medicines	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootics diseases
<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 former cordon sanitaire, disease-reporting systems and diagnostic veterinary laboratories will be improved as part of the national epidemo-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 these countries. National PACE programmes will promote their engagement to inspect animals within the former cordon sanitaire through the sanitary mandate. 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>Emergency preparedness plans will be developed.</p> <p>Countries will continue to follow the OIE pathway; this will entail cessation of vaccination, intensified disease searching and serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife. The recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease for countries in this region is foreseen by 2004.</p>	<p>The surveillance of other epizootics in these countries 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 3(b): Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Central Africa - Region II (b)

Region	Enhanced national capacities for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management	Improved delivery and distribution of veterinary services and medicines	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootic diseases
<p>Region II (B)</p> <p>Other Central African countries that did not all participate in the ARC (where limited progress was made in addressing policy issues – ARC'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 veterinary services; establish animal disease surveillance systems and diagnostic capacities required to achieve the objectives of the PACE programme.</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 (sanitary mandate). 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>

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

Region	Enhanced national capacities for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management	Improved delivery and distribution of veterinary services and medicines	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootic diseases
<p>Region III (A)</p> <p>Countries in eastern Africa harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk:</p> <p><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; however private veterinarians are not yet included in official veterinary activities. Support will continue in this purpose, 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, as well as their regular monitoring 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 northern Sudan, the focus will be on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness.</p> <p>will also focus on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness PLANNING. Southern Sudan will focus on intensive disease searching and extension of surveillance into areas that are presently not well covered on the ground.</p> <p>In the Somalia-Kenya-Ethiopia-Tanzania ecosystem, potentially infected areas (centred in southern Somalia and north eastern Kenya) will be subject to intensive disease searching and sero-surveillance, with particular attention being paid to wildlife.</p> <p>In all countries, emergency preparedness plans will be improved and control strategies be revised. By 2004, all countries should be provisionally free from rinderpest (under review).</p>	<p>For Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan 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 4(b): Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Eastern Africa - Region III (b)

Region	Enhanced national capacities for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management	Improved delivery and distribution of veterinary services and medicines	Fight against rinderpest	Control of other epizootic diseases
<p>Region III (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, 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, which influenced the ability of these countries to trade in livestock. Rift Valley fever (RVF) is a priority in this context.</p>

**PART II**

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE  
PROGRAMME

## PART II

### OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

In this second part of the document, the activities of each country are outlined for each thrust. A brief explanatory text provides an overview and analyses the situation of each country; a table provides some performance indicators, which ensure that national components outputs and outcomes reflect the planned activities.

The conformity of each national programme with the overall objectives of the PACE programme will be verified by the PCU by using identified indicators, achievements, outputs and comparative tables.

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.

#### **OBJECTIVE I: ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR ANALYSIS AND ACTION IN THE FIELDS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, SOCIO-ECONOMICS OF ANIMAL HEALTH, COMMUNICATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

##### **REGION I (A)– WESTERN AFRICA**

###### **The Gambia**

The PACE Gambia project was approved in May 2001 and was expected to run from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2002 to 30 April 2003. Due to delays in the preparation of the second WP, the first WPCE was extended at no cost to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2002.

The country WP2 would have formed part of the consolidation in April 2002, but owing to the non-approval by the local EC Delegation, it has experienced a six-month gap between the two Work Programmes estimates. During Year One, surveillance protocols have been developed, anticipated equipment and part of logistical means have been purchased, and training of field-workers has been implemented.

A total of EURO 230,768 representing 34.7 % of the approved Global Plan budget was approved for the implementation of the first year's activities.

There is an urgent need to build capacity of staff during the implementation of this WP in particular in the field of Data Management and information system as a result of decentralization.

The reinforcement of Governments Services through implementation and improvement of appropriate diagnostic and disease surveillance tools, implementation of an emergency preparedness plan and strategies will be a key output of this WP.

A PACE Integrated Database already installed in October during a training workshop will enhance the disease information sharing in the 1558 settlements with cattle herds

The rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project (RFCIP), a project funded by IFAD and the Gambia Government, will complement PACE surveillance and related activities in their areas of intervention.

During this WP2 the epidemiological surveillance network will be made operational. Three of the surveillance outposts will be rehabilitated.

The Epidemiology Unit, field activities coordinator, should ensure a monitoring especially next to the workers in the network to ensure the normal progress for the surveillance operation, and contribute to the progressive improvement of the overall system level for livestock workers in the field as the surveillance intermediary. It would fully set up the computerized system for data management.

“GPS” non-anticipated in the global plan, will be acquired to refine the accuracy for disease reporting.

During the first year, emphasis has been placed on strengthening the Government support services through procurement of equipment and training of staff.

Provision is made under this work programme, to support training of local staff and in various field of information management, emergency preparedness plans and the preparation of country dossier for recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease.

A vital output will be to establish a good data management system for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs), to enhance efficient information dissemination. And capacity building of project staff.

The laboratory is not yet ready. The facilities should be acquired this year. In the meantime, suspicions will be forwarded to Dakar veterinary laboratory for confirmation. In return, the training programme for technicians will be implemented.

## **Senegal**

It is anticipated to organize retraining seminars on the wildlife epidemiology for the 49 officers working in the wildlife surveillance network.

Zoo-sanitary data management will be improved notably by seconding an officer from Livestock Department who was trained in this area in September/October 2002 in Banjul.

A vital output will establish a good data management system for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs), to enhance efficient information dissemination. And capacity building of project staff.

The country has started the implementation of its Third Annual Work Programme and Estimates. Senegal has an epidemiosurveillance network which is more or less operational with trained officers. Various papers, which were developed, describe the national epidemiological surveillance system, the Rinderpest epidemiosurveillance network, other priority disease surveillance protocols, the epidemiosurveillance guide for fieldworkers' use and the procedures manual. Except some laboratory materials, all the facilities required have been supplied and put at the disposal of the users. During WP2, delays have been experienced concerning laboratory testing on sera sampling collected from the field. A new communication officer has been appointed. He participated in the training seminar organized by Pace regional coordination office in Bamako in September 2002.

As for wildlife monitoring, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the National Parks Department, the Water and Forestry, the Wildlife and Soil Conservation, the EISMV and the Livestock Departments. Thirty officers from DPN, seven from DEFCCS and twelve from DIREL were trained in the area of wildlife diseases in May 2002 in Tambacounda.

During the next Work Programme and Estimates, a focus will be on the improvement of a consultation between stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of PACE Programme. It is anticipated to set up a monitoring and implementation committee for the programme by the livestock department which will bring together the representatives from the EDF Authorizing Office (DDI) ECD, National Livestock Laboratory (LNERV) veterinary surgeons board, credit bank of Senegal (CNCAS), PACE National Coordination and the Livestock Department.

It is also anticipated to strengthen the support to the LNERV so as to improve the testing rate. The LNERV will in turn, assist the three regional laboratories (LARCAVET) presently operational (Saint-Louis, Kaolack and Thies). The Tambacounda laboratory will be rehabilitated in the framework of professional organizations and agricultural service programme funded by the World Bank.

The involvement of fourteen private veterinary surgeons in the epidemiological surveillance under WP2 has been considered conclusive. Also this experience will be extended during this WP in the whole country.

## **Region I (B)– Western Africa**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

Due to lack of approval of the Work Programme of Year 2 in April 2002, Cote d'Ivoire has experienced a six-month gap, between Work-Programmes. During the Work-Programme of Year 1, the epidemiology surveillance network has been formalized by a decree. The monitoring organs (steering committee, scientific committee) have been established. The network coordination has been assigned to LANADA Epidemiologist. The three regional units (Abidjan, Bamako and Korogo)

each comprising of a mobile team have been constituted. A Wildlife Epidemiology Unit and a Communication division have also been set up. A good part of the equipment (vehicles, motorbikes) has been received. Bingerville virology department has been established. Nevertheless, the construction and office equipment for the epidemio- surveillance network in Bamako has been postponed for the Programme of Year 2.

During the WP of Year 2, the epidemiological surveillance network will enter into a more operational phase. The collection and forwarding of zoo-sanitary data will be improved notably by the setting up of a standardized system (format, periodicity, etc). A database will be created. Training activities intended for the officers working in the network will be organized.

A technical intervention division intended to improve reaction capacity in case of disease outbreak will be constituted.

A new communication officer has been appointed. He participated in training organized in September 2002 in Bamako. A work plan has been developed and will be validated with the assistance of the communication Adviser in Bamako. Educational documents on awareness and training will be developed for stock-breeders.

At the wildlife unit level, activities will focus on the training of officers in wildlife capture and surveillance at the National Parks and Reserve (Comoe, Marahoue and Abokouamekro). Wildlife sera sampling will be organized as well as the awareness campaigns for riverside populations from National Parks and Reserves.

## **Guinea Conakry**

The country is implementing its Third Annual Work Programme and estimates. The first two years enabled it to make the epidemiological surveillance network operational. It is made up of 31 monitoring operational outposts which are coordinated by the central diagnosis veterinary laboratory. Out of the 309 veterinary outposts in the country, 100 outposts participated also in the work. A database has been established and facilitated the improvement of zoo-sanitary data management. Two REMAGUI newsletters have been published. Officers responsible for wildlife surveillance have been trained during the three workshops held in Boke, Kankan and Labe. All scheduled investments in the WP2 have been implemented.

Concerning the Third WP, focus will be on the strengthening of the emergency capacity and the epidemiological surveillance. In this regard, a large awareness campaign will be implemented for the benefit of stock-breeders, private veterinary surgeons and the local government authorities.

Especially the training on sanitary emergency cases will be organized for the network's officers, medical officers (in high concentration areas of bovines and swines), heads of veterinary outposts, private veterinary surgeons and livestock assistants.

Consumables support is anticipated for the laboratory as well as the purchase of 10 refrigerators for the needy outposts.

Wildlife surveillance will continue and capture operation will be launched.

The communication Unit will continue the broadcasting production and the development of printed, artistic and cultural material for the awareness campaign.

## **REGION II (B)– CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **Burundi**

The country will implement its first work plan and cost estimate together with other countries that are implementing their second or third work plan. This was mainly due to the ban imposed by the European Union on to the country as a result of the political situation hitherto.

The political and social situation in Burundi has been put under serious difficulties during the last six years. As a result, the functionality of the department of veterinary services has been adversely affected.

The vital issue with Burundi is that the entire country lacks a strong veterinary service. Consequently, disease control is not supported by a national epidemio-surveillance network. This situation is weakened by the lack of a reliable disease reporting and information system at the national level. The programme will focus on strengthening the national capacity in the field of epidemiology, data management and information sharing.

Livestock movement control is a constraint in the region; attention should be put on the control of trans-boundary animal movement and diseases in coordination with the neighboring countries.

### **Congo**

The first Work Programme has been implemented over an 8-month period because funds were mobilized in February 2002. The surveillance network as planned has not been accomplished as yet. Although the workers who are supposed to participate in the epidemiological surveillance activities have been identified, their training and equipment provision have not been implemented.

Also, the actual Work Programme will focus on the establishment of the network, its recognition by a ministerial decree, training and equipment for workers from the 15 monitoring outposts and the 70 intermediary outposts, so that priority disease surveillance can be effectively executed.

The Epidemiology unit will be responsible for the elaboration of various surveillance protocols for diseases categorized as priority (Rinderpest, CBPP, PPR, ASF and

Newcastle disease). It will focus, process and analyse zoo-sanitary information collected by fieldworkers. It will be responsible for database management being set up. The Epidemiologist will participate in the training organized by the PACE Regional Coordination Office. Awareness campaigns will be organized for stockbreeders, cattle importers on stand-by, butchers and local authorities on the network activities notably by the Communication Unit. A newsletter on the network will be published quarterly.

Rehabilitation modalities for the veterinary testing lab will be done with PACE Regional Coordination office support.

Regional livestock and agriculture departments, which are responsible for the administrative supervision of fieldworkers, will be involved in the epidemiological surveillance.

In order to guarantee the cooling system, in addition to equipment purchased by PACE, collaboration will be established with the Ministry of Public Health Departments so as to put in place a cooling system in the framework of the extended vaccination programme.

The cattle network will also be used for the wildlife surveillance.

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

#### **Ethiopia**

PACE Ethiopia is being implemented for the second successive year. The year three programme was supposed to follow the Ethiopian budget year starting from 08 July, 2002 to 07 July, 2003. In order to make a pragmatic grouping, for the consolidation of national PACE programmes, an extension was granted to Ethiopia to extend the second WP to 30 October, 2002. The current document is consolidating the third WPCE for implementation by Ethiopia.

The emergency preparedness and active disease surveillance activities are implemented through eight branch coordination offices. The disease surveillance should focus on the 46 weredas bordering Southern Sudan and Somalia; and will include surveillance in sentinel wildlife populations.

The communication activities should be redirected at reinforcing communication skills for conducting active and passive disease surveillance and searches. The target in the current WP is to further develop the communication capacity, prepare communication material to stimulate disease reporting, serosurveillance activities and provide communication skills for active and passive surveillance.

A participatory approach methodology should be used on disease surveillance, reporting, meat and abattoir surveillance.

There is a need for developing and or acquiring an efficient databases and introduce a GIS based database programme.

There is an urgent need for the PACE ESU to improve Ethiopian national capacity to process economic data to carry out economic impact assessment for CBPP; in this regard the project employed economist has to work closely with the unit in charge in Nairobi.

## **Kenya**

Disease surveillance in cattle and small stock will be planned carefully in Tana delta, Garissa, Tsavo East and Meru and the north East bordering Somalia.

The delineation of zoning has to be reviewed in order to develop sound disease control strategies this will require reliable information, which in turn depends upon the existence of effective disease surveillance systems.

The epidemiological system as well as the reporting and communication systems have to be targeted on critical high risk zones.

A reliable reporting system for animal health with feedback mechanism will be a crucial activity to implement with the assistance of the PEU and DMU of the PCU in Nairobi.

The wildlife disease surveillance has to be implemented in priority areas.

The development of communication and sensitization strategies should be assisted by the PCU Common Services.

Given the specific situation of PACE Kenya and emergency preparedness plan for priority diseases have to be ready for activation by the end of the second WP.

The need for greater emphasis on privatization and CAHW systems has been identified and will be promoted by PACE CSUs.

## **Sudan**

### **Rinderpest Lineage I control project in Government controlled areas**

The PACE programme in Northern Sudan (and other areas under the authority of the Khartoum Government) is expected to achieve the following during the first work plan and cost estimate:

- development of its epidemiological capacities through the action of informal and formal training programmes
- Strengthening of the management and operation of the programme to allow its implementation and enable it to become fully operational.

Provision will be made for technical, administrative and financial, staff support to the database and the communication sectors.

The surveillance system will be conducted through the States, which require additional training of staff to enhance capacities of the branch coordination offices and regional veterinary services.

The programme will establish a Disease Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (DMEU) at the AH EADC. The DMEU will develop epidemiological and economic analysis capabilities to establish a database and appropriate order of priority for future animal disease control programmes. The DMEU in particular will improve the existing reporting system for major diseases using both field and meat inspection services data and information. The coordination of investigation and survey work between laboratory and field services will be strengthened.

The Soba Central Veterinary laboratory acts as the National laboratory. The nine satellite laboratories located in the livestock high potential areas should be able to carry out relevant disease diagnostics using standardised diagnostic tests. The staff will be trained in relevant clinical and pathological signs of RP and other relevant diseases.

An epidemiology unit based on the general Directorate of Animal Health and epizootic Disease Control will be formed in order to establish strong links between different partners and ease flow of information.

### **Rinderpest Lineage I control project**

The PACE Programme in the South in SPLA/SPLM rebel held areas is being implemented under a different management, using the services of NGOs working in the areas under the former UNICEF OLS umbrella. The main objective is to enhance the capacity of the Community Animal Health Services in rinderpest lineage I risk areas to eliminate rinderpest and to control CBPP. VSF Belgium is the implementing agency on behalf of the PACE Programme.

The project aims to concentrate disease control activities in the suspected rinderpest endemic areas of southern Sudan in order to eliminate the remaining foci and contribute to final eradication of rinderpest Lineage I virus from Africa. The CAPE project will be closely involved with VSF-Belgium in the development of the Community-based approach and privatisation of animal health services in southern Sudan.

The project aims at increasing the knowledge and skills of Sudanese veterinarians in epidemiology, rinderpest eradication and CBPP control. This will allow the establishment of a Community-based disease outbreak and surveillance system in Southern Sudan and provide information to the national epidemiology information system and PACE. Regular disease surveillance reports and rinderpest rumours are being forwarded to the PCU. During the first work plan at least 31 rinderpest rumours were registered, investigated and refuted. The Programme has established a laboratory at the Lokichokio base in Kenya.

## **Tanzania**

The first annual WP was implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2001 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2002; it was approved and funded Tsh 1,004,080,000 equivalent to Euro 1, 338,773.

More emphasis shall continue to be placed in epidemiosurveillance and compliance with the OIE pathway. The national personnel involved in epidemio-surveillance require refresher training to improve the capacity to carry out disease intelligence and reporting.

More weight should be given to the communication component in order to address other important issues rather than concentrating only in production and distribution of publicity materials.

The contribution of Government should be re-directed towards the establishment of a sustainable epidemio-surveillance network. Priority should be made along this line and not towards the following three lines e.g. development fund, CBPP control, and veterinary services operations.

## ***COMMENT AND ANALYSIS ON THRUST 1***

The first objective of PACE is to strengthen the national capacities of analysis and actions in the field of animal health, epidemiology, communication and management of projects.

This set up enables the countries to improve the gathering of data, information sharing and to enhance the quality of data and samples collected from the field.

Reporting of the animal health status is being promoted through an effective disease surveillance and communication system.

Most PACE member countries are facing major economic and financial problems and are finding it difficult to adequately fund animal disease control and surveillance programmes. They have to choose from among many priority programmes and so national decision making is crucial. The questions they often ask are: is it economically viable to invest limited financial resources in a disease surveillance programme? What are the returns to such investment? A questionnaire was developed by the ESU to know the financial requirements needed to sustain surveillance activities.

The size and timing of government releases of funds to livestock and animal health is a significant problem. National budgets for livestock and animal health services are not only small, but are declining in absolute and relative terms each year.

The PACE ESU will complete the collection of information from Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Senegal, the Gambia, and Guinea to determine the cost of epidemiosurveillance that could serve as a reasonable guide to the funding levels required by national government to sustain their surveillance system.

However there is a difference between west, central and eastern Africa. The establishment of epidemiosurveillance networks seems to be at an early stage in eastern Africa, where as most of the western African countries have already established their epidemiosurveillance networks, and what is needed is technical and financial back up. The PEU will provide the technical support though a closer monitoring based on identified indicators. The PCU will undertake a lobbying with the respective Ministries to facilitate the financial support to the epidemiosurveillance networks under the national budget.

The issue of strengthening national central laboratories in PACE countries should received adequate attention. The PCU should begin to address the issue of increasing funding to their livestock services.

The progress so far achieved by the countries, will be monitored by the PCU through the following indicators and criteria:

- establishment of a system of animal disease surveillance, comprising an epidemiosurveillance network
- output of the network in the form of passive and active disease reporting through IBAR and OIE
- the equipment and training of the network staff
- the capacity of diagnosis of the labs;
- training in the field and capacity of wildlife epidemiosurveillance;
- existence of a staff responsible of communication including a well structured work plan;
- the presence of a functional data base;
- existence of skills in the field of economics;
- Administrative and financial monitoring in place in line the requirements of the EU and the EDF rules and regulations;
- Number of technical and financial reports submitted;
- Publication and dissemination of newsletters and summarized zoosanitary information;
- Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of epidemiosurveillance activities.

The table below presents an overview of the main indicators in each of the region and the country.

Table 5(a): Country progress in accordance with the indicators of the PACE first thrust- "enhance national capacities"

<i>Main achievements and indicators</i>	<i>Region IA</i>		<i>Region IB</i>		<i>Region II B</i>		<i>Region III A</i>			
	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>Cote D'Ivoire</b>	<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Congo</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
1.1 Establishment of a system of animal disease surveillance, comprising an epidemiosurveillance network with its complete body	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2 Equipment and training of the staff of the network	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3 The capacity of diagnosis of the labs;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4 Training in the field of wildlife epidemiosurveillance;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.5 Existence of a staff responsible of communication including a well structured work plan;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 5(b)

<i>Main achievements and indicators</i>	<i>Region IA</i>		<i>Region IB</i>		<i>Region II B</i>		<i>Region III A</i>			
	Senegal	The Gambia	Cote D'Ivoire	Guinea	Burundi	Congo	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Tanzania
1.6 the presence of a functional data base;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.7 existence of skills in the field of economics;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.8 Administrative and financial monitoring in place in line with the requirements of the EU and the EDF rules and regulations;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.9 Number of technical and financial reports submitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.10 Publication and dissemination of newsletters and zoosanitary information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.11 Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of epidemiosurveillance activities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.12 Improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓=Activities implemented satisfactorily

✓=Activities that are starting

Activities not yet implemented

**Table 6: Progress with regard to thrust I**

Country	Main Indicators for thrust I								
	Functional epidemiosurveillance network	Field staff trained and equipped	Existing skills in the field of laboratory and diagnosis	On going wildlife surveillance activity	Presence of a communication officer with a work plan	Data base for zoonosanitary informations in place	Skills in economics of animal health available	Level of equipments acquired during the first W P	Bulletin on zoonosanitary information Published
Andi									
d'Ivoire	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	+++	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+++	0
Guinea	++	++	++	0	++	+	0	++	+
Senegal	++	++	++	+	+/-	++	+	+++	+
Togo	0	+/-	+	0	+/-	0	0	ND	0
Sierra Leone	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	+
Liberia	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	ND	0
Sierra Leone	++	++	++	++	+/-	+	0	+	0
Guinea-Bissau	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	+/-	0

- + : Activity or measure just started
- ++ : Activity or measures implemented satisfactorily
- +++ : Activity or measure completely implemented
- 0 : Activity or measures not yet implemented

The indicators with regard to a good knowledge of the EDF procedures have not yet been taken into account in this table. This will be included at a later stage, when the audits commissioned by the EC Delegation, the PCU and the country Delegation is conducted.

Table 7: Assessment of the reporting by PACE member countries

Country	Date on which funds were availed for the first WP	Quarterly activity reports		Annual activity reports <sup>2</sup>		Total number of reports received/ Total number of reports expected
		Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	May 2001	5	4	1	1	5/6
The Gambia	August 2001	4	1	1	1	2/5
Guinea	November 2000	7	3	1	1	4/8
Senegal	November 2000	7	6	1	1	7/8
Congo	February 2002	2	1	0	0	1/2
Ethiopia	November 2000	7	5	1	1	6/8
Kenya	October 2001	3	2	1	1	3/4
Tanzania	January 2002	3	2	1	1	3/4
Sudan	November 2001	4	4	1	1	4/4

The assessment of the situation by April 2002, indicates a notable improvement in the reporting by PACE national components. It is important that this trend be maintained in the preparation and forwarding of the different activity reports. Similarly the same apply to various mission reports undertaken by the PCU as well as the PACE common services. This enable a thorough analysis on progress achieved so far by national PACE programmes. The analysis of such informations will enable the PCU to prepare an analytic report on country programmes for use or information to NAO and local EC delegations.

<sup>2</sup> Itthis refer to annual or implementation report of the first WP.

The countries of the current consolidated WP have made considerable progress in the following fields:

- establishment of epidemiosurveillance networks, whereby the next output is to improve their management and to sustain their activity ;
- enforcement of the current rules and regulations and structures of the networks as well as the procedures and methodologies ;
- improve the skills in the field of epidemiosurveillance of wildlife ;
- embarque on the OIE pathway to obtain recognition of freedom from rinderpest ;
- prepare and improve emergency preparedness plans for consideration and acceptance by the PCU;
- regular publication of zoosanitary informations and bulletin ;

However, there are weak areas on which the countries should put more emphasis with the assistance of the PCU and the Common Services, they are :

- improvement of zoosanitary information management as well as reporting ;
- establishment and improvement of skills in the field of economics of animal health ;
- the mechanism by which respective Governments intend to sustain the epidemiosurveillance networks.

**OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND MEDICINES, BASED ON DEVELOPING A HARMONISED APPROACH TO THE PRIVATISATION PROCESS AND COHERENT LINKS BETWEEN PUBLIC SERVICES AND PRIVATE OPERATORS**

**REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA**

**The Gambia**

Emphasis will be put on services and drug delivery to livestock farming community. The second WP will focus on policy development on privatization and regulatory framework on drug distribution. A sound support has to be put to the functioning of the private council.

The involvement of stock-breeders in the programme activities started in Year One, will be continued. A focus will be on the priority disease reporting and a better comprehension of the private veterinary role. This aspect will be supported by the communication, dissemination of broadcasting programmes, document production and training arrangement. It is also expected that stock-breeders trained and made more aware of the issue will carry out a series of trainings on the knowledge acquired.

The implementation modalities for support to the private veterinary establishment in the province will be examined based on the guarantee fund, which will be renewed for this year. The stakeholder order for this process will be supported and progressively be responsible for the monitoring of the privatization process for veterinary services.

## **Senegal**

Review of the existing legislation on the veterinary practice and veterinary pharmacy will be continued. A privatization support bureau will be created to facilitate the access of private vets to appropriate loans.

Special emphasis will be taken to incorporate CAHWs, chosen by farmers associations, in private veterinarians teams in order to enhance access to primary animal care and veterinary drugs.

Activities implemented in this folder will be funded from resources drawn from interests generated by the fixed term deposit of PACE guarantee fund with the CNCAS (Senegal National Agricultural Credit Fund).

With regard the legislative texts, a draft decree regarding the regulation of veterinary practice and pharmacy in Senegal has been submitted to the State council for verification and conformity with the constitution. The draft decree repealing and replacing the decree No. 62-0258 of 5 July 1962 on cattle sanitary policy is underway to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The Memorandum of Understanding signed between PACE and CNCAS for the implementation of the credit part is yet to be finalized. That is the reason why no credit has been obtained since the inception of the Project that inherited from the guarantee fund created under the PARC Project. The Project should reactivate this issue. A monitoring division constituted by representatives from PACE and Senegal veterinary surgeons board (ODVS) will be responsible for the elaboration of files to be submitted to the steering committee for consideration.

The Project will support pastoral communities in improving basic veterinary service delivery and to have access to medicines and other livestock inputs, by encouraging the collaboration and the integration of livestock assistants in the private veterinary teams.

## **REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

The country has a large number of veterinary surgeons established in the private sector in urban and rural areas. Some were funded under the credit scheme put in place during the PARC Programme. Today, this credit scheme is no longer functional due to the high level of unpaid amount. The National Coordination Office, in collaboration with the Animal Production Department, will look into the situation of this credit scheme and submit a debt recovery plan to the ECD and the NAO.

Rural private veterinarians will continue to be involved in the epidemiological surveillance and will benefit from sanitary mandates. The veterinary council will be given assistance so as to facilitate a better involvement in the monitoring of the privatization process.

A study will be undertaken by an independent consultant on the current situation (after privatization) for veterinary medicine market in Cote d'Ivoire. The TOR of this study will be developed by PACE National Coordination Office.

The officer responsible for the privatization technical unit in collaboration with the communication officer will organize awareness seminars for stockbreeders and sanitary lobbying groups (SLG). Manuals for stockbreeders use will be published.

A revival of credit facilities for private veterinarians will be promoted and a guaranty fund will be constituted and hosted by a commercial bank. The role of the national veterinary board will be enforced notably in supporting new installations. A study will be subcontracted to analyze the market of veterinary drugs (specially as regards to importations). Involvement of farmers associations in epidemiosurveillance activities will be fostered.

### **Guinea Conakry**

A line of credit in the tune of Guinean Franc 150 millions has been allocated under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Veterinarian council and the BICIGUI. Sixteen private veterinary surgeons have already benefited from the credit. 75 livestock assistants have been trained during the WP2 in the districts of Gaoual, Koundara, Dinguiraye, Kissidougou and Boke.

This financial support to private veterinarians will continue by organizing training seminars on the recognition of priority diseases and emergency cases. Veterinarians established in the suburb areas and in charge of poultry farming will also be trained.

It is anticipated to train 95 livestock assistants and this will be implemented by the Labe Centre for stock-breeders training and by the private veterinarians who are the holder of training contract.

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

### **Burundi**

It is important to reorganize a reliable an efficient network for the distribution of drugs and veterinary products by putting emphasis on first hand animal products.

The private sector is at its earlier development in Burundi and is mainly involved in providing vaccines in particular against New Castle, Gumboro disease, chicken pox, foot and mouth disease, black leg and anthrax as well as veterinary drugs.

A major output in Burundi will be the involvement of livestock owners associations and introduce the cost recovery system for all veterinary products and delivery of veterinary services.

The programme will facilitate the adoption of a legal framework for privatization and the veterinary profession. The initiative will ease the use of private veterinarians and livestock owners associations to embark on surveillance, reporting and communication.

### **Congo**

The Public Sector will put in place an institutional legal framework which will elaborate zoosanitary laws .In the field of distribution of veterinary medicine and drugs, privatisation of veterinary medicine new laws have to be established. A system will be established to finance the agriculture and livestock sector through resources generated.

The legal framework will be proposed to the Government through the National Assembly.

Training of epidemiosurveillance personnel will be proposed to private veterinarian who will take care of the activities as soon the laws are adopted. The veterinary auxiliaries will be trained to assist and support the activities by the other professionals.

The principal of cost recovery will be adopted.

## **REGION III (A)**

### **Ethiopia**

The Ethiopian veterinary services are confronted with the lack of Government veterinary services in pastoral and remote areas. The Ethiopian capacity and effectiveness can be improved by rationalizing the delivery of public good veterinary services. The activities should be directed to achieve and involve, livestock owners and their livestock, private animal health care providers and Government agencies.

The VLPU and CAPE sub units should promote the veterinary privatization in order to complement the public veterinary service delivery system to assume some divested responsibilities from the public system.

The Coordination unit should facilitate the follow up of the endorsement of the veterinary service regulation.

The CBAHWs will be strengthened in the AFAR and Gambela regions. Main activities will be geared towards participatory epidemiology, surveillance and animal health care.

### **Kenya**

The activities of the private sector in the delivery of animal health care will be promoted and focus on increased involvement of the private sector in disease control.

A review in the delivery of animal health care services and medicines will be promoted through the review of legal matters.

The activities and outputs will focus on the increased involvement of the private sector in disease surveillance. For insecure and remote areas, the use of CBAHWs is a paramount. Emphasis should be put in Turkana, Karamoja, and North Eastern Kenya. The private veterinarians, the CAHWs and others will be engaged in disease surveillance and control. In particular the aspects of disease surveillance, sample collection, disease reporting and control will be done through sanitary mandate. A good achievement would be to link CAHWs in marginal areas to private veterinarian, NGOs who will have the mandate to report to the Direction of Veterinary Services at Central level.

The current proposals ought to promote stakeholder consultation and dialogue, the Kenya Veterinary Board will conduct an awareness campaign on the need to change policies, laws and regulations especially those which are not supportive of the private sector.

### **Sudan**

The current programme in Sudan will be implemented in the northern sector through a technical assistant framework programme. The just concluded evaluation of the tender for national technical assistant will enable the start up of the Northern sector PACE programme in the Sudan. The technical assistant will have the major task administrative and financial management of the programme. He will assist in the setting up of the epidemiosurveillance network in collaboration with VSF-Belgium and the Sudan neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Eritrea, Central African Republic and Chad.

Under the current proposal in northern Sudan, the bulk of the budget has been earmarked for an important reinforcement of the veterinary services. To maintain coherence in the execution of the programme in the northern part of the country, a close involvement and collaboration of the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and the Department of Animal Health and Disease Control is important.

### **Tanzania**

In the current proposals most of the activities are scheduled to be implemented along the following lines. The delivery of animal health services will take place through the promotion of private animal health delivery systems and law review. In this regard, the development and implementation of strategies for PACE Tanzania to support the privatization of animal health services will bring about the following outputs and results: promote delivery of animal health services through the private service providers; update the livestock sector legislation; elaborate on the role and opportunities of different animal health service providers.

The review of veterinary legislation will be important in the establishment of the role and opportunities of different animal health service providers. The sanitary mandate principles have to be adopted and operational by the end of this WP.

The use of community participation is a key output, this should be done in partnership with the private sector, the international Communities and the public sector. The role of NGOs should be prominent.

The privatization of veterinary services has been the key issue in Tanzania. The VLPU will assist the TVA and TVB to participate effectively in promoting private animal health delivery.

### *COMMENT ON THRUST 2*

The organizational of the veterinary services in PACE participant countries has never been in line with the international standards particularly the OIE standards on the quality of national veterinary services.

The OIE Regional Commission for Africa as well as the PCU, the VLPU, the ESU should develop a sensitization programme towards the Governmental authorities and has to be strengthened.

The review of laws and regulations should be a template for a sound integration between private and public sector. The distribution of medicine, drugs and veterinary services has to be taken over mainly by the private sector.

The involvement of the private veterinarians in distribution of drugs and animal health services is a paramount. Their role in epidemic surveillance ought to be analyzed on a country-to-country basis.

The activities at livestock owners and their associations have to be better structured by taking into account the experience gained.

The distribution and delivery of animal health services rely mainly on the establishment of private veterinary practices and the distinction between private and public good. The Western African countries are very well in advance due to the putting in place of an enabling environment that have been established during PARC.

The use of CBAHWs, para-veterinarians and the sanitary mandate has been accepted as the solution to delivering services in the undeserved and low potential areas of Eastern African countries that is the case in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

A common ground for the countries across all the regions is the need to establish a guarantee fund and train the new veterinary practitioner in management, account and computer uses.

The privatization and legislation unit and other common services will support most of the activities at national level through backstopping missions. The evaluation of the economic importance of the different organizational models that exist for the delivery of animal health services in PACE member countries will be conducted, based on the study of animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Kenya.

More information is required on the effectiveness of the delivery of private and public sector. Such information is needed to guide decisions on which of them should receive more support.

In the participating countries, the experience in the use of CBAHW in disease surveillance will be useful in complementing and strengthening national surveillance systems. The participatory epidemiology is a useful approach to build capacity and add value to the conventional methods. This will be established in Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Senegal and Guinea.

The role and the right place of the veterinary auxiliaries still remains a controversial issue.

To assess the progress achieved so far, the PCU has defined some main indicators to be followed and are as follows:

- organization of animal health services and their coherence with the criteria set up by the OIE on the quality of veterinary services;
- existence of the a private sector to ensure delivery of services;
- adoption of regulatory laws and legislation for a better definition of the role of the public and private sector;
- encourage a policy of cost recovery veterinary services;
- existence of veterinary professional associations in particular veterinary boards and associations;
- the level of establishment and the structures of veterinary associations and other professionals;
- a development approach based on pastoral communities.

Table 8: Country progress with regard to thrust 2- "IMPROVED VETERINARY & ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES"

<i>Main achievements and indicators</i>	<i>Region IA</i>		<i>Region IB</i>		<i>Region II B</i>		<i>Region III A</i>			
	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>The Gambia</i>	<i>Cote D'Ivoire</i>	<i>Guinea</i>	<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Congo</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>
2.1 Organization of animal health services and their coherence with the criteria set up by the OIE on the quality of veterinary services;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2 existence of the a private sector to ensure delivery of services;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3 adoption of regulatory laws and legislation for a better definition of the role of the public and private sector;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.4 encourage a policy of cost recovery veterinary services;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.5 existence of veterinary professional associations in particular veterinary boards and associations;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.6 the level of establishment and the structures of veterinary associations and other professionals; a development approach based on pastoral communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓=Activities implemented satisfactorily

✓=Activities that are starting

✓= Activities not yet implemented

Table 9: Progress achieved for thrust 2

Country	Indicators for thrust 2						
	organization of animal health services and their coherence with the criteria set up by the OIE on the quality of veterinary services;	existence of the private sector to ensure delivery of services;	adoption of regulatory laws and legislation for a better definition of the role of the public and private sector;	encourage a policy of cost recovery veterinary services;	existence of veterinary professional associations in particular veterinary boards and associations;	the level of establishment and the structures of veterinary associations and other professionals;	-development approach based on livestock owners communities
Bururndi	0	0	+	+ -	0	+ -	0
Côte d'Ivoire	+ -	++	+	++	++	+	+
The Gambia	+ -	+ -	+ -	0	+	+	+
Guinea	+	+	+	++	+	+	++
Senegal	+	++	+	++	+	+	+
Congo	+ -	+ -	+ -	0	+ -	0	+
Ethiopia	+	++	+	+ -	+	++	++
Kenya	+	++	+	++	++	++	++
Sudan	+ -	+ -	+ -	0	+	+ -	0
Tanzania	+	++	+	+ -	++	+	+

- + : Activity or measure just started
- ++ : Activity or measures implemented satisfactorily
- +++ : Activity or measure completely implemented
- 0 : Activity or measures not yet implemented

The achievements under this thrust are summarized as follows:

- Strengthening of a private sector that is gaining an important place in the delivery of drugs and animal health care;
- adoption of sanitary mandate in the participating countries in particular in eastern Africa;
- adoption of the full cost recovery;
- establishment of livestock associations that are involved in the overall management of animal health.

-

The weaknesses upon which the PCU should focus on are:

- organisation of the national veterinary services to comply with the OIE standards;
- insufficient regulatory laws and regulations to safeguard an harmonious practice between public and private sector;
- difficulty in reimbursing the lawns in some countries.

**OBJECTIVE 3: FIGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST, BASED ON CESSATION OF VACCINATION AND ASSISTING COUNTRIES FOLLOW THE OIE PATHWAY IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE RECOGNITION AS A "COUNTRY FREE FROM RINDERPEST DISEASE"**

Most of the countries in this batch have made a provisional declaration of freedom from rinderpest according to the OIE pathway, since 1998 either on zonal basis or country wide basis. Most of the countries will be assisted toward reaching the next step of declaration.

**REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA**

**The Gambia**

PACE will assist The Gambia in entering and fulfilling the OIE pathway requirements.

The country has initiated the procedure for OIE membership. After that, it will submit an application for a Rinderpest free country, which will be undertaken only this year. A draft file to be submitted to the OIE for an eventual acquisition of Rinderpest virus free country status will be prepared and forwarded to PACE Regional Coordination Office.

The country will be assisted in declaring freedom from rinderpest infection. Effective monitoring of livestock movement and weekly markets to prevent reintroduction of rinderpest and CBPP from neighboring countries would be maintained at the borders.

An emergency preparedness programme would be put in place to enhance the national capacity for early warning and early reaction in case of reintroduction of rinderpest virus into Gambia.

The clinical and serological examination campaign will be implemented quickly at the start of their work programme. The acquired sampling will be tested by the Dakar or Banjul laboratory.

The emergency plan remains to be developed and its technical finalization will constitute a performance indicator for this second year programme.

**SENEGAL**

The country has implemented the OIE pathway for the declaration of a Rinderpest free country. The clinical and serological surveillance has been implemented. Two serological investigation campaigns have been undertaken. 2310 sera sampling have been collected and forwarded to the laboratory for testing. Performance indicators have been developed to evaluate progress made in the implementation of the epidemiosurveillance network and to verify the efficiency of the work done by veterinary services as well as the national livestock laboratory.

Senegal has developed its file for the application for international recognition of a disease free country status in conformity with the OIE pathway. Once the comments from PACE Epidemiology Unit have been received, the file will be finalized and forwarded to the OIE before December 2002. The developed emergency plan of intervention will be subject to validation by all stakeholders.

## **REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

During the Work Programme Year 2, the country will continue to implement the OIE pathway in order to benefit from Rinderpest free country status. In this regard, the first clinical investigation campaign will be implemented coupled with a serological investigation on the random sample collected from 314 cattle.

The continued Rinderpest surveillance on the national territory by gastroenteritis syndromes (GES) active research will also be undertaken with a strong involvement of private veterinary surgeons. High risk zones (livestock markets, slaughtering houses, entering posts) will be the topic of a sustainable surveillance.

The wildlife surveillance will contribute also to an efficient declaration of a Rinderpest free country status. Plans are underway for the capture operations of buffaloes and antelopes.

The Rinderpest emergency plan will be finalized and forwarded to PACE Regional Coordination for approval.

### **Guinea Conakry**

The country is committed to the OIE pathway in order to acquire a Rinderpest free country status. 310 random samplings out the 314 cattle concerned have been visited. About 1000 sera have been sampled and tested without any positive sign of Rinderpest virus.

The file for acquiring a Rinderpest free country status developed and forwarded to PACE Regional Coordination Office will be finalized and submitted to the OIE. The zoo-sanitary emergency plan and the Rinderpest control plan of intervention already developed will be validated by all concerned ministries and players in the civil society.

The clinical and serological surveillance will be continued. The same will apply to the wildlife surveillance for which sera sampling from live wildlife captured and dead wildlife.

## **REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **Burundi**

The specific situation of Burundi as far rinderpest is concerned would be to start to gather evidence of the non circulation of rinderpest in the country. This can be done only by following the OIE pathway. In so doing, the country has to fulfil the requirement of reporting, surveillance and have a reliable veterinary services. The use of performance indicators for rinderpest will be vital.

### **Congo**

Although the country has never reported any Rinderpest, it should commit itself to the OIE pathway and show proof of no disease in order to benefit from a Rinderpest free country.

During this work programme, the country will temporarily be declared a disease free country by committing itself to the OIE Pathway. Rinderpest surveillance protocol will be finalized and the first clinical examination campaign will be undertaken. The emergency plan of intervention already developed will be validated and simulation operation eventually undertaken in the field.

Congo has not experienced rinderpest for more than 2 years. The country will start to gather evidence of the circulation of rinderpest virus in the country. This will be done by the involvement of the OIE pathway. The country will be assisted by the PEU to prepare its dossier for submission to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest. The wildlife surveillance will be targeted in specific areas. The PI will be used to monitor disease surveillance.

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

### **Ethiopia**

The Ethiopians have planned to be declared "Provisionally free from rinderpest disease" on a countrywide basis in July 2001. The situation of the neighboring countries (Sudan and Somalia), does not allow this declaration to take place, taking into consideration the risk of reintroduction of the disease; the country will apply for "freedom from disease on a zonal basis".

The current WP to this regard should pay special attention to a well design active and passive disease surveillance strategies in the districts that are bordering the Southern Sudan, Somalia and Kenya.

The wildlife surveillance will be targeted in the specific areas of region 5 of Ethiopia. The performance indicators will be use to monitor the performance in the disease surveillance system put in place. All these activities will require training, communication and a sound coordination.

The surveillance will be performed jointly with the wildlife Conservation Organization, in order to improve the capacity to perform wildlife monitoring and disease surveillance and establish the cooperation between this service and the veterinary services. The PEU will play a vital role by giving advice to the country on how this should be done. It should be made clear to the districts that all the vaccines have to be pulled out from the field.

The disease surveillance and reporting in the southern Sudan and Southern Somalia has to be improved by following the performance indicators. An awareness creation initiative ought to be developed through different means (workshops, training....)

## **Kenya**

The rinderpest eradication component has to build on the achievement gained during PARC Kenya project and the EPERK as well as WP1 of PACE in order to assist the country to move along the OIE pathway.

The Kenya rinderpest strategy has to be revised with the assistance of the PEU. The strategy should take into account in particular the Tanzanian, Ethiopian and Somali border regions, and the Maasai, Somali and Borana pastoral ecosystems that traverse the respective common boundaries.

The wildlife population will be surveyed for antibodies for rinderpest in particular in the Somalia ecosystem and the two zones at high risk of infection from Somalia and Sudan.

The fight against lineage II virus will concentrate in the following clusters: Ethiopian Ogaden, the Somali ecosystem with special attention to the Garissa/Ijara/Lamu district, Meru, Tana River, Tsavo, Taita Taveta and the Maasai pastoral area, Mkomazi and the Mara-Serengeti.

Kenya should enhance its general passive disease reporting by making good use of the Pace Integrated Data Base, which has been already installed at the Kabete veterinary department.

The laboratory should be strengthened to cope with the requirements of the serosurveillance needs for the country. The communication unit shall assist in the disease reporting and raising awareness among the communities and the respective veterinary services.

The wildlife surveillance will use wildlife populations as sentinels in rinderpest eradication and the verification of circulation or not of the rinderpest virus. The PCU will follow up the Memorandum of Understanding, which is still not in force between the Veterinary department and the Kenya Wildlife Service. The most important aspect of this is the financial mechanism by which operation funds are made available to the implementing body, KWS, which to date have been unable to carry out work as planned due to the delays in provision of funds from PACE Kenya.

The Veterinary department at Kabete, taking into account the high risk of rinderpest infection should developed an emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest in order to put Kenya in the safe site in case of rinderpest outbreak.

### **Sudan**

Although the PACE Sudan Northern Sector implementation will start with the arrival of the main Technical Assistant, the major target will still be the eradication of rinderpest from this country. However the fight against rinderpest will adopt a community-based epidemio-surveillance system which will be established in rinderpest lineage I areas in order to provide consistent high quality disease outbreak reporting by animal health workers with follow up investigation and diagnosis for early warning, and livestock data, for development of improved rinderpest control strategies.

Active stomatitis-enteritis surveillance (ASES) system will be made operational in rinderpest lineage one-risk areas.

At the end of the project in 2004 southern Sudan should be declared free from rinderpest disease and an emergency capacity maintained ready to respond effectively to any rinderpest outbreak.

The extensive common borders shared with Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, DRC and CAR and the common movement of pastoralist groups across these borders will dictate to the programme to coordinate all rinderpest eradication activities with these countries through coordination meetings with field staff.

General vaccination against rinderpest has been discontinued in the whole country, following the recommendations of the last tripartite meeting held in Sudan in 2001. CAHWs will be trained to facilitate the implementation of wildlife surveillance in the rinderpest lineage one risk areas by the PACE wildlife unit.

### **Tanzania**

The rinderpest surveillance shall be carried out to present verifiable data for the recognition of rinderpest DISEASE freedom from Tanzania. The surveillance strategy for rinderpest will be developed and adapted to the current epidemiological situation of the disease.

The clinical disease search will be conducted and all rinderpest like rumors will be investigated, with the assistance of the laboratory. Regional reference laboratories will assist. The wildlife surveillance will be conducted with TANAPA and TAWIRI under the close monitoring of the wildlife expert of the PACE programme based in Nairobi..

The rinderpest emergency preparedness plan has to be finalized based on the observations of the PEU.

### **COMMENT ON THRUST 3**

Eastern Africa has experienced 30 reported rinderpest outbreaks since 1995, based on clinical and in many instances, on confirmatory laboratory diagnosis. Most outbreaks, affecting wild cloven-hoofed ungulates and cattle, have occurred in Kenya. The Lineage I rinderpest virus reservoir has been pushed to the south-eastern corner of Sudan as result of joint efforts and commitment of the Sudan Government with the support for rinderpest surveillance from the international NGO (VSF-Belgium).

The situation of rinderpest eradication is different in Eastern Africa. Good progress has been achieved in the last lineage I rinderpest virus reservoir in southern Sudan and all and all vaccinations were terminated in the middle of the current year. A strategy has been developed for the Somali ecosystem but unstable political climate has restricted access to regions suspected to be lineage II rinderpest virus endemic inside Somalia.

The PACE Coordination unit has established an emergency rinderpest vaccine stock. The maintenance of 500, 000 doses of thermostable vaccine has been contracted to Botswana veterinary vaccine institute, from where the required amount can be dispatched to any part of the PACE member countries. The emergency fund for the elimination of any confirmed rinderpest outbreak is available.

The PCU through the PEU is assisting the West African countries to obtain recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease. A time plan has been agreed upon, urging selected countries to ensure the submission of dossiers to OIE before end of 2002.

The follow up on the OIE pathway for recognition of freedom from rinderpest was identify as one of the priority area. The Table below outlined the progress so far achieved by individual national programmes

The indicators identified under this thrust by the PCU are as follows:

- verified cessation of rinderpest vaccination and withdrawal of vaccine;
- declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest and subsequent steps of the pathway;
- effective clinical and serological surveillance in place based on reports and results from the veterinary departments;
- active search of stomatitis enteritis syndromes;
- wildlife serological surveillance;
- emergency preparedness plan in place;
- early warning and reaction in place;
- recognition of freedom from the infection by the OIE.

### **3. FIGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST**

Table: Country progress and main indicators for thrust 3- "Fight against rinderpest"

Table 10: The indicators identified under this thrust by the PCU are shown in the table below

<b>Main achievements and indicators</b>	<b>Region IA</b>		<b>Region IB</b>		<b>Region II B</b>		<b>Region III A</b>			
	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>Cote D'Ivoire</b>	<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Congo</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
3.1 stopping rinderpest vaccination;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2 declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest and subsequent steps of the pathway;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3 effective clinical and serological surveillance in place;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.4 - active search of stomatitis enteritis syndromes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.5 wildlife serological surveillance;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.6 emergency preparedness plan in place;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.7 early warning and reaction in place;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.8 recognition of freedom from the infection by the OIE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓=Activities implemented satisfactorily

✓=Activities that are starting

✓= Activities not yet implemented

**Table 11: Progress so far achieved for thrust 3**

Country	Indicators for thrust 3						
	Stopping rinderpest vaccination	Country to embark on the OIE pathway	Rinderpest surveillance activity	Active search of stomatitis enteritistes	Wildlife surveillance activities through serological survey	Emergency preparedness plan prepared	Preparation of a provisional dossier for the recognition of freedom from rinderpest
Burundi	+++	+	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	+++	++	+	+	0	+	0
The Gambia	+++	+	0	0	0	+	0
Guinea	+++	++	++	+	+	+	+
Senegal	+++	++	++	+	+	+	+
Congo	+++	+	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	+++	+	+++	++	++	+	+
Kenya	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+	0
Sudan	+	+	+++	+++	+	+	0
Tanzania	+	+	+++	+++	++	+	0

- 0 : Activity or measure just started
- ++ : Activity or measures implemented satisfactorily
- +++ : Activity or measure completely implemented
- 0 : Activity or measures not yet implemented

The strengths under this thrust are:

- rinderpest has not been reported from west Africa and Central Africa and surveillance activities are still on going
- Most of the countries have embarked on the OIE pathway ;
- Guinea and Senegal have already prepared their dossier for recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease.

The weaknesses can be listed as follows :

- Some countries such as the Gambia and Congo do not have in place rinderpest surveillance and active search for stomatitis enteritistes;
- Effective rinderpest surveillance in the Somali ecosystem is not as yet in place, this is partly due to delays in implementing the PACE Somalia component as a result of political instability and insecurity but also due to sporadic and poorly coordinated activities in Kenya, the latter mainly as a result of delays in funding planned activities in the field.

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Country	Indicators for thrust 3						
	Stopping rinderpest vaccination	Country to embark on the OIE pathway	Rinderpest surveillance activity	Active search of stomatitis enteritites	Wildlife surveillance activities through serological survey	Emergency preparedness plan prepared	Preparation of a provisional dossier for the recognition of freedom from rinderpest
Burundi	+++	+	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	+++	++	+	+	0	+	0
The Gambia	+++	+	0	0	0	+	0
Guinea	+++	++	++	+	+	+	+
Senegal	+++	++	++	+	+	+	+
Congo	+++	+	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	+++	+	+++	++	++	+	+
Kenya	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+	0
Sudan	+	+	+++	+++	+	+	0
Tanzania	+	+	+++	+++	++	+	0

- : Activity or measure just started
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The strengths under this thrust are:

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- Most of the countries have embarked on the OIE pathway ;
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The weaknesses can be listed as follows :

- Some countries such as the Gambia and Congo do not have in place rinderpest surveillance and active search for stomatitis enteritis;
- Effective rinderpest surveillance in the Somali ecosystem is not as yet in place, this is partly due to delays in implementing the PACE Somalia component as a result of political instability and insecurity but also due to sporadic and poorly coordinated activities in Kenya, the latter mainly as a result of delays in funding planned activities in the field.

**OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS DISEASES, PARTICULARLY CBPP, BY DRAWING UP EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ENABLING THE STATES CONCERNED TO ASSESS THE ADVISIBILITY OF FUTURE CAMPAIGNS BASED ON FULL COST RECOVERY**

**REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA**

**The Gambia**

CBPP, FMD, and CBND are three diseases out of the four priority diseases in The Gambia. The clinical surveillance is sustained and strengthened by the improvement of field-workers' performance (retraining and monitoring). A small country like The Gambia needs to focalize the surveillance on the cattle border posts and the weekly markets.

A mass vaccination campaign against CBPP is premature although it is recognized that the recent development of the disease in some western African countries, Guinea Conakry in particular is of great concern. Activities will focus on the epidemiological and economic assessment of the disease to enable, improve control strategies.

Vaccine against CBPP will be availed for use by private veterinarians under a full cost recovery scheme.

In order to ensure an absolute control of the disease, a number of actions initiated in a FAO TCP would be continued. The clinical surveillance based on the early warning principle for a quickly reaction is priority. A national campaign should be implemented to know the serological status for live animals. Effort should be deployed to acquire a disaster fund from the Government so as to facilitate the establishment of a slaughter.

The PACE Integrated Data base already install in Banjul will assist in improving the disease reporting and surveillance systems it is assumed that other diseases such as, FMD, African Swine Fever, African Horse Sickness and Peste des Petits Ruminants are present in the country.

**Senegal**

Priority diseases in the country are CBPP, PPR, African Swine Fever, and the Newcastle disease.

Senegal will continue the vaccination against CBPP and PPR. The CBPP surveillance network notably in the 30 slaughtering-houses and slaughter places will be reactivated and the officers responsible for meat inspection will be retrained. It is anticipated to provide LNERV with reactive for CBPP diagnosis.

The study meant to updating data on cattle movements, which has not been implemented under WP2, has been postponed to WP3.

Poultry disease surveillance network activities will be continued.

## **REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

Attention has been drawn on CBPP and PPR. The vaccination against CBPP will be continued by involving private veterinary surgeons who have sanitary mandates.

The PACE Coordination Office, in collaboration with the Agriculture and Regional Animal Resources Departments (DRARA) are responsible for the monitoring of vaccination campaign.

It is anticipated to carry out epidemiological investigations so as to take stock of the priority diseases (African Swine Fever, PPR, FMD, Contagious Bovine Dermatitis Nodular, Brucellosis and the Newcastle Disease).

In the context of the general surveillance of diseases, a focus will be on the control of livestock along the land-borders.

### **Guinea Conakry**

The development of sampling system, processing and dissemination of zoo-sanitary data will be continued.

A particular attention will be accorded to CBPP disease, which still prevails in some regions of the country. Vaccination against this disease will be continued thanks to means made available by PASEL. Private veterinary surgeons will be accorded sanitary mandates to implement this work. Investigation for disease feature lesions in the main slaughtering houses and slaughter places, especially in the areas where vaccination has been discontinued and where CBPP has not been reported over the last four years.

Means of intervention for disease control will be improved through training seminars for officers from regional livestock departments and sanitary lobbying committees (CDS).

Emergency plans of intervention will be developed for CBPP and PPR.

## **REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **Burundi**

The priority strategic animal diseases have been identified as rinderpest, PPCB, FMD, Lumping Skin, New Castle and fowl pox. The fight against these diseases will involved the private, the public sector as well as the NGOs. Some additional donor funding will assist in the aspects. The strengthening of the laboratory diagnostic unit will be for a considerable assistance. The epidemio surveillance network will be used to identify these diseases and assist with a reliable information system, in order to develop sound disease control programme.

## **Congo**

Epizootics surveillance protocols categorized as priority in the country namely: CBPP, ASF and the Newcastle Disease will be developed and validated. Officers will be trained on the surveillance modalities to be undertaken. For CBPP, the surveillance will also be done at the Brazzaville slaughtering-house and some localities in the regions. The reporting of various diseases will be improved on one hand, in the inland towns between the flat and the central area and on the other hand, between the country and outside (neighbouring countries, AU/IBAR/PACE, OIE etc).

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

### **Ethiopia**

Taking into account the current increased CBPP situation in the low and high lands in Ethiopia, it is planned to develop a national CBPP control strategy in order to curtail the economic losses caused by this disease. The ESU should develop a study on disease impact assessment in the country to alert the authorities on the need to support in financial terms the control of such disease.

A national CBPP control strategy will be developed.

The identification of specific consultants will assist in the gathering of base line data to assist in disease control programmes.

In Ethiopia, the national PACE coordination unit should work very closely with the people responsible of designing the modeling of CBPP in the project area of AFAR. This collaboration will go hand in hand with the study already identify by the PACE economic support unit at IBAR.

The participatory epidemiology will be implemented in collaboration with the CAPE sub unit.

### **Kenya**

The CBPP control strategy in Kenya will be based on cost recovery basis. The annual vaccination will be focus in Northeastern, Southeastern parts including Maasai land, and the northwest. To achieve effective results, cross border operations in the northeast and in south with Tanzania in Maasai pastoral area will be considered., The same will be applied to the West Pokot district at the Ugandan border.

The target of PACE Kenya is to have the dissemination and incidence of CBPP available by the end of the second WPCE.

Other diseases such as FMD, Hs and ECF will be considered.

## **Sudan**

The PACE Sudan programme under this thrust will assist the Sudanese veterinary authority to expand the disease control programme for rinderpest and CBPP and other major epizootic diseases through provision of logistical support and training.

In addition, the other major diseases such as rinderpest, HS, BQ, CBPP, FMD and Anthrax will be addressed by annual applying specific control measures.

In Sudan, available data indicate that the most important current diseases of livestock to consider in the programme are: Rinderpest, Anthrax, HS, BQ, CBPP FMD, PPR, Brucellosis, Sheep and goat pox.

The economic impact of these diseases have not yet been assessed. In so doing, the Data Management unit and the economic support units in Nairobi will assist in establishing this study.

A control strategy will be developed and implemented for CBPP. The disease surveillance system already put in place for rinderpest will be used to collect and map CBPP epidemiological information through general disease reporting, outbreak reports and investigation, and participatory baseline surveys and assessments with follow up field investigations.

## **Tanzania**

PACE-Tanzania will assist to carry out passive disease search and surveillance both in the field and in abattoirs to assess the situation of the major diseases in the country.

With the widespread of CBPP in Tanzania, a national Master plan for CBPP control and other epizootics are being developed. This involves the strengthening of ongoing surveillance of CBPP by providing support in-service training of director of veterinary services meat inspectors in CBPP active abattoir surveillance. PACE will review and pilot a control programme for CBPP based on designing and executing study of vaccination status in some selected districts. It is obvious that a review on the current CBPP strategy has to be conducted.

Surveillance of five major epizootic diseases (FMD, LSD, Rabies, Rift Valley Fever and Newcastle) will be carried out. Disease distribution and livestock mapping will be strengthened. A cross border task force for harmonization diseases control operation and information sharing will be formed, particularly in the border regions.

The laboratory capacity to provide diagnostic support in PACE is to be strengthened by establishing a diagnosis network comprising of the Central Veterinary Laboratory at Temeke and six Veterinary Investigation Centers at Arusha, Mwanza, Mpwapwa, Iringa, Mtwara and Tabora. These centers will be supported in terms of transport, laboratory equipment, reagents and other consumables in order to perform basis diagnosis procedures.

#### ***COMMENT AND ANALYSIS ON THRUST 4***

All Countries have identified major diseases of concern that are quite similar namely: CBPP, PPR, RVP, African Swine Fever and FMD. For these different disease there is not yet a concerted and harmonized strategy. Only PPCB and ASF have a concerted coordinated programs between some countries in the framework of some international organizations, such as FAO, e.g. the regional Technical cooperation project for CBPP control in west Africa.

The surveillance of some of these diseases in particular CBPP, ASF, RVP are on going. The improvement of the work within the National epidemio Surveillance network will impact on the surveillance of these diseases. The PEU in collaboration with some international organizations will plane various workshops to define a control strategy for the different PACE regions.

The design of a control programme for ASF will be the major task of the PEU and will be a follow up of the workshop held in Lome (Togo) in October 2001. This will concern countries in the coastal regions of west Africa and in some Eastern African countries.

Apart from Senegal, Sudan, that have identify respectively New Castle Disease and caprine and ovine pox, most of the countries have identify the same major diseases.

The PACE Coordination Unit have identified some main indicators to facilitate an objective monitoring and follow up of the PACE programme and are related to:

- improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases;
- define strategies to control those diseases;
- state of progress as far the diseases are concerned.

The countries in this batch are assessed according to these criteria as follows.

The current table presents an overall assessment for thrust 4 based on some main indicators. The assessment does not take into account the situation of each disease identify by the countries in this batch.

Table 12: Progress and achievements with regard to the defined indicators

<i>Main achievements and indicators</i>	<i>Region IA</i>		<i>Region IB</i>		<i>Region II B</i>		<i>Region III A</i>			
	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>The Gambia</i>	<i>Cote D'Ivoire</i>	<i>Guinea</i>	<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Congo</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>
4.1 improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2 define strategies to control those diseases;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3 state of progress as far the diseases control are concerned -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.4 improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.5 - Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.6 - Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓=Activities implemented satisfactorily

✓=Activities that are starting

✓= Activities not yet implemented

Table 13: Progress achieved for thrust 4

Country	improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases	Define strategies to control those diseases	state of progress as far the diseases control are concerned	improvement of the knowledge on socio-economic and epidemiological data of main diseases	Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	+	+	+	+	0	+
The Gambia	0	+	0	0	+	0
Guinea	+	++	++	+	+	+
Senegal	++	+	+	+	+	+
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	++	+	+	+	+	+
Kenya	+	+	+	0	+	+
Sudan	0	+	+	0	+	+
Tanzania	0	+	+	0	+	+

- + : Activity or measure just started
- ++ : Activity or measures implemented satisfactorily
- +++ : Activity or measure completely implemented
- 0 : Activity or measures not yet implemented

The strengths under this thrust are :

- most of the countries have identified the priority diseases of main concern in the country ;
- specific workshops have been undertaken to identify strategies to control CBPP, ASF, RVF, etc..
- identified diseases are common to many countries and in the region ;
- same control strategies systems and tools will be applied to those diseases.

The weaknesses can be listed as follows :

- no specific strategy has been identify for the countries ;
- lack of appropriate diagnostic tools ;
- efficient vaccines are not available for some of these diseases;
- lack of budgetary support to control those diseases.

## **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 have developed. The outcome will guide national programmes. Detailed milestones and baseline data for indicators have been finalized in the course of implementation the first year's work programmes; their scope is shown in Table below. These indicators will be complemented by those identified in the above section.

Table 14: Scope of indicators for the evaluation of the PACE Programme at national level

This table outlines some indicators that can be used to evaluating the progress achieved by the PACE programme at national level.

PACE Objectives/Themes	Scope of indicators
<b>1. Enhanced national capacities</b>	Policies related to disease surveillance Government budgetary contributions to surveillance networks Human resources & skills in laboratory diagnostics; data Management; project management; communications; Economic analysis; strategy formulation; etc Standardized systems for information exchange in place
<b>2. Improved veterinary services/ animal health care</b>	Policy to support privatized veterinary services Review of legislative framework for veterinary practice Regulatory framework for veterinary services Professional and farmers' associations Contractual relationships: public-private sector Contract performance criteria
<b>3. Fight against rinderpest</b>	Improved diagnostic tools in use Surveillance coverage in each country Compliance with technical performance indicators Performance of reporting systems Compliance with milestones on the OIE pathway Data management system standards in place Epidemiological analyses & follow-up actions Emergency preparedness plans updated
<b>4. Control of other epizootics</b>	Appropriate diagnostic tools in use Surveillance coverage in priority areas Outbreaks and declarations of OIE List A diseases Strategies in place at national and regional levels Allocation of national budgets to implement strategies Regular reports received by OAU/IBAR

**PART III**

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

## PART III

### 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.

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

The PACE PCU has developed systems for monitoring and auditing implementation of national PACE programmes. Monthly financial accounts will be sent direct to PACE Coordinator to the attention of 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 has been prepared by the PACE PCU and transferred to the National PACE Programmes.

**PART IV**

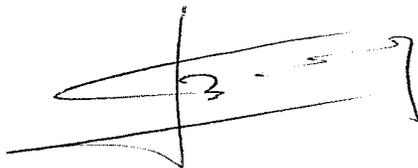
**SIGNATURES**

**PART IV**  
**SIGNATURES**

This document (Volume 1) consolidates the individual work programmes and cost estimates proposed by Burundi, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, and The Gambia.

The following signatories have proposed, authorized and endorsed the separate commitments to meet the estimated costs that are summarized in Tables 1 to 5 and described in detail in the individual country proposals in.

***Proposed by:***



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

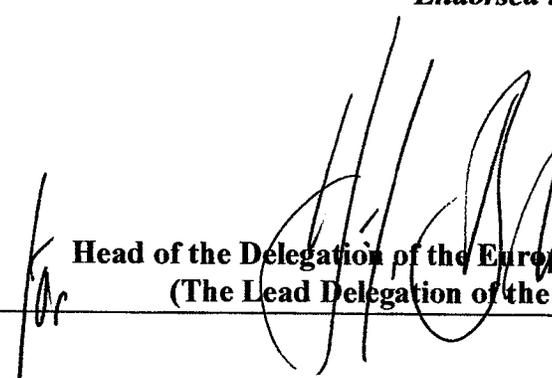
***Authorized by:***


**Dr J. T. Musiime**  
**Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDE**

**30 OCT 2002**

***Endorsed by***


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

**31 OCT 2002**

**PART V**

**COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE  
PROGRAMMES**

**PART 5 : The Costs Estimates**

5. The PACE consolidated countries of batch 6: budgets in concentrated format

	Countries	11/2002 to 10/2003
5.1.	Burundi	
5.2.	Congo - Brazzaville-	
5.3.	Côte d' Ivoire	
5.4.	Ethiopia	
5.5.	Guinea - Conacry-	
5.6.	Kenya	
5.7.	Senegal	
5.8.	Sudan-S-	
5.9.	Tanzania	
5.10.	The Gambia	

5,2, The value of the imprest accounts, the initial advance in local currencies, and the totals of the specific contracts

5,3, Overview of the planned expenses per main expenses group

5,4, Overview of the planned expenses as per component

5,5, Overview of the PACE Programme National commitments versus the national indicative budget for the consolidated countries.

*PART V*

5.1 BURUNDI

Table:5.1.

## Detailed overview for: Burundi

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP 11-2002 - Batch 6

Budget : AN 1

Budget: 11/2002-10/2003

## Main activity Heading

1. Renforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques

Total BIF FED	Total BIF Burundi	Total BIF
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------

## 1.1. Service nat. surveillance épidémiologique

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	58000000	0	
-Frais de fonctionnement	38080000	0	
sous total	<b>96080000</b>	<b>0</b>	

## 1.2. Unite Coordination

-personnel	1440000	0	
-Equipement	26000000	0	
-Frais de foctionnement	16800000	0	
sous total	<b>44240000</b>	<b>0</b>	

## 1.3. Unités Provinciaux

-personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	11960000	0	
-Frais de fonctionnement	2080000	0	
sous total	<b>14040000</b>	<b>0</b>	

## sous total:

	<b>154360000</b>	<b>0</b>	
--	------------------	----------	--

2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Renforcement des Services aux éleveurs

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	19000000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	22720000	0	
sous total	<b>41720000</b>	<b>0</b>	

3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine  
Fight against Rinderpest

-personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	9200000	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	6400000	0	
sous total	<b>15600000</b>	<b>0</b>	

Main activity Heading		Total BIF FED	Total BIF Burundi	Total BIF
<b>4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b>				
<b>Control of other epizootics</b>				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	30760000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	13140000	0	
sous total		<b>43900000</b>	<b>0</b>	
Total :		255580000	0	255580000
Imprévis et inflation --		25555000	0	25555000
Total général:		<b>281135000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>281135000</b>

<b>Totals per main expenses group:</b>	En BIF	in %	Euro
-personnel	1440000	8.1	1800
-equipment	154920000	39.0	193650
-running costs	99220000	52.9	124025
sous Total:	255580000	100.0	319475
Contingencies	25555000		31944
Total	<b>281135000</b>	or Euro:	<b>351419</b>

**Total du budget global Burundi:= 664.655 Euro**

Contribution gouvernementale à partir du an 4

Avance de 40% à verser:281135000 x 40%=

**112454000**

**BIF**

<b>Par composante:</b>		en BIF	Euro	%
	1	154360000	192950	60
	2	41720000	52150	16
	3	15600000	19500	6
	4	43900000	54875	17
	sub total	255580000	319475	100
contingencies		25555000	31944	
total		<b>536715000</b>	<b>351419</b>	

1Euro= 800 BIF

**PART V**

**5.2 CONGO BRAZZAVILLE**

Table: 5.2.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP

Batch:6

Detailed overview for: CONGO

Budget: AN 2

de: 11/2002 à 10/2003

Main activity Heading

1. Renforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques

	Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Congo	Total FCFA
<i>1.1. Unité de Coordination</i>			
-Personnel	1650000	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-Frais de fonctionnement	4360000	0	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>6010000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>1.2. Unite de Communications</i>			
-Personnel	480000	0	
-Equipement	0		
-frais de fonctionnement	400000		
<b>sous total</b>	<b>880000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>1.3. Unite Epidemiologie</i>			
-Personnel	480000	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	6220000	0	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>6700000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>1.4. Directions Regionales</i>			
-Personnel	900000	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>900000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>1.5, 15 Postes d'Observation</i>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	3900000		
<b>sous total</b>	<b>3900000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>1.6, Labo Vétérinaire:</i>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	4400000	0	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>4400000</b>	<b>0</b>	

	Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Congo	Total FCFA
<u>7, Faune Sauvage:</u>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	250000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	2880000	0	
sous total	3130000	0	
Sous total renforcement:	25920000	0	25920000
<b>Improved Veterinary Services</b> <b>Services aux Eleveurs</b>			
<u>1, Promotion de la Privatisation</u>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total	0	0	
Sous total services aux eleveurs:	0	0	0
<b>Lutte contre la Peste Bovine</b> <b>Fight against Rinderpest</b>			
<u>1, Preparation OIE Pathway</u>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	2500000	0	
sous total	2500000	0	
Sous total lutte contre Peste Bovine	2500000	0	2500000
<b>Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b> <b>Control of other epizootics</b>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties	0	0	
Total	28420000	0	28420000
Imprévis:3%	983100	0	0
Total général	<b>29403100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29403100</b>

1 Euro = 655,957 FCFA

<b>Totals per main expenses group:</b>	<b>in FCFA</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Euro:</b>
-personnel	3510000	12.4	5351
-equipment	250000	0.9	381
-running costs	24660000	86.8	37594
sub-total:	28420000	100.0	
contingenciesL	983100		1499
<b>Total:</b>	<b>29403100</b>		<b>44825</b>

**Total du budget global: FCFA 29403100 44825 Euro**

**Avance à verser: 40%: 29403100 x 40% = 11761300 FCFA 17930 Euro**

Participation du Gouvernement: fourniture des cadres, hébergement du projet - 10% dès AN 1

<b>Totals per component :</b>	<b>FCFA</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Euro</b>
1	25920000		39515
2	0		0
3	2500000		3811
4	0		0
Sub total:	28420000		43326
contingencies	983100		1499
<b>Total:</b>	<b>29403100</b>		<b>44825</b>

1 Euro = 655.957 FCFA

**PART V**

**5.3 COTE D'IVOIRE**

**Table 5.3: Detailed overview for: COTE D'IVOIRE**

**PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr1: Batch 2**

Budget: DP an 2

en CFA"000"

Main activity Heading

		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Ivoire	Total FED + Cote d'Iv.
<b>1. Reinforcement of public services</b>				
<b>Renforcement des services publiques</b>				
<i>1.1. Cellule de coordination et de suivi</i>	-Personnel	1500	9984	
	-Equipement	1000	2500	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	19100	6016	
sous total		<b>21600</b>	<b>18500</b>	
<i>1.2. Unité centrale épidémiologique</i>	-Personnel	3060	1200	
	-Equipement	36500	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	14800	3500	
sous total		<b>54360</b>	<b>4700</b>	
<i>1.3. Unités régionales ou zones</i>	-Personnel	2700	2700	
	-Equipement	1800	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	6360	1600	
sous total		<b>10860</b>	<b>4300</b>	
<i>1.4.Labo national</i>	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	2500	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		<b>2500</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total renforcement services publiques</b>		<b>89320</b>	<b>27500</b>	
<b>2. Improved Veterinary Services</b>				
<b>Services aux éleveurs</b>				
<i>2.1. Appui aux éleveurs</i>	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3000	1000	
sous total		<b>3000</b>	<b>1000</b>	
<i>2.2. Vétérinaires privé en clientèle rurale</i>	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>2.3. Structures d'encadrement</i>	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>2.4. Cellule technique de privatisation</i>	-Personnel	900	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	33500	0	
sous total		<b>34400</b>	<b>0</b>	

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

Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Ivoire	Total FED + Cote d'Iv.
---------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

**2.5. Cellule de communication**

-Personnel	900	0	
-Equipement	5000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	3760	0	
sous total	<b>9660</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total services aux éleveurs</b>	<b>47060</b>	<b>1000</b>	

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

**3.1. Postes de terrain/PSE**

-Personnel	5000	0	
-Equipement	2000	3600	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	4310	0	
sous total	<b>11310</b>	<b>3600</b>	

**3.2. Equipes mobiles**

-Personnel	2700	2700	
-Equipement	5500	900	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	8460	0	
sous total	<b>16660</b>	<b>3600</b>	

**3.3. Laboratoire**

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	15000	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total	<b>15000</b>	<b>0</b>	

**3.4. Unité épidémiologique faune**

-personnel	900	0	
-Equipement	20535	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	12525	0	
sous total	<b>33960</b>	<b>0</b>	

**3.5. Services extérieurs /Minagri**

-personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	800	0	
sous total	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Total lutte contre la pest bovine**

**77730 7200**

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

**4.1. Services extérieurs minagri**

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	11000	
sous total	<b>0</b>	<b>11000</b>	

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

Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Ivoire	Total FED + Cote d'Iv.
---------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

**4.2.Laboratoire**

-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	4000	3300	
-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total	4000	3300	
<b>Total lutte contre autres épizooties</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>14300</b>	
Total :	218110	50000	
Imprévus et inflation +-4%	6890	0	
Total général:	<b>225000</b>	<b>50000</b>	275000

Total in Euro: DP2

343010

Total du budget global: 996.985 Euro

Totals per main expenses group:	in CFA "000"	in %	Euro
-personnel	17660	9.8	26922
-equipment	93835	71.3	143051
-running costs	106615	18.9	162534
Total:	218110	100.0	332507
Contingencies 3.5%	6890		10504
Grand total:	<b>225000</b>		<b>343010</b>

1 Euro= 655,957FCFA

or Euro 343010

**Avance pour DP1:**

Avance de 30% à verser: 225000000 x 30/100= 67500000

Totals per component:			
	1	89320000	136167
	2	47060000	71743
	3	77730000	118499
	4	4000000	6098
contingencies		6890000	10504
total:		225000000	343010

1 Euro= 655.957 FCFA

**PART V**

5.4 ETHIOPIA





**Totals per main expenses group:**

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

in ETB	in %	Euro
1704040	11.1	203720
6970892	45.5	833379
6656919	43.4	795843
15331851	100	1832943
1533185		183294
<b>16865036</b>		<b>2016237</b>

1 Euro = 8,364610 ETB - OJ/EC 09/02

(1) Government Contribution for Year 3; ETB: 1660800, see details in Global Plan page : 44

Amount to be committed for the imprest account:ETB

PACE Ethiopia wants to purchase 25 vehicles for : 4,826,250Birr; this will be done over a specific payment ( about : 576984 Euro) out of the WP ( tender not executed in year one)

16865036 - 4826250 =

**12038786** ETB to be committed for WP3

Advance 40% for Imprest Account:

**4815515** ETB

**575701** Euro

<b>Totals per Component:</b>		<b>ETB</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Euro</b>
	1	11259018	73	1346030
	2	398500	3	47641
	3	1896542	12	226734
	4	1777791	12	212537
contingencies		1533185		183294
<b>total:</b>		<b>16865036</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2016237</b>

**PART V**

5.5 GUINEA CONAKRY

Table: 5.5.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP

Batch 6

de:11/2002 à 10/2003

Detailed overview for: GUINEA

Budget: AN 3

Main activity Heading

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

*1.1. Unité de Coordination*

sous total

*1.2. Unité Faune Sauvage*

sous total

*1.3. Unité de communication*

sous total

sous total renforcement:

**2. Improved Veterinary Services**  
**Services aux Eleveurs**

sous total services aux eleveurs

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

sous total lutte contre la peste bovine

	Total GNF FED	Total GNF Guinea	Total GNF
-Personnel	9600000	0	
-Equipement	15000000	0	
-Frais de fonctionnement	112554000	17626000	
	<b>137154000</b>	<b>17626000</b>	
-Personnel	1800000	0	
-Equipement	16000000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	30414000	12653000	
	<b>48214000</b>	<b>12653000</b>	
-Personnel	4200000	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	49753000	17582000	
	<b>53953000</b>	<b>17582000</b>	
	<b>239321000</b>	<b>47861000</b>	
-Personnel	4200000	0	
-Equipement	4500000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	22478000	4663000	
	<b>31178000</b>	<b>4663000</b>	
-Personnel	6000000	0	
-Equipement	30500000	4000000	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	90736000	24544000	
	<b>127236000</b>	<b>28544000</b>	

**lutte contre les autres epizooties**  
**control of other epizootics**

	Total GNF FED	Total GNF Guinea	Total GNF
-Personnel	4200000	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	34412000	7246000	
<b>sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties</b>	<b>38612000</b>	<b>7246000</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>436347000</b>	<b>88314000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Imprévus:3%</b>	<b>13090000</b>	<b>2648000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total général</b>	<b>449437000</b>	<b>90962000</b>	<b>540399000</b>
<b>als per main expenses group:</b>	<b>in GNF</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>Euro</b>
ersonnel	30000000	6.9	15263
quipement	66000000	15.1	33579
inning costs	340347000	78.0	173158
sub-total:	436347000	100.0	222000
ingenciesL	13090000		6660
otal:	<b>449437000</b>	or Euro	228659
<b>I du budget global: Euro</b>	<b>996990</b>		

1 Euro = 1965.53 GNF -OJEC-10/02-

ice à verser:40%: 449437000 x 40% =

**179774800** GNF

icipation du Gouvernement: comme stipulé dans le Plan Global : après Année 3

ant à engager: 449437000 GNF 229711 Euro  
 ce de 40% de la Régie : 179774800 GNF 91464 Euro

<b>s per Component:</b>	<b>FG</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Euro</b>
1	239321000	55	121759
2	31178000	7	15862
3	127236000	29	64734
4	38612000	9	19645
otal	436347000	100	222000
ingencies	13090000		6660
	<b>449437000</b>		<b>228659</b>

**PART V**

**5.6 KENYA**

Table:5.6.

**PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Batch 6**

Budget: Yr 2

Detailed overview for: KENYA

11/2002 to 10/2003

**Main activity Heading**

	Totals KES EDF	Totals KES Kenya	Totals in KES
<b>1. Reinforcement of public services</b> <b>Renforcement des services publiques</b>			
<i>1.1. National Coordination Unit</i>			
-Personnel	10834880	1080000	11914880
-Equipement	7500000	0	7500000
-running costs	3133600	0	3133600
sub total	<b>21468480</b>	<b>1080000</b>	22548480
<i>1.2. Communication Unit</i>			
-Personnel	0	540000	540000
-Equipement	0	0	0
-running costs	5422000	0	5422000
sub total	<b>5422000</b>	<b>540000</b>	5962000
<i>1.3. Epidemiology/Economics Unit</i>			
-Personnel	516000	1080000	1596000
-Equipement	100000	300000	400000
-running costs	5710000	1900000	7610000
sub total	<b>6326000</b>	<b>3280000</b>	9606000
<i>1.4. Support to field offices</i>			
-Personnel	0	5400000	5400000
-Equipement	0	0	0
-running costs	5916000	800000	6716000
sub total	<b>5916000</b>	<b>6200000</b>	12116000
<b>Sub total reinforcement:</b>	<b>39132480</b>	<b>11100000</b>	<b>50232480</b>
<b>2. Improved Veterinary Services</b> <b>Services aux éleveurs *</b>			
2.1. Stakeholder consultation workshop/legal review			
-Personnel	0	0	0.000
-Equipement	0	0	0
-running costs	2350000	0	2350000.000
sub total	<b>2350000</b>	<b>0</b>	2350000
2.2. Engage private vets, CAHWS & others in disease surveillance			
-personnel	500000	0	500000
-Equipement	0	0	0.000
-running costs	2500000	0	2500000
sub total;	<b>3000000</b>	<b>0</b>	3000000
2,3, Develop. & strenghten. Distrib. Vet. Medecine			
-personnel	0	0	0
-Equipement	2500000	0	2500000
-running costs	500000	0	500000
sub total:	<b>3000000</b>	<b>0</b>	3000000



<b>Totals per Component:</b>	<b>Kes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Euro</b>
1	39132480	40	512987
2	14036100	14	183999
3	42230000	43	553593
4	2336400	2	30628
sub total	97734980	100	1281207
contingencies	9773498		128121
total	<b>107508478</b>		<b>1409328</b>

1 Euro=

Kes 76.2835

OJ/EC09/2002

**PART V**

**5.7 SENEGAL**

Table: 5.7.

PACE Consolidated:6

Detailed overview for SENEGAL

Budget: An 3

in FCFA

## Main activity Heading

1. Renforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publics1.1. Bureau d'Epidemiosurveill.

sous total

1.2. Appui au labo national

sous total

1.3. Inspections Région. Services Veterin.

sous total

## 1.4. Réseau Actif

sous total

1.5. Appui Coordination Nationale

sous total

Sous total renforcement:

2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Services aux EleveursPromotion de la Privatisation

sous total

Sous total Promotion de la Privatis.

	Budget An 3 FED	Budget An 3 Senegal	Total
-Personnel	4320000	0	
-Equipement	8615000	0	
-Frais de fonctionnement	58483600	0	
	<b>71418600</b>	<b>0</b>	
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	2000000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	34855000	0	
	<b>36855000</b>	<b>0</b>	
-Personnel	5040000	0	
-Equipement	3900000	6000000	
-frais de fonctionnement	44120000	7500000	
	<b>53060000</b>	<b>13500000</b>	
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	7350000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	17401500	2450000	
	<b>24751500</b>	<b>2450000</b>	
-Personnel	14496000	3588000	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	31599500	0	
	<b>46095500</b>	<b>3588000</b>	
	<b>232180600</b>	<b>19538000</b>	
-Personnel	0	420000	
-Equipement	0	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	11000000	0	
	<b>11000000</b>	<b>420000</b>	
	<b>11000000</b>	<b>420000</b>	

	Budget An 3 FED	Budget An 3 Senegal	Total
<b>Lutte contre la Peste Bovine</b> <b>Fight against Rinderpest</b>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	0	0	
-Frais de Fonctionnement	5688000	0	
<b>sous total</b>	<b>5688000</b>	<b>0</b>	
Sous total lutte contre Peste Bovine	5688000	0	
<b>Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b> <b>Control of other epizootics</b>			
-Personnel	0	0	
-Equipement	450000	0	
-frais de fonctionnement	10224200	0	
<b>sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties</b>	<b>10674200</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>259542800</b>	<b>19958000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Imprévus:</b>	<b>12977140</b>	<b>42000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total général</b>	<b>272519940</b>	<b>20000000</b>	<b>292519940</b>

**breakdown of main expenses group:**

Personnel  
Equipment  
Running costs  
sub-total:  
Contingencies  
Total:

	in FCFA	in %	Euro
Personnel	23856000	9.2	36368
Equipment	22315000	8.6	34019
Running costs	213371800	82.2	325283
sub-total:	259542800	100.0	395670
Contingencies	12977140		19784
<b>Total:</b>	<b>272519940</b>		<b>415454</b>

1 Euro = 665,957 FCFA

**Total du budget global: Euro**

**1329310**

**Contribution à verser: 40%: 272519940 x 40% =**

**109007980 FCFA**

**166182 Euro**

Contribution du Gouvernement au DP 3: voir tableau tableau

20000000 FCFA

**Breakdown by component:**

	FCFA	%	Euro
1	232180600	89	353957
2	11000000	4	16769
3	5688000	2	8671
4	10674200	4	16273
total:	<b>259542800</b>	100	395670
Contingencies	12977140		19784
<b>Total:</b>	<b>272519940</b>		<b>415454</b>

1 Euro = 665.957 FCFA

5.8 SUDAN (SOUTHERN SECTOR)

PART V

Table:5.8.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP		BATCH 6
Detailed overview for: SUDAN- South Sector		VSF-Belgium
		Budget: WP2
Main activity Heading		from: 11/2002-10/2003
		Totals
		Euro
		FED
<b>1. Renforcement of public services</b> Renforcement des services publics		
Project Support Unit		
	-Personnel	34650
	-Equipement	5000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	73500
sub total		113150
<b>2. Improved Veterinary Services</b> Services aux éleveurs		
services delivery		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	41500
	-frais de fonctionnement	27500
sub total		69000
<b>3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine</b> Fight against Rinderpest		
sub total		
	-Personnel	325200
	-Equipement	41750
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	320900
sub total		687850
<b>4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b> Control of other epizootics		
sub total		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	15000
	-frais de fonctionnement	35000
sub total		50000
Total :		920000
Contingencies		30000
Total général:		950000
		Euro
Totals per main expenses group:		
	in Euro	in %
-personnel	359850	39
-equipment	103250	11
-running costs	456900	50
Total:	920000	100
Contingencies	30000	
Grand total:	950000	Euro

**Remark:**

The Sudan - South - Fight Against Lineage 1 Rinderpest Virus Project will be executed by " Vétérinaires sans Frontières - Belgium- " as Lead NGO over a specific committment;

The total amount committed for this 24 months Programme is : **1,650,000 Euro**

In relation to Article 15 of the " Grant Contract" the advance paid for year 1 was : 80% of the forecast budget for the Operation's first 12 months, or  $935,000 \times 80\% = 748,000$  Euro

In the year two of the Programme the remaining balance is to be paid or :  $1650000 - 748000 = 902000$  Euro

note: the commitment of the funds is already done under the consolidated 4

**PART V**

**5.9 TANZANIA**

Table: 5.9.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP

Batch: 6

Detailed overview for: TANZANIA

Budget: WP 2

from: 11/2002-10/2003

Main activity Heading

in 000" TSHS

1. Reinforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques

## 1.1. Management

sub total

## 1.2. Communication unit

sub total

## 1.3. Epidemic-Surveillance

sub total

## 1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

sub total

## 1.5. Central Labo and VIC support

sub total

Sub total reinforcement:

2. Improved Veterinary Services  
Amelioration des services Veterinaires

sub total

	Totals in TSHS EDF	Governmt. Contrib. in TSHS	Total TSHS
-Personnel	240337650	2232500	242570150
-Equipment	44650000	0	44650000
-Running costs	152712500	31350000	184062500
	<b>437700150</b>	<b>33582500</b>	<b>471282650</b>
-personnel	0	0	0
-equipment	760000	0	760000
-Running costs	29602000	17100000	46702000
	<b>30362000</b>	<b>17100000</b>	<b>47462000</b>
-Personnel	0	0	0
-Equipment	0	0	0
-Running costs	40280000	0	40280000
	<b>40280000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40280000</b>
-Personnel	0	0	0
-Equipment	0	0	0
-Running costs	36480000	0	36480000
	<b>36480000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36480000</b>
-Personnel	0	0	0
-Equipment	135470000	99750000	235220000
-Running costs	35530000	0	35530000
	<b>171000000</b>	<b>99750000</b>	<b>270750000</b>
	<b>715822150</b>	<b>150432500</b>	<b>866254650</b>
-Personnel	9500000	14250000	23750000
-Equipment	0	0	0
-Running costs	45220000	11400000	56620000
	<b>54720000</b>	<b>25650000</b>	<b>80370000</b>

3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest/		Totals in TSHS EDF	Government Contrib. in TSHS	Total TSHS
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	56050000	15200000	71250000
	-Running costs	29545000	47500000	77045000
sub total		<b>85595000</b>	<b>62700000</b>	<b>148295000</b>
<b>4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics</b>				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	8550000	594700000	603250000
	-Running costs	102220000	152000000	254220000
sous total		<b>110770000</b>	<b>746700000</b>	<b>857470000</b>
Total :		<b>966907150</b>	<b>985482500</b>	<b>1952389650</b>
contingencies		111657850		111657850
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1078565000</b>	<b>985482500</b>	<b>2064047500</b>

Total global budget for Tanzania:

3323285 Euro

Totals per main expenses group:

	in TSHS	in %	Euro
-personnel	249837650	26	262987
-equipment	245480000	25	258400
-running costs	471589500	49	496410
Total;	966907150	100	1017797
Contingencies	111657850		117535
<b>Grand total:</b>	<b>1078565000</b>		<b>1135332</b>

1 Euro=

950 TSHS

OJ/EC 09/01

Government Contribution Year 2; TSHS:

985482500

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: Technical Assistance 142,500,000 TSHS

or:

150000 Euro

Total amount to be committed WP Yr 2: 1078565000 TSHS  
 -142500000  
936065000 TSHS or Euro 985332

Advance of 40% on the imprest account budget:  $936065000 \times 40/100 =$  **374426000** TSHS  
 or Euro 394133

Totals per Component:		TSHS	%	Euro
1		715822150	74	753497
2		54720000	6	57600
3		85595000	9	90100
4		110770000	11	116600
sub total		966907150	100	1017797
contingencies		111657850		117535
grand total		<b>1078565000</b>		1135332

**PART V**

**5.10 THE GAMBIA**

Table:5.10.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr2: Batc Batch: 6

Detailed overview for: GAMBIA 11/2002-10/2003

in Dalasis

Main activity Heading

1. Reinforcement of public services  
Renforcement des services publiques

Totals  
EDF

<u>1.1. National Coordination Unit</u>		
	-Personnel	156900
	-Equipement	151000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	654000
sub total		<b>961900</b>
<u>1.2. Communication Unit</u>		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	140700
	-Frais de focationnement	271500
sub total		<b>412200</b>
<u>1.3. Epidemiosurveillance/ Unit</u>		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	278000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	61500
sub total		<b>339500</b>
<u>1.4. Support to field offices unit</u>		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	141000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	74000
sub total:		<b>215000</b>
<u>1.5. Central and divisional labs</u>		
	-Personnel	272000
	-Equipement	0
	-Frais de fonctionnement	61000
sub total		<b>333000</b>
<u>1.6. Field staff manning the surveillance posts</u>		
	-Personnel	60000
	-Equipement	260000
	-Frais de focationnement	117600
sub total		<b>437600</b>
<u>1.7. Wildlife component</u>		
	-Personnel	15000
	-Equipement	63000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	15000
sub total		<b>93000</b>
<b>Sub total reinforcement:</b>		<b>2792200</b>

Main activity Heading	Totals
<b>2. Improved Veterinary Services</b> <b>Services aux éleveurs</b>	EDF
2.1. Services Delivery	
-personnel	0
-Equipement	0
-frais de fonctionnement	1775000
sub total	<b>1775000</b>
<i>Sub total Improved Vet. Services</i>	<b>1775000</b>
<b>3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine</b> <b>Fight against Rinderpest</b>	
-Personnel	
-Equipement	0
-Frais de Fonctionnement	0
sub total	316500
	<b>316500</b>
<b>4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties</b> <b>Control of other epizootics</b>	
-Personnel	
-Equipement	0
-frais de fonctionnement	102000
sub total	94600
	<b>196600</b>
<b>Total :</b>	5080300
Contingencies 5%	254015
<b>Total général:</b>	<b>5334315</b>

<u>Totals per main expenses group:</u>	<u>in Dalasi</u>	<u>in %</u>	<u>Euro</u>
	503900		
-personnel	1135700	10	26143
-equipment	3440700	22	58921
-running costs	5080300	68	178506
Total:	254015	100	263569
Contingencies 5%	<b>5334315</b>		13178
<b>Grand total:</b>			<b>276748</b>

Total Global Budget:Euro: 668505  
 Gouvernement Contribution:WP Yr 2

1 Euro = 19,275 Dalasi  
 0

Total amount to be committed for WP2:  
 Advance to be paid for Yr2:

5334315 Euro:276748  
 $5334315 \times 40/100 =$  **2133720** GMD

<u>Totals per Component:</u>	<u>in Dalasis</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Euro</u>
1	2792200	55	144861
2	1775000	35	92088
3	316500	6	16420
4	196600	4	10200
sub total:	5080300	100	
contingencies:	254015		13178
Total:	<b>5334315</b>		<b>276748</b>

PACE Programme National Components :Consolidated Work Programme : Batch 6 November 2002

**Table:5.2. Breakdown in local currency of the Cost Estimate between specific contracts and imprest accounts**

Note: Procurement contracts exceeding 100000 Euros are included in the overall cost estimates, but excluded from the imprest account as specific tenders and commitments will be established

Countries	WP	WP Total Cost Estimate	Total of specific contracts	value of imprest account	Value of Imprest Account in local currency		Initial advance on imprest account 40%
		A	B	A-B	Local currency		
		Euro	Euro	Euro			
Burundi	1	351419	0	351419	BIF	281135000	112454000
Congo	2	44825	0	44825	FCFA	29403300	11761300
Cote d'Ivoire	2	343010	0	343010	FCFA (1)	225000000	67500000
Ethiopia	3	2016237	576984	1439253	ETB	12038786	4815515
Guinea Conac.	3	228659	0	228659	GNF	449437000	179774800
Kenya	2	1409328	229407	1179921	KES	90008478	36003390
Senegal	3	415454	0	415454	FCFA	272519940	109007980
Sudan-S-	2	-	-	-	Euro (2)	-	-
Tanzania	2	1135332	150000	985332	TZS	936065000	374426000
The Gambia	2	276748	0	276748	Dalasis	5334315	2133720
<b>Total:</b>		<b>6221012</b>	<b>956391</b>	<b>5264621</b>			

Exchange rates used  
 1 Euro = 655,957 FCFA  
 1 Euro = 8.36461 ETB  
 1 Euro = 1965.53 GNF  
 1 Euro = 800 BIF  
 1 Euro = 950 TZS  
 1 Euro = 76.2835 KES  
 1 Euro = 19.275 Dalasis

(1) the advance for Côte d'Ivoire = 30%

(2) the full commitment for Sudan-S- is done under consolidated WP4; the advances for year two will be done in the framework of the contract

Table:5.3.

Consolidated WP Batch 6 - Nov.2002-

(before reduction for specific commitments)

Overview of the planned expenses as per main expenses group

in Euro

Countries	WP no.	Curr.	Personnel	Equipment	Running Costs	Conting.	Totals
1 Burundi	1	Euro	1800	193650	124025	31944	351419
2 Congo	2	Euro	5351	381	37594	1499	44825
3 Cote d'Ivoire	2	Euro	26922	143051	162534	10503	343010
4 Ethiopia	3	Euro	203720	833379	795843	183295	2016237
5 Guinea Conacry	3	Euro	15263	33579	173158	6659	228659
6.1 Kenya	2	Euro	155353	357220	768634	128121	1409328
7 Senegal	3	Euro	36368	34019	325283	19784	415454
8 Sudan-S-	2	Euro	359850	103250	456900	30000	950000
9 Tanzania	2	Euro	262987	258400	496410	117535	1135332
10 The Gambia	2	Euro	26143	58921	178506	13178	276748
Totals:			1093757	2015850	3518887	542518	7171012

in %

15	28	49	8
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100

Table:5.4. Overview of the National Budgets of Batch 6 -Nov./2002- per Component

( amounts before reduction for specific contracts)

in Euro

	Countries	DP no.	Curr.	Reinforcement of public services	Improved vet.services	Fight agt. Rinderpest	Control of other epizot.	Contingen.	Totals
1	Burundi	1	Euro	192950	52150	19500	54875	31944	351419
2	Congo	2	Euro	39515	0	3811	0	1499	44825
3	Cote d'Ivoire	2	Euro	136167	71743	118499	6098	10503	343010
4	Ethiopia	3	Euro	1346030	47641	226734	212537	183295	2016237
5	Guinea Conacry	3	Euro	121759	15862	64734	19645	6659	228659
6	Kenya	2	Euro	512987	183999	553593	30628	128121	1409328
7	Senegal	3	Euro	353957	16769	8671	16273	19784	415454
8	Sudan-S-	2	Euro	113150	69000	687850	50000	30000	950000
9	Tanzania	2	Euro	753497	57600	90100	116600	117535	1135332
10	The Gambia	2	Euro	144861	92088	16420	10200	13179	276748
Totals:				3714873	606852	1789912	516856	542519	7171012
in %				52	8	25	7	8	100

Table: 5.5.1.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Pays:

BURUNDI

303

**Budget Indicatif Global:****664655 Euro**

Libellé	Engagé Euro(i)	Payé Euro(i)	Solde Euro	Numéros d'engagement et remarques
<b>1. Devis Programmes:</b>				
AN 1 budget régie avance 1/11/02-31/10/2003	351419	0	351419.00	( premier engagement , pas encore introduit en OLAS )
AN 2 budget régie avance	0	0	0.00	batch 6- 11/2002 )
AN 3 budget régie avance			0.00	
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>351419.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>351419.00</b>	
<b>2. Engagements Spécifiques:</b>				
Formation				
Equipements				
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total engagements:</b>	<b>351419.00</b>			
<b>Total paiements:</b>	<b>0.00</b>			
				%
<b>% des engagements vis à vis le budget indic. Global:</b>				<b>52.9</b>
<b>% des paiements vis à vis les engagements:</b>				
<b>3. Contributions gouvmt.:</b>				
Devis Programme An 1			0.00	
Devis Programme An 2			0.00	
Devis Programme An 3			0.00	
Devis Programme An 4			0.00	

(1) comptes CE-OLAS

Table: 5.5.2.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Pays:

CONGO

307

**Budget Indicatif Global:****166170 Euro**

card until 09/2002

Libellé	Engagé Euro(1)	Payé Euro(1)	Solde Euro	
<b>1,Devis Programmes;</b>				<b>Numéros d'engagement et remarques</b>
AN 1 budget régie avance 16/11/2001-31/10/2002	107000	42590.78	64409.22	8ACPTPS32/6
AN 2 budget régie avance 1/11/02-31/10/2003	44825	0	44825.00	( indicatif , pas encore engage en Olas )
AN 3 budget régie avance			0.00	
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>151825.00</b>	<b>42590.78</b>	<b>109234.22</b>	
<b>2.Engagements Spécifiques:</b>				
Formation				
Equipements				
<b>Totaux:</b>				
<b>Total engagements:</b>	<b>151825.00</b>			
<b>Total paiements:</b>	<b>42590.78</b>			
				%
<b>% des engagements vis à vis le budget indic. Global:</b>				<b>91.4</b>
<b>% des paiements vis à vis les engagements:</b>				<b>28</b>
<b>3, Contributions gouvmt.:</b>				
Devis Programme An 1			0.00	
Devis Programme An 2			0.00	
Devis Programme An 3			0.00	
Devis Programme An 4			0.00	

(1) comptes CE-OLAS

Table:5.5.3.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Pays:

IVORY COAST

318

Budget Indicatif Global:

996985 Euro

card until 09/2002

Libellé	Engagé Euro(1)	Payé Euro(1)	Solde Euro	Numéros d'engagement et remarques
<b>1,Devis Programmes:</b>				
AN 1 budget régie avance 1/1/2001-30/4/2002-	507000	301833.71	205166.29	7ACPRPR744/19
AN 2 budget régie avance 1/11/2002-31/10/2003	343010		343010.00	(indicatif, pas encore en Olas)
AN 3 budget régie avance			0.00	
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>850010.00</b>	<b>301833.71</b>	<b>548176.29</b>	
<b>2.Engagements Spécifiques:</b>				
Formation				
Equipements				
<b>Totaux:</b>				
<b>Total engagements:</b>	<b>850010.00</b>			
<b>Total paiements:</b>	<b>301833.71</b>			
			%	
<b>% des engagements vis à vis le budget indic. Global:</b>			<b>85.3</b>	
<b>% des paiements vis à vis les engagements:</b>			<b>36</b>	
<b>3. Contributions gouvmt.:</b>				
			"in 000 "	
Devis Programme An 1			130000	CFA
Devis Programme An 2			50000	CFA
Devis Programme An 3			0	
Devis Programme An 4			0	

(1) comptes CE-OLAS



Table: 5.5.5.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Pays:

GUINEA Conacry

316

Budget Indicatif Global:

996990 Euro

card until 09/2002

Libellé	Engagé Euro(1)	Payé Euro(1)	Solde Euro	Numéros d'engagement et remarques	
<b>1. Devis Programmes:</b>					
AN 1 budget régie avance 1/8/00-31/10/01=12+3 month	213141	189917.44	23223.56	7ACPRPR744/14	
AN 2 budget régie avance 1/11/01-31/10/2002	356000	211709.4	144290.60	8ACPTPS32-5	
AN 3 budget régie avance 1/11/02-31/10/2003	228659		228659.00	(indicatif, pas encore en Olas)	
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>797800.00</b>	<b>401626.84</b>	<b>396173.16</b>		
<b>2. Engagements Spécifiques:</b>					
Formation					
Equipements					
<b>Totaux:</b>					
<b>Total engagements:</b>	<b>797800.00</b>				
<b>Total paiements:</b>	<b>401626.84</b>				
				%	
<b>% des engagements vis à vis le budget indic. Global:</b>				<b>80</b>	
<b>% des paiements vis à vis les engagements:</b>				<b>50</b>	
<b>3. Contributions gouvt.:</b>					
Devis Programme An 1			0		
Devis Programme An 2			0		
Devis Programme An 3			90962000	GNF	
Devis Programme An 4			0		

(1) comptes CE-OLAS

Table: 5.5.6.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Country: KENYA

319

Global Indicative PACE budget:

3987935 Euro

card until 09/2002

Items	Committed Euro(1)	Paid Euro(1)	Balance Euro
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1, Work Programmes;

Commitment numbers and remarks

Year 1 Imprest Acct. 17/05/01-31/10/02	1249000	525433.5	723567		7ACPRPR744-31
Year 2 Imprest Acct. 1/11/02-31/10/2003	1179920		0		(indicatif, not yet in Olas)
Year 3 Imprest Acct.			0		
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>2428919.7</b>	<b>525433.5</b>	<b>1903486</b>		
<b><u>2. Specific Commitments:</u></b>					
Formation					
Equipments					car tender pending
<b>Totals:</b>					
<b>Total of the commitments:</b>	<b>2428919.7</b>				
<b>Total of the payments:</b>	<b>525433.50</b>				
<b>% of commitments versus the global indic. budget:</b>				<b>%</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>% of payments versus the commitments:</b>					<b>22</b>
<b><u>3, Government Contributions:</u></b>					
Work Programme Year 1			11100000		Kes
Work Programme Year 2			15500000		Kes
Work Programme Year 3			0.00		
(1) EC/OLAS accounts					

Tabel: 5.5.7.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Pays: SENEGAL

326

Budget Indicatif Global: 1329310 Euro

card until 09/2002

Libellé	Engagé Euro(1)	Payé Euro(1)	Solde Euro		
<b>1. Devis Programmes:</b>				<b>Numéros d'engagement et remarques</b>	
AN 1 budget régie avance 1/8/00-31/10/01=12+3 month	492818	365179.28	127638.72	7ACPRPR744/12	
AN 2 budget régie avance 1/11/01-31/10/2002	522000	208586.29	313413.71	8ACPTPS32/7	
AN 3 budget régie avance 1/11/02-31/10/2003	415454		415454.00	( indicatif, pas encore en Olas)	
<b>Totaux:</b>	<b>1430272.00</b>	<b>573765.57</b>	<b>856506.43</b>		
<b>2. Engagements Spécifiques:</b>					
Formation					
Equipements					
<b>Totaux:</b>					
<b>Total engagements:</b>	<b>1430272.00</b>				
<b>Total paiements:</b>	<b>573765.57</b>				
				%	
<b>% des engagements vis à vis le budget indic. Global:</b>				<b>108</b>	
<b>% des paiements vis à vis les engagements:</b>				<b>40</b>	
<b>3. Contributions gouvmt.:</b>					
Devis Programme An 1			20000000	CFA	
Devis Programme An 2			20000000	CFA	
Devis Programme An 3			20000000	CFA	
Devis Programme An 4			0		

(1) comptes CE-OLAS



Table: 5.5.9.

OAU-IBAR: PACE Programme

Country: TANZANIA

329

Global Indicative PACE budget:

3323285 Euro

card until 09/2002

Items	Committed Euro(1)	Paid Euro(1)	Balance Euro
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**1. Work Programmes:**

Commitment numbers and remarks

Year 1 Imprest Acct. 16/11/01-31/10/02	819000	330004.9	488995.10	8ACPTPS32/4
Year 2 Imprest Acct. 1/11/02-30/10/2003	1135332			( indicatif, not yet in Olas)
Year 3 Imprest Acct.				
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1954332</b>	<b>330004.9</b>		

**2. Specific Commitments:**

Formation				
Equipments				car tender pending
Services: TA-Adisu	48100	0		8ACPTPS32-23
<b>Totals:</b>				

<b>Total of the commitments:</b>	<b>2002432</b>			
<b>Total of the payments:</b>	<b>330004.90</b>			

<b>% of commitments versus the global indic. budget:</b>				% 60
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<b>% of payments versus the commitments:</b>				16
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**3. Government Contributions:**

Work Programme Year 1			937059	Euro
Work Programme Year 2			1037440	Euro
Work Programme Year 3			0	
			0	

(1) EC/OLAS accounts

