ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
(OAU/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

BENIN
COTE D'IVOIRE
ERITREA
GABON
GHANA
MAURITANIA
NIGER
REP. CENTRAFRICAINE
TCHAD
TOGO

FOR THE PERIOD
1 DECEMBER 2000 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2001

VOLUME 1.

AMOUNTS TO BE COMMITTED	BENIN	Euro 321750
ON ACCOUNT: 7.RPR.744	COTE D'IVOIRE	Euro 310452
For the Imprest Accounts	ERITREA	Euro 293338
	GABON	Euro 272257
	GHANA	Euro 242788
	MAURITANIA	Euro 271411
	NIGER	Euro 364138
	REP. CENTRAFRICAINE	Euro 534898
	TCHAD	Euro 913602
	TOGO	Euro 275867
Total:		Euro 3800501

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: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, République Centrafricaine, Tchad and Togo. The programmes have the following objectives:

- final eradication of rinderpest in Africa
- develop epidemiological surveillance systems required by those services responsible for animal disease control
- ensure the better use of human resources and available technical tools
- build sustainability at country level
- redirect functions of public services personnel

Region I comprise 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. They are Mauritania and Niger, in the Sahelian sub-group, and Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, in the Coastal sub-group.

Region II covers the Central African countries. This region comprises, importantly, the countries of the cordon sanitaire, which aims at protecting West Africa from the possible spread of rinderpest from eastern African countries where the disease is still present. The République Centrafricaine and Tchad are covered in this consolidated work programme. Other countries in Central Africa were not very active during the PARC programme and their veterinary services require considerable support to develop surveillance systems and veterinary services. Gabon is one such country, whose work programme is included in this consolidated work programme.

Region III groups the countries of Eastern Africa. In this region, most of the countries are still at immediate risk of the spread of rinderpest virus (Lineages 1 and/or 2). Eritrea, a Red Sea coastal country through which livestock transit towards markets in the Middle East, is included in this consolidated work programme.

The activities planned by the ten countries in this consolidated programme are outlined below, as they relate to each thrust.

1. Reinforcing of animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major diseases in the participating countries

The proposed activities of all countries conform to the objectives of the PACE programme. Most countries have epidemiosurveillance networks that were established during PARC. These will be strengthened in the first year of PACE, 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 will be strengthened and diagnostic networks will be supported.

The countries of Western Africa (Regions IA and IB), with the exception of Ghana, propose to engage private veterinarians to assist in disease surveillance under sanitary mandates. In Central Africa (Regions IIA & IIB) and in Eritrea (Region IIIB), government services will not engage private veterinarians to undertake surveillance duties. In most of the ten countries, wildlife disease surveillance will be initiated; staff will be trained and specimens will be collected to support rinderpest surveillance, as required by the OIE pathway. In each National PACE Programme, communications capacities will be strengthened at all levels to underpin disease reporting, disease surveillance and co-operation between livestock owners (the ultimate beneficiaries of improved disease surveillance and control) and those responsible for ensuring effective surveillance.

The PACE Programme Common Services based in Nairobi and Bamako will support the above-mentioned activities. Despite the importance of obtaining economic data on the impact of animal diseases and their control, only three countries (Ghana, Togo and RCA) have proposed to initiate economic studies in the first year. The other seven countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, République Centrafricaine and Tchad) have not planned economic impact assessment studies under the current work plan.

Generally, the formulation and revision of National and Regional disease control strategies will not be addressed in the first year of the PACE programme. Nevertheless, the Epidemiology Unit of the Common Services will initiate discussions on disease control strategies at regional co-ordination meetings and during missions to individual countries. Each country recognizes the importance of co-ordinating its national programme's activities with those of its neighbours, in a sub-regional context. To harmonize the development of sub-regional and a regional approaches to animal disease surveillance and control, the PACE Programme Co-ordination Units and the Units of the PACE Common Services will promote the adoption of standard systems for the planning, implementation and monitoring by each national PACE programme.

2. Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in this field

PACE will support the review of veterinary legislation and the regulatory framework. In several countries, the capacity of public veterinary services will be complemented by the engagement of veterinary personnel and community-based animal health workers in disease surveillance and control activities, under the provisions of sanitary mandates (licences issued by the state).

PACE will facilitate the process of privatization. In all countries the changes to the delivery of veterinary services will be publicized and awareness of the regulatory requirements related to animal disease control will be raised. 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 in disease surveillance.

PACE will continue to support the management of loan schemes to assist the establishment of veterinarians in private practice. In many countries, loan guarantee funds were established under the PARC programme. In Gabon and Eritrea, where there are too few veterinarians, activities will concentrate on the establishment of a conducive legislative framework and the promotion and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distributions of veterinary medicines. Conspicuously, in Benin, the PACE programme will supplement an existing literacy campaign to obtain greater participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance.

The Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit of the PACE Common Services (consisting of one person) will support these activities. However, to do so effectively, additional technical assistance is required so that adequate follow-up and support can be offered to ensure that the basis for improved delivery of services is established during the relatively brief lifespan of PACE.

3. Rinderpest eradication from Africa; greater control of other epizootic diseases, especially contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

The fight against rinderpest should be seen in the context of the considerable success of the PARC programme and in the current context of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP). In the countries of Western Africa (Regions IA & IB), 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 Unit will promote passive reporting of rinderpest-like syndromes, and active surveillance of rinderpest, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. PACE will support wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest infection (mentioned under Thrust 1, above); however, in Eritrea, this

activity will not begin in year 1. PACE Epidemiologists will assist the establishment and maintenance of laboratory-based differential diagnosis for rinderpest-like diseases. Supplementary, short-term technical assistance may be mobilized to support laboratory-based work.

In Central Africa, Region IIA, RCA and Tchad, limited vaccination against rinderpest will continue in the area of the cordon sanitaire to prevent the westward spread of the disease from Sudan. In the countries of Western African (Regions IA & IB), and in Gabon and Eritrea, vaccination against rinderpest has been halted.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will assist the development of rinderpest emergency preparedness plans in most countries in year 1. In practice, this will serve as a basis for the development of emergency plans for other epizootics. Subsequently, PACE will support the improvement of national capacity for rapid responses to disease emergencies.

4. Control of major epizootic diseases

In all countries, surveys will be conducted to determine the distribution of priority epizootic diseases. In the majority of countries, contiguous bovine pleuropneumonia has been identified as the highest priority. However, in Benin, the recent upsurge of African swine fever has had a devastating impact countrywide. In other coastal countries Western Africa, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, African swine fever is also an important constraint on production.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will co-ordinate the establishment of laboratory capacity to diagnose CBPP and other diseases. In Mauritania, the surveillance of Rift Valley fever will be continued with support from an FAO Technical Co-operation Programme. In Gabon, the national system for epidemiosurveillance will be developed (see Thrust 1 above) to support the identification of suitable measures to control CBPP and other major epizootic diseases.
In addition to its activities in support of Thrust 1 (see above), the Economics Unit of the PACE Common Services will give advice on the studies that could be conducted in subsequent work programmes to determine the socio-economic impact of selected epizootic diseases.

The countries which are the subject of this consolidated work programme will undertake a range of 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 provided to the respective epidemiosurveillance unit 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. The development of control strategies will not be emphasized in the first year.

In some countries, government funds will be used to purchase vaccines, as appropriate. In RCA, vaccinations against CBPP will be combined with vaccinations against rinderpest in the zone of cordon sanitaire using thermostable rinderpest vaccines. The development of emergency preparedness plans against other epizootics will not, by and large, be undertaken in the first year; in the case of Mauritania, emergency measures have already been defined to control CBPP.

During the year, the PACE Epidemiology Unit will encourage each country to report outbreaks of the major diseases promptly.

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

This document (Volume 1) comprises an outline of the consolidated work programmes and cost estimates of ten countries of the PACE Programme namely: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Republique Centrafricaine, Tchad and Togo. The second volume (Volume 2) comprises the Annual work programmes and Cost Estimates for the ten countries, each of which has been endorsed by the respective National Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the European Commission.

PART I
INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PACE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

2.2 THE OVERALL STRATEGY

The Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) is implementing 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 will establish the managerial and technical capacity to assess operations and to keep them in line with the Programme's objectives.

It is essential that the investments and achievements made during PARC be protected. The basic strategy of PACE is to build on the foundation provided by PARC. The Programme will strengthen national and regional capacities for the sustainable surveillance and strategic control of priority epizootic diseases, and

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.

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

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

To enhance the sustainability of the impacts of PACE, in each country, activities will support the following prerequisites and accompanying measures:[1]

- the commitment to enter and follow the OIE rinderpest pathway (under thrust 3);
- continuation of the process of privatization of veterinary medicine and full cost recovery (under thrust 2);
- 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
- undertake continuous assessment of environmental impact of stockbreeding management and its impact on rangeland conditions.

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

2.3 THE FOUR THRUSTS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

2.3.1 Reinforcing of animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major diseases in the participating countries

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

[1] 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.

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

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

2.3.2 Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in this field

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

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

2.3.3 Rinderpest eradication from Africa; greater control of other epizootics diseases, especially contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

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

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

OAU/IBAR will establish a centrally managed emergency fund to assist national authorities to contain outbreaks of rinderpest according to the emergency assistance for the control of Rinderpest outbreaks. These measures will ensure that the PACE Programme could respond rapidly to emergencies. The Programme will not establish individual national emergency funds.

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

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

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

2.4 REGIONAL STRATEGIES

To attain the objectives outlined above and facilitate the delivery of support by the PACE Common Services, PACE 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.

Table 1.

Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries

Region	Characteristics	Countries in the region
Region I	The countries in this region have been free of rinderpest for over 10 years and most of them have declared provisional freedom from disease.	
	• Sahelian sub-group	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
	• Coastal sub-group	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, [Liberia], Nigeria, [Sierra Leone], [Togo]
Region II	Central African countries:	
	• providing protection against the movement of rinderpest westwards from eastern Africa	Tchad, Central African Republic, Cameroon[1], western Sudan*,
	• others that did not all participate in the PARC (where limited progress was made in addressing policy issues – PARC's dialogue points)	[Burundi], Congo Brazzaville, [Congo Democratic Republic], Gabon, Guinea Equatoriale, Rwanda
Region III	Eastern African countries:	
	• harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk:	
	o *Lineage 1*	• Southern Sudan*, Ethiopia, north-western Kenya*, Uganda, Northern Sudan*
	o *Lineage 2*	• Southern Somalia*, Kenya, Tanzania
	• Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets	Djibouti, Eritrea, Northern Somalia* (Somaliland and Puntland)

Notes:

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

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

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

Map 1

PACE Member Countries



Map 2

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

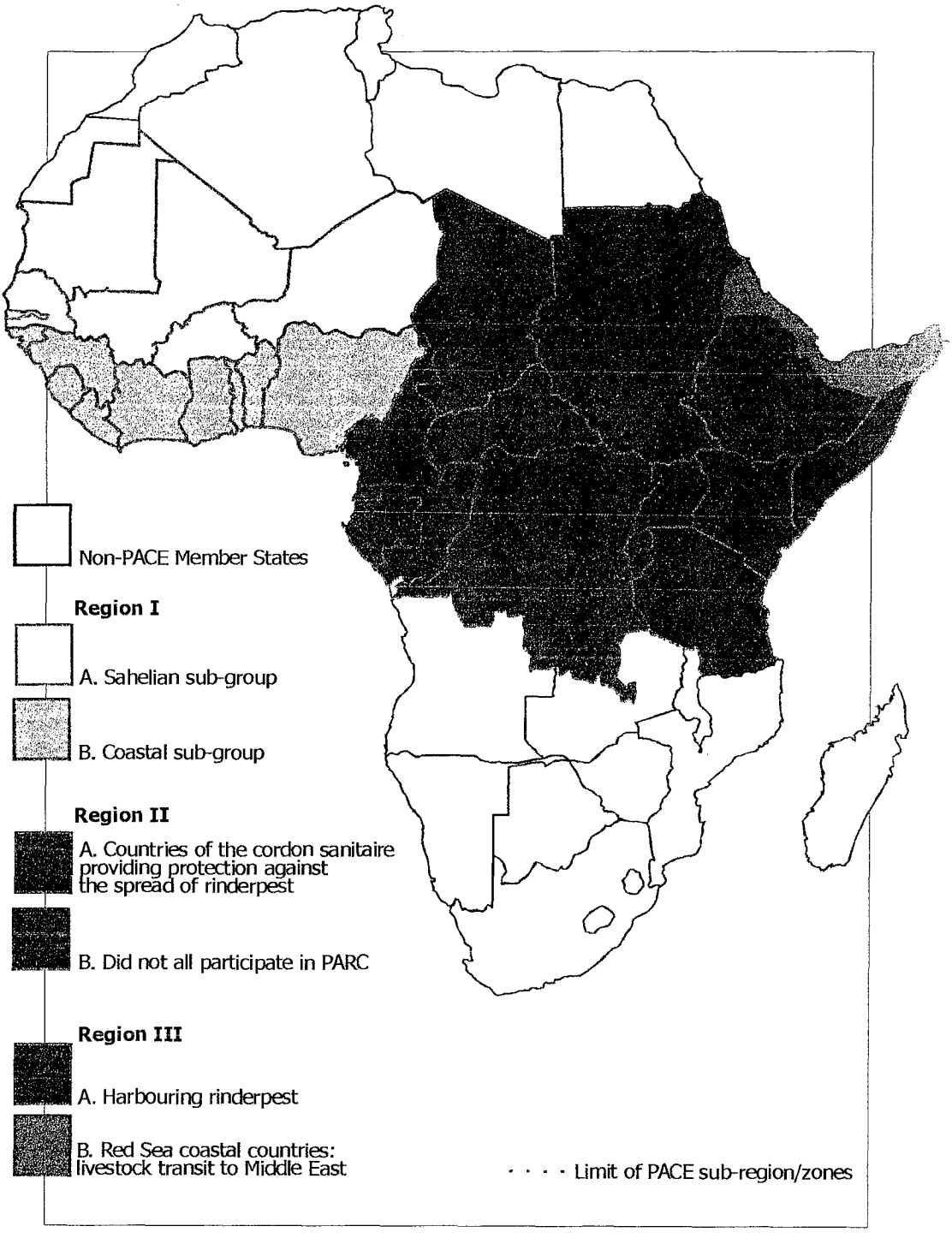


Table 2: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Western Africa - Region I

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

Table 3a: 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
gion II (a) ral African tries ding ction ıst the ement of rpest wards from ern Africa	In the countries of the cordon sanitaire, disease-reporting systems and diagnostic veterinary laboratories will be improved as part of the national epidemio-surveillance systems. PACE will support these surveillance networks, for which increased government financial contributions will be required.	Relatively strong private veterinary services have emerged in the countries of the cordon sanitaire. National PACE programmes will promote their engagement to inspect and vaccinate animals within the cordon sanitaire. PACE will encourage private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in other disease surveillance duties. The participation of livestock owners' associations in surveillance will also be promoted.	In Tchad, Central African Republic and western Sudan PACE will ensure the freedom from rinderpest by maintaining vigilance and an effective cordon sanitaire to protect against its movement westwards; emergency preparedness plans will be developed. There will be similar surveillance in Cameroon and emergency preparedness will be developed. In the countries of the "cordon sanitaire", rinderpest has been limited by mass vaccination, which will continue, albeit on a reducing scale. Countries will continue to follow the OIE pathway; this will entail intensified serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife. The progressive reduction of the area where rinderpest may be present would enable Cameroon, Tchad and RCA to apply to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest by 2004. PACE will support this process.	The surveillance of other epizootics in the countries of the cordon sanitaire will be undertaken in conjunction with rinderpest surveillance as appropriate. National PACE programmes will encourage the timely reporting of OIE List A diseases and will promote strategy development for the control of priority epizootics, such as CBPP and transboundary diseases of other species, including camels.

Table 3b: 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
gion II (b) ıer Central ican countries t did not all ticipate in the RC (where ited progress s made in dressing policy ues – PARC's logue points)	In these countries of Central Africa, where veterinary services lack capacity, PACE will promote the concept of animal disease surveillance; engage in dialogue to promote policy changes that will underpin the strengthening of veterinary services; establish animal disease surveillance systems and diagnostic capacities required to achieve the objectives of the PACE programme. Rwanda represents a special case where PACE will assist in the re-establishment of a national capacity for animal disease surveillance.	PACE will engage in dialogue to promote policy changes that will enable the review of the legislative framework to support the involvement private veterinarians in state veterinary services. National PACE programmes will assist the development and promulgation of supportive legislation and regulations.	The absence of rinderpest in these countries will be confirmed through surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife, where appropriate. The milestones for declarations of freedom from rinderpest are under review.	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. In Rwanda, PACE will offer specific assistance to assess the extent of CBPP, which spread extensively after the recent civil war.

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

gion	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
n III (a) ries in n Africa uring pest/ at diate risk: *ge 1* ge 2	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.	The wider promotion of private veterinary practice has commenced in Kenya; support will continue, combined with the training of community-based animal health workers (CAHWs). In other countries of this sub-group, PACE will focus on the development of the private veterinarians and CAHWs. Loan schemes, managed by commercial banks, may be developed and legislation will be reviewed to provide an enabling environment for such private sector stakeholders. In southern Sudan, the contacts between CAHWs and their supervisors will be intensified, and their subsequent training will be provided and their numbers increased. In Somalia, the interface between Somali veterinary personnel and livestock owners will be improved and the distribution of veterinary medicines will be monitored.	In southern Sudan, infected areas will be defined, reservoirs will be contained and eliminated, and freedom from rinderpest will be verified. In northern Sudan, the focus will be on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness. Ethiopia will also focus on verification of freedom and emergency preparedness. Uganda will maintain surveillance to verify freedom from disease and will improve emergency preparedness. In the Somalia-Kenya-Tanzania ecosystem, infected areas (centred in southern Somalia) will be defined, the reservoirs will be contained and eliminated, and freedom from rinderpest will be verified. In all countries, emergency preparedness plans will be improved and control strategies will be revised. By 2004, all countries should be provisionally free from rinderpest (under review).	For Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the priority during PACE will be to maintain intense surveillance of the rinderpest situation. However, the same surveillance systems will be used to monitor the situation regarding other transboundary diseases, including CBPP.

Table 4b: 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
gion III (b) d Sea coastal ıntries through ich livestock nsit en route to ddle East ırkets	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. 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.	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.	Rinderpest has not occurred in Djibouti, Eritrea and Northern Somalia for many years. These countries will establish and maintain surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest and develop emergency preparedness plans.	In the other countries in this sub-region, the surveillance systems will be used to monitor the major animal diseases of which rinderpest will be one.

On 21 March 2000, the first annual work programme and cost estimate of the Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) came into effect and the first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in Kenya from 22 to 24 March 2000. As a result of that meeting, the PCU approved the launch of the national PACE programmes of seven countries namely: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Rwanda of which five submitted their first work programmes for inclusion in the first consolidated batch.

At its second meeting in July 2000, the PACE Advisory Committee recommended that with some modifications the proposals of several more countries should be accepted for funding[2]. In July and August, PACE staff visited 16 countries in the three regions, to assist the signing in each country of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF and the NAO. They assisted the revision, as necessary, of global plans and the completion of the proposed first annual work programmes and cost estimates. The different countries can be presented according to the following grouping (Map 3):

- In Region I, the first batch of countries whose work plans and cost estimates were consolidated comprised Guinea Conakry, Mali and Sénégal: they are mainly in the Sahelian sub-group.

  In this second batch of countries, four from Region I are coastal countries, namely Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin. The remaining two, Mauritania and Niger are in the Sahelian sub-group.

  Taken together, the Region I countries included in the first and second consolidated batches (a total of nine countries) provide wide coverage for the PACE Programme in this region.

- In Region II, this consolidated work programme takes into account three countries: Gabon, République Centrafricaine and Tchad. The inclusion of two countries of the western sanitary cordon (RCA and Tchad) will enable the programme's activities to be launched in this important zone.

- In Region III, two countries were approved in the first consolidated work plan and cost estimates, namely Ethiopia and Rwanda. One more country, Eritrea, will join the first group making a total of three countries in this Region III. Ethiopia and Eritrea are important in terms of livestock trade between the Red Sea coastal countries and the Middle East.

[2] Adequate proposals from: Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, RCA and Togo. Modifications suggested: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Kenya, Tanzania and Tchad. Urgent review required for inclusion in second batch of countries, if possible: Somalia, Sudan, Uganda. High priority requiring review: Djibouti. Others requiring substantial changes: Gabon, Gambia and Ghana.

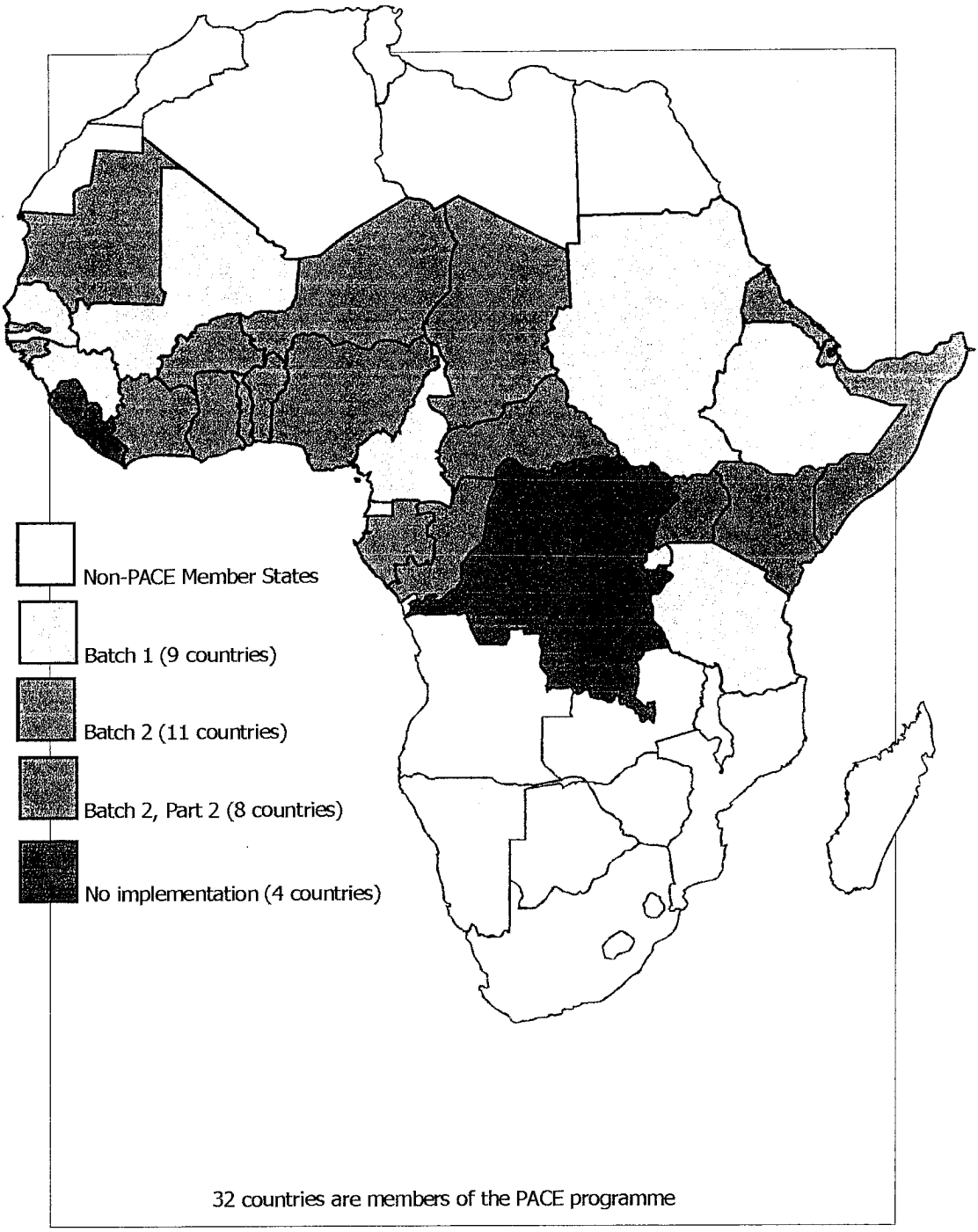
endemicity of rinderpest due to rinderpest virus lineages 1 and 2 is of great concern.

By 13 October 2000, the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit had received the complete set of signed documents from the following ten countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Rep. Centrafricaine, Tchad and Togo. Their proposals are the subject of this consolidated work programme and cost estimate.

Unsigned or incomplete sets of documents had been received from Djibouti, Nigeria, Somalia, and Uganda. Their proposals and those of other countries will form a second, separate part of this consolidated batch in the near future.

Map 3

Sequence of consolidation of national PACE work programmes



PART II

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

PART II

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

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

Cost estimates are presented in a series of annexed tables.

1. ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITIES

The national activities will vary according to the individual situations in each approved country, in which animal epidemiology services and services for the control of major diseases will be reinforced. The first year's work programme will aim at enhancing national capacity for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management.

REGION I (A)– WESTERN AFRICA

Mauritania

The PACE National Co-ordination Unit will be responsible for the general management of the programme and will provide material and financial means for its implementation. The National Co-ordination Unit will monitor the project activities, and will liaise with stakeholders nationally and within the region to ensure regional integration of the project. It will promote communication and dissemination of information on the activities of the project, which will include reporting.

Under the guidance of a steering committee, a Central Unit will co-ordinate the activities of the national epidemio-surveillance network - Réseau Mauritanien d'Epidemiosurveillance des Maladies Animales (REMEMA).

The REMEMA was officially established by a Ministerial decree in April 1999. It comprises a steering committee and field staff. The committee is composed of National Directors in charge of Livestock, representative from livestock professionals, responsible of different livestock projects in charge of animal health.

During the first year, there will be regular meetings to strengthen the network, monitor its activities, provide direction, ensure the analysis of samples and data produced by the network and disseminate results. PACE Mauritania will equip field staff with necessary materials needed for their fieldwork. The network will disseminate the bulletin "REMEMA-Info" and will mount communication campaigns through various media including rural radio, meetings with

subjects related to the national system for epidemiosurveillance and in border meetings with counterparts in neighbouring countries.

Each region has a Regional Co-ordinator. REMEMA has 46 field staff and eight Regional Co-ordinators. The network will be expanded during year one of the project to have a total of 60 members. 50% of the private veterinarians are working in the areas covered by REMEMA. The Central Unit will conduct and participate in training in a range of subjects related to epidemiology.

REMEMA field agents will undertake animal disease surveillance, which will include the surveillance of Rift Valley Fever in sentinel herds and the surveillance of rinderpest in wildlife (mainly warthog), for which training will be provided.

The Ministry of Rural Development and Environment (MDRE) plays the key role in the National Epidemiosurveillance Network, its Steering Committee and the Central Unit. Staff in the ministry will be involved in the preparation of an emergency preparedness plan for the control of rinderpest and other epizootics, including Rift Valley Fever (RVF) for which the FAO will provide support through a technical cooperation programme.

Wildlife surveillance will take place in the Senegal River valley and along the Gorgol River up to Rosso in the Diawling Park, where the population of warthog is very important.

A sensitization programme will deal with livestock and environment in 10 districts. Training sessions to upgrade the skills of agriculture and livestock producers, to widen their skills in both fields, has been established with the assistance of the World Bank. Monthly and fortnightly training sessions are held regularly by sensitization staff at the grassroots level to demonstrate new methods to be adopted by the producers.

Different livestock associations are very well established, namely: the Groupement National des Associations Pastorales (GNAP), the Federation Nationale des Eleveurs Mauritaniens (FNEM) and the Federation des Agriculteurs et Eleveurs de Mauritanie (FAEM).

Within REMEMA, the National Centre of Livestock and Veterinary Research (CNERV) will lead the development of an emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest and the preparation of Mauritania's application to the OIE for the decoration of freedom from disease/infection. The CNERV will conduct diagnostic tests, dispatch specimens to reference laboratories, maintain and develop a serum bank, participate in meetings (national and international) and will benefit from staff training under the PACE programme.

The Directorate of Animal Health and the Directorate of Veterinary Laboratories will be responsible for the implementation of PACE Niger, which will form an integral part of these services. The project will strengthen their capacities to safeguard animal health and will support the reorganization of veterinary services. Training will be provided to staff at all levels and short workshops will be held to support the national system for epidemiosurveillance, of rinderpest and other major diseases. Training modules will be provided to the 30 staff members of the epidemiological surveillance posts, in addition to staff members working in the high concentration zones of livestock as well in the main transhumance routes. Equipment, materials, and other reagents will be purchased and appropriate training will be given to laboratory staff and field personnel involve in wildlife disease surveillance. In particular, 7 vehicles, 20 motorbikes and 25 refrigerators will be purchased. PACE Niger will support the development of practical measures to be taken in emergency disease outbreaks.

A wildlife unit with 43 staff will be established. Two national workshops will be held to train these personnel. This unit will include two epidemiologists who will receive training during one workshop.

The Government of Niger will assist the implementation of the programme by providing the following personnel to PACE:

5 senior staff; 30 technicians for the epidemiological network; 44 regional and district officers; 106 technicians for the veterinary districts.

REGION I (B)– WESTERN AFRICA

Benin

PACE Benin will establish a Co-ordination Unit within the Directorate of the Livestock Development. Equipment will be purchased, including five vehicles and 25 motor cycles, computers, cold chain equipment, and consumables. PACE Benin will meet the running costs of the Co-ordination Unit, the diagnostic laboratory in Parakou, and regional units of the epidemiological surveillance network (Resurep). Staff at field posts will receive equipment and training, and the formation of a network for wildlife disease surveillance will be initiated to establish the basis for more effective disease surveillance, particularly related to rinderpest, African swine fever, CBPP and the requirements of the OIE pathway. Staff of the PACE Common Services will provide support for the development and transfer of systems related to project management, epidemiosurveillance, wildlife diseases, and communication.

Côte d'Ivoire

A Central Co-ordination Unit within the Directorate of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRA) will manage PACE. The Co-ordination Unit will ensure the establishment of the national epidemiological surveillance system (SNSE) and will support the development of an animal health network for rural areas that will be managed by private

loans.

A Central Epidemiological Unit will co-ordinate the epidemiosurveillance network, which will include representatives of livestock owners and livestock owner groups. The National Epidemiosurveillance System is composed of the Directorate of Veterinary Services, a Co-ordination Unit for the network, the National Laboratory, 16 Regional directorates, Support structure, private veterinary practitioners, livestock owners, and their associations.

In the entire country, 32 epidemiological surveillance posts will be set up, 26 of which will be established in important livestock husbandry geographical areas; in addition, six other epidemiological surveillance posts will cater for African swine fever surveillance. The SNSE will be responsible for the network's functioning and will encourage the vigilance of the sanitary defence associations.

Additionally, PACE will support a wildlife epidemiology unit in the Directorate for the Protection of Nature (DPN) in the Ministry of Construction and Environment. This unit will participate in training in wildlife capture techniques and in rinderpest surveillance.

Regional (zonal) units located in Bouaké, Korhogo and Abidjan will lead surveillance activities in the three geographical zones of the country. Veterinary laboratories in Bouaké, Korhogo and Bingerville will support epidemiosurveillance under the supervision of the National Laboratory for the Support of Agriculture and Development (LANADA). In each zone, team leaders will organize disease surveillance, sampling, training, and reporting. PACE will support the National Commission and three Regional Commissions responsible for early warning and rapid response to disease emergencies. These structures have been defined; their role is to ensure the application of legal powers in the event of an outbreak of an epizootic disease.

Ghana

The Veterinary Technical Directorate within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) will co-ordinate the implementation of PACE Ghana. Various units of the Regional and District Agricultural Development Units, the Veterinary Laboratories, and the Epidemiology and Economics Units will be involved in the implementation.

PACE Ghana will initially increase the national capacity for the strategic control of major animal diseases, through the delivery of training in a wide range of subjects. These will include epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communications, laboratory diagnostics, information management, project planning, and accounting. The Epidemiology Unit will prepare protocols for the epidemiosurveillance network, which will focus on the clinical surveillance on the OIE "List A" diseases of importance in Ghana. The three epidemiologists will cover the three main agro-ecological zones and will receive reports from 32 permanent epidemiological clusters throughout the

analytical protocols, which will begin with the collection of data through the disease reporting system of veterinary services department. Rinderpest surveillance in selected populations of wild animals will also begin.

Equipment will be purchased, a computerized system will be installed at the Veterinary Department Headquarters, and geographical information systems will continue to be used to map diseases. This will be a major output of the epidemiosurveillance network; it will be established on the model provided by rinderpest surveillance. Communications materials and methods will be developed to promote full participation in disease reporting.

Togo

With the cessation of rinderpest vaccination in Togo, disease surveillance assumed a high priority. PACE Togo will support the development and improvement of a national network for epidemiosurveillance. The institutional set-up of the network is as follows: the National Monitoring Committee; the National Co-ordination; the regional Units; the 30 Observation Posts. The different posts will receive assistance from the village livestock auxiliaries (AVE). The roles of the various actors in the network are well defined and in its first year PACE Togo will improve awareness of the requirements for early disease reporting, to ensure the rapid and efficient collection of information on disease outbreaks. Field agents will receive information concerning their role in the national reporting system. They will undertake regular field visits to inspect animals in various husbandry systems and market and at abattoirs. Staff in other livestock-related fields and projects will support veterinary staff. At the regional level, the chiefs of veterinary divisions will support field agents and will monitor their activities. They will participate in various workshops and will report on a monthly basis to the national PACE implementation unit. The regional laboratories in Togo, which were equipped during a trypanosomosis project, will play an important role in disease surveillance. They will play a complementary role, depending upon their individual diagnostic capacities. Essentially, they will perform basic diagnostic work and will refer samples related to rinderpest to the central laboratory in Lomé. This laboratory will collect annually a maximum of 15 000 sera. The mobile team will assist in the collection of samples and the training and refresher courses of the field staff. A network will be established to conduct rinderpest surveillance in wildlife, with support from the wildlife expert based in Bamako. During the first year, it is proposed to train two persons: one ranger and a veterinarian. In the first year, training will be provided to one ranger and one veterinarian.

The Epidemiology Unit (Bureau de Surveillance Epidémiologique) will collate and analyze all reports from laboratories and submit them to the National PACE Implementation Unit. A Communication Unit will have a prominent role in providing materials to raise awareness of the importance of disease surveillance, assisting with training and participating in meetings. The National Co-ordinator will lead the National PACE Implementation Unit, the activities of which will be conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. By the end of year 1, a fully equipped and adequately staffed unit will have been established.

République Centrafricaine (RCA)

In the first year, personnel will be deployed, and vehicles and equipment will be acquired for programme co-ordination, communications, and laboratory activities. A training programme will be developed and training will be given to a wide range of actors in the national epidemiosurveillance network. They will include field agents, laboratory staff, the head of the epidemiological statistical service, technical personnel involved with the wildlife disease surveillance and the PACE Co-ordinator, who will undertake a course in risk analysis related to rinderpest and the development of emergency plans.

The programme will emphasize and promote dialogue on a regional basis and along international borders. The National PACE Programme will establish contacts with the key national institutions and the institutions in the sub-region as well as with authorities in the neighbouring countries (Tchad, Cameroon and Sudan). These meetings will harmonize activities and provide occasions for information exchange on animal health matters. The establishment of permanent liaison with neighbouring countries and various organizations will be an important result for this year's activities.

PACE will build on the progress made during PARC in establishing networks within the livestock sector; these will include livestock owners, traders, transporters, butchers, and others. Communication for development will be reinforced through the use of field agents and through PACE co-ordination staff. The principle methods to be used were developed during PARC; these will be supplemented by information bulletins from the laboratory component of the national system for epidemiosurveillance. In addition, new materials will be developed. PACE will also support the maintenance and further development of an effective reporting system within the country and with neighbouring countries. A wildlife programme will endeavour to assess the situation of Rinderpest in the country. The epidemiology expert in Bamako will undertake specific epidemiological study on the disease.

Training will be given to a range of technicians who will be involved in the surveillance of wildlife diseases. These will include the field staff of the department of water and forests. Capture operations will be conducted for which technical assistance will be required.

The epidemiosurveillance network established a year ago, comprises 44 staff, of which four are based in Bangui, the capital city, (one is posted at the livestock market, one at the abattoir and two in the Central laboratory). The other 40 are deployed in the various veterinary districts.

Wildlife epidemiosurveillance will be established in the national Parks of Gounda region and Saint Floris.

complete the fleet. The six motorbikes will be involved in livestock movement control.

The technical capacity of the diagnostic laboratory was improved during PARC. In addition to the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Bangui, a small laboratory is to be constructed and equipped in the north at Birao in order to process the samples collected in these remote areas. In the first year of PACE, the emphasis will be on the procurement of biological reagents, consumables, and essential materials for specimen analysis. Provision is also made for the maintenance of laboratory equipment and the training of laboratory staff to enable them to apply new tests and to extend the diagnostic range for diseases such as foot-and -mouth disease and Rift Valley fever.

Support missions from the Common Services of the PACE programme will be requested in the areas of economics of animal health, veterinary legislation and privatization, information management and mapping (which will be assisted under an agreement with the Institute Centrafricaine des recherche agronomic (ICRA).

Tchad

A unit will be established to lead epidemiosurveillance and activate the national system of the epidemiological surveillance. National diagnostic capacities will be strengthened with the re-habilitation of the laboratory in Farcha for which the PACE programme will provide equipment to complement funding made available through the PSSP project (le Projet de sécurisation des systemes patoraux). The establishment of a Co-ordination Unit in the Directorate of Livestock Development and Animal Resources (DGRA) will provide the basis for strengthening public services in the sector.

Technical assistants will assist in the technical and financial management of PACE Tchad. They will be funded through National Indicative Programme of the EDF. In the first year, the improvement of communications will be emphasized. The awareness of livestock owners and other stakeholders in the sector will be increased concerning major subjects such as veterinary legislation, the complementarity between the different stakeholders in animal health, and the process of privatization. Other communication activities will be link to the control and eradication of rinderpest. Meetings and field days will be organized and communications materials and media will be developed; PACE Tchad will take advantage of the local markets, rural radio and theatre groups. Similar activities will be undertaken to increase the awareness of livestock owners concerning their role in the epidemiosurveillance network, the reporting system and the importance of surveillance in the control of rinderpest and other major diseases.

Training will have a high priority in PACE Tchad. A training programme will be developed and the Directorate of Training and Research in Veterinary and Animal Science (DEFRVZ) will support teaching methods and materials. A range of staff will under go training. Trainees will be drawn from the

involved with active surveillance of rinderpest, and private veterinarians.

REGION II (B)– CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

In the first year, the major activities will focus on the establishment of the national epidemiosurveillance network. This will comprise a central unit, regional units, field agents (including veterinarians in the public and private sectors), wildlife rangers, and community-based workers. The Government of Gabon will accommodate PACE programme in buildings that were renovated during PARC. In addition, since Gabon imports a large number of live animals to satisfy the domestic demand for livestock products, two quarantine stations, with related office and accommodation facilities will be constructed. During quarantine, imported animals will be screened for the important diseases.

Equipment and materials required for the epidemiosurveillance network and the support to laboratory will be purchased in the first year. Cold chain materials will be purchased and computer equipment and accessories including software will be acquired.

Training will be emphasized in the first year; it will include epidemiology, statistics, information management, laboratory diagnostics, wildlife diseases, animal health economics, and specimen submission and reporting. By the end of the year, the national epidemiosurveillance network will be in place.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

The consolidated work plans for this specific sub-group will form the second group of countries of this second consolidated batch. They are: Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Djibouti.

REGION III (B) – EASTERN AFRICA

Eritrea

Adequate capacities to undertake disease surveillance and control key activities will be established by the provision of appropriate training in a range of subjects to provide a strong foundation for disease surveillance. A National PACE Co-ordination Unit will be established along the same lines as for the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign, and a national system for epidemiosurveillance will also be established. The national disease reporting system will be reviewed and linked to the national system for epidemiosurveillance (NSES). In the first year, staff of the PACE Common Services will assist with the development and application of epidemiological and economic studies to assist the formulation of appropriate disease surveillance and control strategies. The Animal Resources Department will co-ordinate activities and ensure the control of livestock movement particularly across the borders. To support this important activity, PACE Eritrea will sensitize the communities and livestock owners of the need to report animal

counterparts in all neighbouring countries. The National PACE Co-ordination Unit will produce regular reports in standard formats.

Project staff will be drawn from the Department of Animal Resources and short-term technical assistance, particularly related to the identification of training needs, will be provided by PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit in Nairobi. Equipment including computers and accessories, office furniture and office equipment (photocopier and spare parts) will be procured in the first year.

COMMENT ON THRUST 1

The proposed activities of all countries conform to the objectives of the PACE programme. Most countries have epidemiosurveillance networks that were established during PARC. These will be strengthened in the first year of PACE, 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 will be strengthened and diagnostic networks will be supported.

The countries of Western Africa (Regions IA and IB), with the exception of Ghana, propose to engage private veterinarians to assist in disease surveillance under sanitary mandates. In Central Africa (Regions IIA & IIB) and in Eritrea (Region IIIB), government services will not engage private veterinarians to undertake surveillance duties. In most of the ten countries, wildlife disease surveillance will be initiated; staff will be trained and specimens will be collected to support rinderpest surveillance, as required by the OIE pathway. In each National PACE Programme, communications capacities will be strengthened at all levels to underpin disease reporting, disease surveillance and co-operation between livestock owners (the ultimate beneficiaries of improved disease surveillance and control) and those responsible for ensuring effective surveillance.

The PACE Programme Common Services based in Nairobi and Bamako will support the above-mentioned activities. Despite the importance of obtaining economic data on the impact of animal diseases and their control, only three countries (Ghana, Togo and RCA) have proposed to initiate economic studies in the first year. The Economics Unit of the PACE Common Services will develop protocols for economic studies of, in the first instance, CBPP and African swine fever. The Unit will identify suitable partners in as many countries as possible to undertake harmonized economic studies, the results of which will be available to support the formulation of appropriate disease control strategies.

Generally, the formulation and revision of National and Regional disease control strategies will not be addressed in the first year of the PACE programme. Nevertheless, the Epidemiology Unit of the Common Services will initiate discussions on disease control strategies at regional co-ordination meetings and during missions to individual countries. Each country recognizes the importance of

sub-regional context. To harmonize the development of sub-regional and a regional approaches to animal disease surveillance and control, the PACE Programme Co-ordination Units and the Units of the PACE Common Services will promote the adoption of standard systems for the planning, implementation and monitoring by each national PACE programme.

Main Activities	Region IA		Region IB			
	Mauritania	Niger	Benin	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Togo
sh/maintain PACE co-ordination & ement unit (staff, equipment etc)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
e appropriate training[3] to establish national ties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
then reporting systems, and link to (NSES[4]) idemiological services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ish capacity for and support epidemio-llance system, including wildlife	✓	Covered under 4.	✓	✓	See 3.3	✓
lish/develop data collection, management and ing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
gthen/establish laboratory differential ostic capacity and networking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ge private veterinarians, auxiliaries and holders in surveillance activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
lop and strengthen communications bilities and capacity at all levels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
mission economic assessments of diseases & rol	-	-	-	-	✓	T
nulate/develop/revise national and regional ase control strategies	(in year 2)	✓ for rinderpest	-	-	-	-
ordinate national programme activities within regions and regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under 3.	✓
mit reports of notifiable disease events larly to OAU/IBAR and OIE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See 4.11

sease surveillance, diagnostics, data management systems, mapping, rapid response to emergencies, economics
– National System for Epidemiological Surveillance

Main Activities	Region IIA		Region IIB	Region IIIB
	RCA	TCHAD	Gabon	Eritrea
ablish/maintain PACE co-ordination & nagement unit (staff, equipment etc)	✓	✓	✓	✓
vide appropriate training[5] to establish national acities	✓	✓	✓	✓
engthen reporting systems, and link to ES[6]) and epidemiological services	Under 3.	✓	✓	✓
ablish capacity for and support epidemio-veillance system, including wildlife	See 1.2	✓	✓	✓ (wildlife in year 2)
ablish/develop data collection, nagement and mapping	✓	✓	✓	✓
engthen/establish laboratory differential gnostic capacity and networking	✓	✓	✓	✓
gage private veterinarians, auxiliaries l stakeholders in surveillance activities	-	-	-	-
velop and strengthen communications abilities and capacity at all levels	✓	✓	✓	✓
mmission economic assessments of eases & control	✓	-	-	-
rmulate/develop/revise national & gional disease control strategies	-	-	-	-
o-ordinate national programme activities ithin sub-regions & regions	✓	✓	✓	✓
bmit reports of notifiable disease events gularly to OAU/IBAR & OIE	✓	✓	✓	✓

disease surveillance, diagnostics, data management systems, mapping, rapid response to emergencies, economics
ES – National System for Epidemiological Surveillance

Mauritania

In the first year, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Environment will assist in the preparation of legal documents required to establish a veterinary board and institutionalize a sanitary mandate. Once constituted, the veterinary board will receive support from PACE in the form of equipment and training; the inter-state school of veterinary science in Dakar will be approached to assist with training. The guarantee fund established under PARC will be used to support the installation of new private veterinary practitioners. This fund of €30 000, acquired during the PARC project, will cater for the installation of four new veterinarians. PACE will eventually support other private practitioners.

The country has 22 private veterinary practitioners, four of whom were installed with the assistance of the PARC programme. Those private veterinarians are very much involved in the distribution of drugs and veterinary products through the Centre d'Approvisionnement en Intrants d'Elevage (CAIE).

PACE Mauritania will provide support to livestock owners. The REMEMA will disseminate information to increase the awareness of livestock owners (see above). This will be achieved through field visits by field staff, information bulletins published in French and Arabic, and radio broadcasts to rural populations. The training and establishment of veterinary auxiliaries constitutes an activity of the Directorate of Livestock Development and Agriculture and the Directorate of Research, Training and Extension in the Ministry of Rural Development; these activities are already supported by a project funded by the World Bank.

Niger

In Niger, PACE will continue to support the installation of private veterinarians, which began under PARC. PACE will support the completion of legislation to support the establishment of the veterinary board and to permit the diversification of the services offered by private veterinarians including those provided under the sanitary mandate, the distribution of drugs, clinical services and public health duties. Training will be given in the areas of management and ethics. The Veterinary Board will be in charge of the training of the private veterinary practitioners. A budget line is foreseen under the guarantee fund of 300 millions FCFA, acquired during the PARC project to assist in the training. The fund will assist approved veterinarians to open private veterinary offices. Other activities will increase the awareness of stakeholders of the roles of the public and private sector and training will be provided to animal health auxiliaries and at the community level. Within the Directorate of Veterinary Services, an inspectorate will be formed to monitor private veterinary practice. PACE will continue to promote an awareness of the cost recovery policy, which will be applied in order to enhance the sustainability of veterinary services. Regulations will be developed to permit

cost recovery. A full cost recovery system will be established for services rendered during the first year of PACE.

REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA

Benin

In the first year, activities related to this thrust will focus on the promotion of participation of livestock owners in animal disease surveillance, through improving their organization and knowledge of veterinary services. To assist this thrust, it is proposed that PACE will support a literacy campaign and will strengthen links with field agents and private veterinarians. Support will also be given to the veterinary board (L'Ordre national des vétérinaires). Indicators and milestones for the activities under this thrust will be developed with assistance from the PACE Co-ordination Unit.

Côte d'Ivoire

The project will fund a Technical Support Unit for the privatization process, and provide training for private veterinarians in rural areas with the aim of improving the services they provide to livestock owners. A Communications Unit will support the launch of the national epidemiosurveillance system, increase the awareness of all stakeholders concerning the PACE project, organize seminars, and develop publicity materials. Livestock owners will be the targets of information on priority diseases and animal health management. The privatization Technical Support Unit will receive advice from an inter-ministerial Steering Committee and a joint Committee of the National Veterinary Board and Directorate of Veterinary Services. PACE will support these committees, which will identify training requirements for new candidates. So far 25 private veterinary practitioners have obtained loans to establish their private clinics and dispensaries stores. The total budget amounts to 262 millions FCFA with an interest rate of 7% for 8 months. In rural veterinary practice, 12 of the 25 veterinarians employ 230 auxiliaries.

In rural areas of Côte d'Ivoire, private veterinarians play an important role in animal health management. The PACE Programme will support the collection and dissemination of information on animal diseases, disease control in the event of outbreaks of epizootics, and will improve communication between livestock owners, veterinary personnel, and private veterinarians. The private veterinarians will derive their incomes within the framework of sanitary mandates, which will be extended to include epidemiological surveillance.

Ghana

PACE will support the development of appropriate legislation to permit the delivery of effective services in the country. Senior staff of the Veterinary Services Department will undertake study tours of countries that have implemented privatization schemes. PACE Ghana will promote the employment of veterinarians in distribution points and outlets for veterinary medicines. Members of the Veterinary Council of Ghana will undertake field visits to monitor the conditions relating to veterinary practice. PACE will

(international) levels. It is envisaged that as the number of private veterinarians increases, they will be contracted by the Directorate of Veterinary Services to undertake certain mandatory measures.

The formation of and support for livestock farmers' associations, which was addressed during PARC, will be addressed by the livestock component of Ghana's Agricultural Services Sector Investment Programme (*e.g.* SSIP).

Togo

PACE will assist with the revision of legislation and regulations in Togo related to veterinary practice and animal health, and will provide a guarantee fund to encourage the installation of private veterinarians who will work, under a sanitary mandate, in support of government services. PACE will provide training for private veterinarians and a study tour to Senegal is foreseen in the first year. At field level, information on the privatization process will be provided to field staff; cost recovery for vaccinations will be continued and costs will be revised. A technical committee and a joint supervisory committee will supervise these activities. The latter will comprise representatives from the Directorate of Livestock and Fisheries, the Veterinary Board and the European Commission.

Two privatization committees have been established: a technical committee comprising a representative of the Directorate of livestock and fisheries, a representative of the selected Bank, a representative of the veterinary board; and a joint committee which is composed of a representative of the Directorate of Livestock and fisheries, a representative of the national veterinary board and a representative of the European Commission.

The privatization committee has the main task of assessing the application received from new private practitioner candidates to obtain loans; it examines and adopts the proposed activities reports of private veterinarians; whereas the joint committee gives its opinions on the selected dossiers.

The National Implementation Unit of the PACE programme in Togo comprises a National consultant, a head of unit, a driver, an administrative and financial officer and a secretary. This structure is completed by a national management committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of livestock and fisheries, Environment, Planning, Public Health, veterinary board, five Regional Directors of Agriculture livestock and fisheries, five regional secretaries of districts, Directors of ICAT, ITRA and CNC Elevage. Its objective is to assure efficient implementation of PACE-Togo.

A guarantee fund of 15 millions FCFA is to be established to enable the installation of new veterinary private practitioners.

RCA

PACE will fund the technical support unit that was established under PARC to promote the development of legislation to permit the privatization of veterinary services. The unit will work towards establishing an appropriate structure for privatization of services and will identify suitable areas in which services will be privatized.

The Privatization and Legislation Unit of the PACE Co--ordination Unit in Nairobi will assist the national co-ordination to identify suitable sites to establish veterinary practitioners. It will monitor the activities of the Cellule d'Appui à la Privatisation (CTA).

Local federations of pastoral interest groups (FELGIP) have assisted in the distribution of veterinary medicines. The PACE programme will support this activity through field extension, with the aim of increasing the number of distribution points. Field agents will train livestock owners in dosage rates and drug usage.

The FNEC will assist the FELGIP in taking over the small drug stores created during PARC phase III and which are not working efficiently.

Tchad

In Tchad, progress was made in privatization of veterinary services during PARC. PACE Tchad will support private veterinarians and animal health workers at community level. The potential areas in which private veterinarians will be involved will be re-defined. The outcome of a workshop for a range of stakeholders will provide the basis for a regulation, or bye-law, which will serve as the basis for a revised mandate for private practitioners. Other activities will relate to the management of credit facilities to support veterinarians in private practice, a cost analysis study of various services in order to improve cost recovery related to vaccination, and the development of contracts for veterinarians who undertake activities in the framework of epidemiosurveillance. PACE Tchad will also support the national veterinary board in its routine operational activities.

One hundred livestock auxiliaries will be trained in the cordon sanitaire zone. Training will cover the recognition of the clinical signs of major diseases, primary health care and the use of veterinary medicines. After the training course, each auxiliary will receive a basic field kit. Further training will be given to other livestock auxiliaries to improve the level of recognition of major diseases covered by the epidemiological surveillance network. Private veterinarians will be involved as trainers in these courses. PACE Tchad will provide basic materials for the auxiliaries such as motor cycles, running costs and subsistence payments.

rinderpest in the cordon sanitaire and against CBPP throughout the country will request the granting of a sanitary mandate from the directorate livestock and animal resources. PACE Tchad will support these applications and will assist their evaluation for the granting of mandates. Subsequently, the project will monitor the vaccination campaigns.

REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

Currently in Gabon, there is no legal framework to support the involvement of private veterinarians in disease surveillance and control. With assistance from PACE Common Services, PACE Gabon will ensure the development of legislation and regulations to support the involvement of private sector veterinarians in epidemiosurveillance and the delivery of services to livestock owners. Other activities will be undertaken to improve the cost recovery system, and create awareness concerning animal disease control and surveillance. A census of livestock owners and livestock numbers will also be undertaken.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

No proposals were received from countries in this sub-region in time.

REGION III (B) – EASTERN AFRICA

Eritrea

There are very few veterinarians in Eritrea, only two of whom practise privately. Consequently, activities under this thrust will focus on strengthening the existing cost recovery system in Eritrea. The PACE Co-ordination Unit will maintain dialogue with government departments and officials on such issues as increased government financial contributions and commitments to animal disease control; preparation and revision of the legislative framework to regulate veterinary medicaments; and, promote the role and responsibility of the private sector in delivering services to livestock owners (*e.g.* in the distribution sale of registered medicines and animal health products). Guidelines for appropriate legislation will be further developed and appropriate technical standards, strategy options and approaches to planning will be improved through continuous dialogue and exchange of information at local, national and regional levels.

The Government of Eritrea will fund a consultant to undertake a customer satisfaction survey related to the provision and availability of veterinary services to livestock owners.

The PACE National Co-ordinator and other senior staff will participate in workshops and meetings on such topics as veterinary legislation and undertake study tours related to this subject. Staff from the Department of Animal

of veterinary services. PACE Eritrea will meet the costs of preparing and distributing communications materials (questionnaires, posters, pamphlets and other materials).

COMMENT ON THRUST 2

Under this thrust, activities will be directed at improving the distribution and availability of veterinary services and medicines to livestock owners. With the exception of Côte d'Ivoire, where legislation was put in place in 1994 to support private veterinary services, in each country PACE will support the review of veterinary legislation and the regulatory framework. In several countries, the capacity of public veterinary services will be complemented by the engagement of veterinary personnel and community-based animal health workers in disease surveillance and control activities, under the provisions of sanitary mandates (licences issued by the state).

PACE will facilitate the process of privatization by publicizing changes to service delivery and informing stakeholders in the livestock sector of the regulatory requirements related to animal disease control. 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 in disease surveillance. The organization of livestock owners is particularly well organized in the RCA.

PACE will continue to support the management of loan schemes to assist the establishment of veterinarians in private practice. In many countries, loan guarantee funds were established under the PARC programme. In Gabon and Eritrea, where there are too few veterinarians, activities will concentrate on the establishment of a conducive legislative framework and the promotion and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distributions of veterinary medicines. Conspicuously, in Benin, the PACE programme will supplement an existing literacy campaign to obtain greater participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance.

The Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit of the PACE Common Services (consisting of one person) will support these activities. However, to do so effectively, additional technical assistance is required so that adequate follow-up and support can be offered to ensure that the basis for improved delivery of services is established during the relatively brief lifespan of PACE.

IMPROVED VETERINARY & ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

Main Activities	*Region IA*		*Region IB*			
	Mauritania	**Niger**	**Benin**	**Cote d'Ivoire**	**Ghana**	**Togo**
Review veterinary legislative and regulatory framework	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Promote stakeholder consultation/dialogue	✓	✓	✓	✓	See 1.8	✓
Publicize private veterinary/animal health services and regulatory requirements	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Train veterinary auxiliaries and CAHWs in basic surveillance and control techniques	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Support veterinary privatization scheme through loans schemes and/or support unit	✓	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
Engage private veterinarians, CAHWs and others in disease surveillance and control	See 1.7	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Support initiatives to obtain participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance	See 2.3	(✓)	Literacy campaigns	✓	See 1.8	✓
Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines	See 2.5	Limited activity	✓	✓	✓	✓

IMPROVED VETERINARY & ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

Main Activities	Region IIA		Region IIB	Region IIIB
	RCA	Tchad	Gabon	Eritrea
eview veterinary legislative and regulatory amework	✓	✓	✓	✓
romote stakeholder consultation/ dialogue	See 1.8	✓	✓	✓
ublicize private veterinary/animal health ervices and regulatory requirements	✓	See 1.8	✓	✓
rain veterinary auxiliaries and CAHWs in basic urveillance and control techniques	-	✓	See 1.2	-
Support veterinary privatization scheme through oans schemes and/or support unit	✓	✓	-	-
Engage private veterinarians, CAHWs and others in disease surveillance and control	-	-	-	-
Support initiatives to obtain participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance	See 1.8	See 1.8	✓	See 4.
Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines	✓	✓	✓	✓

3. FIGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST

PARC has had some success in West and Central Africa, judged by the absence of outbreaks of rinderpest in the area over the past ten years. Rinderpest is of great importance in Eastern Africa, particularly in parts of southern Sudan, parts of Kenya, northern Tanzania, and Somalia. Uganda is also under threat.

In order to reach the final stage of eradication of rinderpest, the decision was made for countries to stop vaccination and to enter the OIE pathway.

As a result of this decision, vaccinations were stopped and countries were declared provisionally free from rinderpest. The situation is summarized in the table below.

Table: Current status of the 10 countries with regard to OIE Pathway

Country	Date of provisional declaration of freedom from rinderpest	Year vaccination of rinderpest was stopped
Benin	1999	1999
Cote d'Ivoire	January 1997	1996
Eritrea	1999	1998
Gabon	No declaration	No vaccination
Ghana	February 1997	1996
Mauritania	May 1999	February 1998
Niger	November 1997	1997
Republique-Centrafricaine	Not yet done	Vaccinations carried out in the sanitary cordon
Tchad	1999	"
Togo	1996	1999

REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA

Mauritania

The country declared provisional freedom from rinderpest in May 1999 and it has entered the OIE rinderpest pathway. During the first year of PACE, surveillance will continue in accordance with requirements of the OIE pathway. Activities will include active disease surveillance, disease search, and the establishment of an emergency preparedness plan.

The Directorate of Veterinary Services, with the assistance of the National Research Veterinary Centre in the framework of REMEMA, has produced a sampling frame to meet the OIE pathway guidelines.

assist the development of emergency preparedness. The initial proposal to establish a national emergency fund using EDF resources will not be implemented. A provision of 5,000 Euros is made under this Work Plan to establish a national Emergency Fund. This fund will be carried forward during the subsequent work plans if no outbreak occurs.

Niger

The epidemiosurveillance network related to rinderpest will be maintained and strengthened. Staff at all levels will receive training on the correct surveillance procedures including sampling and investigation methods, and laboratory diagnostic techniques. Niger will continue to follow the OIE rinderpest pathway and clinical surveillance will be conducted on a random sample of 314 herds, in addition to the investigation of all cases of rinderpest-like cases diseases. Particular attention will be paid to animals born after the cessation of rinderpest vaccination.

REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA

Benin

The last outbreak of rinderpest in Benin was in 1987 and vaccination ceased in February 1999. Under this thrust, PACE Benin will direct its activities towards achieving the required status for the OIE's recognition of the freedom from rinderpest. These will mainly be undertaken in the context of the national network for epidemiological surveillance, which was launched in September 1999. Although it focused initially on rinderpest surveillance its scope will be expanded to include other important epizootics such as African swine fever).

Côte d'Ivoire

PACE Côte d'Ivoire will support activities related to the OIE pathway. These will include the establishment of a functional and efficient epidemio-surveillance network, a rapid response capability, routine active and passive surveillance of rinderpest-like diseases. Surveillance will be conducted according to properly designed sampling procedures. In each of the three zones, a mobile team will be deployed to conduct random surveillance and continue routine surveillance of rinderpest and other major diseases. Specimens will be forward to the corresponding laboratory. Thirty-two epidemiological surveillance posts have been established in the main livestock areas, six of which are engaged specifically with the surveillance of African's swine fever. The PACE programme will support these posts to maintain effective surveillance and will ensure the training of livestock owners in the recognition of diseases, including rinderpest-like syndromes.

Active disease surveillance will be undertaken in 300 randomly selected herds of 17 000 herds, in the same villages, each year. These 300 herds will be completed with 14 other epidemiological units in the high-risk zones. The surveillance will be based on 314 epidemiological units each year.

Ghana declared the whole country to be provisionally free from rinderpest in September 1997. PACE Ghana will support activities required by the OIE pathway for the declaration of freedom from rinderpest. Staff of the national veterinary network are present in the 110 districts in the country. They will continue to report on the occurrence of diseases. Major activities will include the monitoring of stock movement in strategic border areas and liaison with veterinary services of neighbouring states. A publicity campaign will be launched to increase awareness among livestock owners and veterinary personnel on the recognition of and the need to report outbreaks of rinderpest-like syndromes (stomatitis-enteritis). Staff of the epidemiology unit will collate data collected during active disease searches and from sero-surveillance. PACE Ghana will supply equipment and reagents needed for laboratory diagnosis of rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases. The veterinary laboratories will continue to benefit from the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to quality assurance on the basis of performance indicators. The basis for disease surveillance will be further established by using rinderpest as the model, from which the range of diseases covered will be gradually expanded. PACE personnel will participate in regional workshops on a range of subjects including wildlife epidemiology. Ghana will dispatch specimens to world reference laboratories as necessary, for definitive diagnosis. Activities related to the further establishment of emergency preparedness programmes will be undertaken from the second year onwards.

Togo

Activities will be directed at verifying the absence of rinderpest and circulation of rinderpest virus in domestic animals and wildlife, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. In the first year of PACE Togo, field agents will conduct clinical examinations and will initiate serological surveillance according to a sampling protocol, which will be developed at the beginning of the first year's work programme. By the end of the first year, an emergency preparedness plan will have been drafted.

REGION II (A) – CENTRAL AFRICA

RCA

The major activities under this thrust will relate to epidemiosurveillance, vaccination, pursuance of the OIE pathway, and sero monitoring. The fight against rinderpest will primarily involve the reinforcement of the epidemiosurveillance network, which was specifically developed for this purpose. The 44 staff deployed throughout the country will receive in-service training to improve the detection of all cases of rinderpest-like diseases, and other major diseases of importance in RCA. The field agents will maintain close collaboration with all stakeholders and will participate in awareness campaigns, inspection of animals and markets, field camps and abattoirs, epidemiological surveys, and vaccination campaigns. Field activities will be constantly followed up throughout the year by the national co-ordination level and by the regional animal health services.

Close attention will be paid to improving livestock movement control, which is of fundamental importance to the spread of many diseases. Seminars will be provided for veterinary auxiliaries stationed at ten borders posts whose mobility will be improved by the provision of motor cycles. To better monitor the livestock movements, 20 auxiliaries of the epidemiosurveillance network will be trained and posted in the 10 observation and checkpoints at the border with neighbouring countries. Twenty (20) bicycles will be distributed as well as 37 motorbikes to the staff employed in the network.

An emergency plan for rinderpest control was developed during PARC. This will be revised in function of new information gathered during PACE. The official government plan will be completely operational with the procurement of a vehicle for the mobile unit. The plan takes into account all of the procedures that need to be set in motion in case of an outbreak of rinderpest.

The Central African Republic is one of the countries of the cordon sanitaire, which aims to prevent the westerly spread of rinderpest from Southern Sudan. Vaccination against rinderpest was halted in the western parts of the country in May 1999. It is proposed to maintain vaccination in the zone of the cordon sanitaire, pending revision of this strategy in the course of implementation of PACE programme. Vaccination campaigns will be preceded by awareness campaigns in the central, astern and northern regions. Vaccination teams will be fully equipped and provided with transport and an effective cold chain. Vaccination will be done in crushes constructed by livestock owner groups during the awareness phase of the campaign. Vaccination teams will be supported and closely supervised throughout the campaign. The heads of regional animal health services will ensure the technical quality of vaccination campaigns and will collect payments made for vaccinations.

Sero-monitoring will be organized approximately one month after the end of the vaccination campaign. Sera will be analyzed at the veterinary laboratory in Bangui; the results will indicate the effectiveness of the vaccination campaign.

Tchad

Tchad declared provisional freedom from rinderpest and halted vaccination in the west of the country in the middle of 1998. PACE Tchad will support the activities needed to follow the procedures of the OIE pathway for the decoration freedom from rinderpest.

Vaccination against rinderpest will be continued in the zone of cordon sanitaire, which comprises a large band, stretching 300 km westwards from the border that runs 1 200 km southwards from the northern frontier. The extent of the zone and the duration of vaccination will be reviewed in the first year of the PACE programme during a tripartite meeting between Tchad, République Centrafricaine and Sudan. PACE Tchad will support cross-border meetings with neighbouring countries to ensure the effective co-ordination and harmonization of animal health activities within the region.

October to December. It is intended that two million animals of the two-and-a half million head in the cordon sanitaire will be vaccinated with a combined vaccine against rinderpest and CBPP. This should achieve the 80% coverage required to achieve effective control. Cost recovery will be applied and livestock owners will be required to pay for vaccinations received. PACE Tchad will provide the necessary materials and vaccines for these campaigns. All vaccines will be PANVAC-approved and an effective cold chain will be put in place. Vaccination teams will be fully supported and closely supervised. It is expected that 25 private veterinary teams will be engaged in vaccination campaign throughout the country. Of these, five will operate in the cordon sanitaire zone; the remaining 20 will operate in the buffer zone and elsewhere. The situation will be kept under close review. To assist communication and supervision of field activities, the ten radio stations already established in the veterinary districts will be maintained with the provision of batteries and various accessories needing replacement.

Sero-monitoring and sero-surveillance will be major activities in the fight against rinderpest. The results obtained from serum samples tested for the presence of rinderpest antibodies will permit the evaluation of the efficacy of vaccination campaigns. Testing will be conducted at the Farcha laboratory using standard techniques. Sero-surveillance will permit an evaluation of the rinderpest status of susceptible, non-vaccinated species including small ruminants camels and selected wild animals.

An emergency plan will be developed following the guidelines in the FAO document. It was proposed that an additional 50 million FCFA should be made available from the NIP for the emergency fund for rinderpest control. However, the PACE programme will establish a central emergency fund for this purpose.

REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

Because of the high levels of importation of livestock with animal products, Gabon faces the risk of importing contagious diseases. During the PACE programme, Gabon will conduct intensive surveillance to demonstrate the absence of rinderpest in cattle and in wild animal populations. In the first year of PACE Gabon, clinical surveillance and serological surveillance will be undertaken in compliance with the guidelines of the OIE pathway for the declaration of freedom from rinderpest. These activities will begin in the first year of the programme and will continue throughout PACE. Epidemiosurveillance will be supported by a technical assistant to be provided by Coopération Française: a request for assistance has been submitted to the French Embassy in Libreville.

introduction of contagious diseases through imported livestock, and an emergency plan for the control of rinderpest will be developed.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

Final proposals were not received from the countries of this sub-region in time for inclusion on this consolidated work programme.

REGION III (B) – EASTERN AFRICA

Eritrea

Eritrea declared the whole country to be provisionally free of rinderpest in June 1999, and the Division of Veterinary Services has embarked on the OIE pathway for the declaration of freedom from rinderpest. Under the PACE programme, activities will continue to support Eritrea's application for the status of freedom from rinderpest disease in 2001. Standard technical procedures and reporting formats have been developed in common with Ethiopia and Sudan.

The Animal Resources Department will organize intensive disease surveillance in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. The main activities will include passive disease surveillance, active disease surveillance, investigations of outbreaks of rinderpest-like diseases, laboratory differential diagnosis, and, serological surveillance. No activities related to wildlife disease surveillance will take place in the first year.

The approved emergency plan for rinderpest will be revised and maintained, and veterinary services staff will monitor and control livestock movement particularly along international borders. Cross-border movement control with neighbouring states will be co-ordinated with the assistance of OAU/IBAR, to whom regular reports will be submitted.

The personnel of the Animal Resources Department will undertake the activities outlined above. Staff will attend international PACE workshops and meetings on rinderpest diagnosis, surveillance, and control. National meetings, workshops and short training courses will also be held.

PACE Eritrea programme will purchase computer equipment to improve the capacity for data management and reporting required by the OIE pathway. No new vehicles will be purchased for rinderpest surveillance since those procured during PARC will be available. The programme will purchase laboratory equipment, diagnostic reagents and tests kits to support rinderpest surveillance.

COMMENT ON THRUST 3

The fight against rinderpest should be seen in the context of the success of the PARC programme and in the current context of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP). In the countries of Western Africa (Regions IA & IB),

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 Unit will promote passive reporting of rinderpest-like syndromes, and the continued surveillance of rinderpest, in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. PACE will support wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest infection (mentioned under Thrust 1, above); however, in Eritrea, this activity will not begin in year 1. PACE Epidemiologists will assist the establishment and maintenance of laboratory-based differential diagnosis for rinderpest-like diseases. Supplementary, short-term technical assistance may be mobilized to support laboratory-based work.

In Central Africa, Region IIA, RCA and Tchad, countries of the cordon sanitaire, limited vaccination against rinderpest will continue in the area of the cordon sanitaire to prevent the westward spread of the disease from Sudan. In the countries of Western African (Regions IA & IB), and in Gabon and Eritrea, vaccination against rinderpest has been halted.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will assist the development of rinderpest emergency preparedness plans in most countries in year 1. In practice, this will serve as a basis for the development of emergency plans for other epizootics. Subsequently, PACE will support the improvement of national capacity for rapid responses to disease emergencies.

Main Activities	Region IA		Region IB			
	Mauritania	Niger	Benin	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Togo
omote passive reporting and livestock owner rticipation	See 1.3	✓	✓	✓	✓	See 1.3
ontinue disease surveillance of rinderpest in mpliance with OIE pathway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
upport wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from nderpest infection	See 1.4	Under 1.4	See 1.4	✓	✓	See 1.4
stablish capability for laboratory-based differential iagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases	See 1.6	✓	✓	✓	✓	See 1.6
Develop and review control strategies and provide inderpest vaccine where necessary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promote involvement of private veterinarians in vaccination campaigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Develop emergency preparedness plans and obtain approval at all levels	See 1.	See 1.10	Not in year 1	✓	Not in year 1	✓
Develop/improve national capacity for rapid response to disease emergencies	See 1.	See 1.10	Not in year 1	✓	Not in year 1	Not in year 1

IGHT AGAINST RINDERPEST

Main Activities	Region IIA	Region IIB	Region IIIb
	RCA	Gabon	Eritrea
romote passive reporting and livestock owner articipation	✓	✓	See 4.
ontinue disease surveillance of rinderpest in ompliance with OIE pathway	✓	Start surveillance	✓
upport wildlife surveillance to verify freedom rom rinderpest infection	See 1.4	See 1.4	Not in year 1
stablish capability for laboratory-based ifferential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases	See 1.6	See 1.6	✓
evelop and review control strategies and rovide rinderpest vaccine where necessary	✓ vaccination	-	✓ (no vaccination)
romote involvement of private veterinarians in vaccination campaigns	-	-	-
Develop emergency preparedness plans and obtain approval at all levels	✓	✓	✓
Develop/improve national capacity for rapid response to disease emergencies	-	-	✓

REGION I (A) - WESTERN AFRICA

Mauritania

In accordance with the national strategy, the vaccination of cattle against CBPP will be pursued in 2001. Epidemiosurveillance of CBPP will be continued in the framework of the REMEMA; it will be supported by actions funded through different sources, notably Coopération Française. Emergency measures have been defined and include the isolation of sick animals, selective slaughter and mass vaccination of animals in infected areas.

PACE will participate in the surveillance of CBPP and will assist by providing transport to field agents. They will be particularly active along the eastern international border with Mali where a recent source of infection was identified. Cross-border movement of livestock and vaccination certificates will be monitored. The Directorate of Livestock and Agriculture will establish the system in the first year of the PACE programme but the implementation will begin in the second year. The regulations related to prevention and control of CBPP will be reviewed.

Other cross-border epizootics will be subject of surveillance by REMEMA. The epidemiosurveillance network will be used in the control of other epizootic diseases. They include PPR, foot-and-mouth disease and Rift Valley fever. With regard to the latter disease, the FAO has funded a National Technical Co-operation Programme, and a Regional Technical Co-operation Programme for Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. These TCPs aim to co-ordinate the regional surveillance of the disease, develop new vaccines, and evaluate the possibilities of improved control.

Niger

Investigations and epidemiological studies will focus on CBPP, PPR and foot-and-mouth diseases. The project will procure equipment materials such as computers, laboratory reagents, game capture materials and specimen collection material. Logistical support will be provided to field staff who will undertake investigations for which they will receive training through the PACE programme. Awareness campaigns will be launched at all levels of the veterinary services, in the private sector and in affected communities. Epidemiological data will be collected and analyzed to assist in the development of an appropriate strategy to combat CBPP. These activities will be complemented by economic studies, which will be planned in the first year and will be undertaken in the second year of PACE Niger.

REGION I (B) - WESTERN AFRICA

Benin

The devastating impact of the recent outbreak of the African swine fever in Benin means that this is a high priority disease. PACE Benin will support surveys the results of which will assist control. Additionally, in the first year of PACE, abattoir survey will be undertaken to detect cases of CBPP.

Côte d'Ivoire

In Côte d'Ivoire, the priority epizootics include CBPP, PPR, African swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, brucellosis and Newcastle disease. PACE will support investigations of CBPP to assist the development of control strategies. Similar investigations will be conducted for African swine fever to evaluate the control method applied since the 1996 outbreak. PACE will also support investigations into other outbreaks of the major diseases and the programme will reinforce the cross-border movement of livestock at the five main crossing points from Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinée. The government of Côte d'Ivoire will provide vaccines, as necessary, and cost recovery measures will be applied.

Animal health activities will be undertaken by veterinary services staff and staff of the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. PACE will provide appropriate training and will promote the exchange of information related to animal health.

Ghana

PACE Ghana will gradually extend the national system for epidemiosurveillance to include CBPP, African swine fever, PPR, CCPP and Newcastle disease. Communications materials will be produced and disseminated to increase public awareness of CBPP, and surveys will be undertaken to provide data for the formulation of appropriate control strategies. Wherever possible, CBPP surveys will be combined with rinderpest surveillance. Specific investigations and sera collections will be conducted in slaughterhouses and at selected cattle markets and on stock routes. The diagnostic capacity in the national and regional laboratories in Accra, Pong Tamale and Kumasi, which will be involved in the epidemiosurveillance network activities, will be increased. Data will be entered in an epidemiological database for CBPP and information will be presented in GIS maps. These activities of the national PACE Programme will be supported by regional PACE initiatives, meetings and workshops.

Togo

Essentially, the surveillance of priority epizootic disease (including CBPP, African swine fever, PPR and foot-and-mouth disease) will use the resources of the national epidemiosurveillance network. Because of the importance of pig keeping in Togo, serological surveys will be conducted to determine the prevalence of swine fever. Abattoir surveys will also be conducted for CBPP in 20 selected abattoirs in the country. In the course of the year, surveillance protocols will be developed and refined, and control strategies and emergency preparedness plans will be discussed. These plans will initially be based upon the model provided by the rinderpest preparedness plan; this work will continue in subsequent years.

Activities will be undertaken to increase the awareness among the livestock owners of CBPP, African swine fever, and other epizootics.

RCA

Field staff have been trained in the detection of other major diseases such as PPR, trypanosomosis, babesiosis, and CBPP. Further training will be given to improve the performance of field staff in recognizing these important diseases. Sera collected during routine sero-monitoring (see 3 above) will be analyzed as part of the serological survey to improve knowledge on the prevalence of BVD, IBR, Rift Valley fever and to assist field staff in the differential diagnosis of these diseases. Vaccination against CBPP will be carried out at the same time as vaccination against rinderpest in the cordon sanitaire zones.

Tchad

In the first year, the main activity related to this component of the programme will aim at expanding and improving the national epidemiosurveillance network (REPIMAT). These activities include technical epidemiosurveillance, increasing the public awareness (described above) and training. Forty-five strategic posts out of the 140 veterinary posts in the country will collect data through surveys and sampling on the diseases to be covered by the network: these diseases include rinderpest, peste de petits ruminants, foot-and-mouth disease, CBPP and CCPP. The remaining 95 veterinary posts will primarily be involved in surveillance of rinderpest. PACE will provide the necessary materials to support this surveillance and will issue standardized report forms. The project will also meet the monthly running costs of motor cycles used by field staff. PACE Tchad will put in place cold chain facilities, and a performance bonus system will be developed on the basis of the number of specimens collected by each agent. Specimens will be examined at the Farcha laboratory.

Other important activities will include the dissemination of information to staff at the field level by means of bulletins, radio massages, field visits and training sessions. Missions will be undertaken in the case of specific investigations, particularly in the case of suspected of rinderpest, CBPP and PPR. Other surveillance activities will include the establishment of a wildlife unit, which will conduct clinical surveillance, and post-mortems in selected national parks in collaboration with wildlife personnel. Training will be provided to the REPIMAT staff and to staff of the wildlife services during a 4-week course to be held in the first year. Samples will be collected from buffaloes, warthog, and other indicator species with the assistance from PACE wildlife epidemiology unit. In the first year, investigations will focus on rinderpest.

Training and retraining will be provided to staff of the epidemiosurveillance network to improve disease surveillance in general.

REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

In the first year, surveillance protocols will be developed for such diseases as CBPP, PPR, African swine fever, and Newcastle disease. The surveillance system will be an integral part of the national epidemiosurveillance network.

livestock owners will be made aware of their importance. Links will be established to ensure that the surveillance of wildlife diseases forms an integral part of the approach to the control of other epizootics.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

No proposals were received from countries in this sub-region in time for inclusion in this consolidated work programme.

REGION III (B) – EASTERN AFRICA

Eritrea

The national system of epidemiosurveillance (NSES) will be established initially to ensure freedom from rinderpest infection. Subsequently, foot-and-mouth disease, CBPP, PPR, CCPP and sheep/goat pox will be addressed. Surveys will be conducted using questionnaires, clinical examinations, post-mortem examinations and serology, as appropriate. The diagnostic capability for these priority diseases will be developed and the reporting system will be linked to the NSES. Data gathered during the first year will form the basis for strategy development later in the PACE programme. The PACE programme will support the communication unit in the Department of Animal Resources to produce appropriate materials and messages in support of improved disease and surveillance and control.

A limited range of the equipment and diagnostic reagents and test kit materials will be purchased to increase the capacity of the central veterinary laboratory and one new vehicle will be purchased for disease surveillance. No additional personnel will be required to undertake these activities and veterinary staff from Eritrea will participate in PACE meetings and workshops on disease surveillance, information management, communications and reporting; national workshops and short-training courses.

COMMENT ON THRUST 4

In all countries, surveys will be conducted to determine the distribution of priority epizootic diseases. In the majority of countries, contiguous bovine pleuropneumonia has been identified as the highest priority. However, in Benin, the recent upsurge of African swine fever has had a devastating impact countrywide. In other coastal countries Western Africa, namely Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, African swine fever is also an important constraint on production.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit will co-ordinate the establishment of laboratory capacity to diagnose CBPP and other diseases. In Mauritania, the surveillance of Rift Valley fever will be continued with support from an FAO Technical Co-operation Programme. In Gabon, the national system for epidemiosurveillance will

measures to control CBPP and other major epizootic diseases.

In addition to its activities in support of Thrust 1 (see above), the Economics Unit of the PACE Common Services will give advice on the studies that could be conducted in subsequent work programmes to determine the socio-economic impact of selected epizootic diseases.

The countries which are the subject of this consolidated work programme will undertake a range of 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 provided to the respective epidemiosurveillance unit 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. The development of control strategies will not be emphasized in the first year.

In some countries, government funds will be used to purchase vaccines, as appropriate. In RCA, vaccinations against CBPP will be combined with vaccinations against rinderpest in the zone of cordon sanitaire. The development of emergency preparedness plans against other epizootics will not, by and large, be undertaken in the first year; in the case of Mauritania, emergency measures have already been defined to control CBPP.

During the year, the PACE Epidemiology Unit will encourage each country to report outbreaks of the major diseases promptly.

CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS

Main Activities	Region IA		Region IB			
	Mauritania	Niger	Benin	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Togo
Conduct disease surveys (including abattoir surveillance/surveys) of priority diseases	✓ cbpp	✓	✓ ppr/asf	✓	✓	✓ cbpp/asf
Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity	See 1.6	✓	✓	✓	✓	See 1.6
Conduct economic studies of the impact of selected diseases and their control	See 1.10	-	-	-	-	-
Publicize priority disease syndromes and reporting requirements	✓	✓	Under 1.7	✓	✓	See 1.3
Develop and maintain border controls and checkpoints to enhance surveillance	✓	-	Under 1.11	✓	✓	✓
Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	See 1.2	✓	See 1.2	✓	See 1.2	See 1.2
Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit (see 1.3 above), map distributions and report findings	See 1.5	✓	✓	See 1.3	✓	See 1.3
8 Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	-	✓ see 4.3	-	-	-	-
9 Ensure availability of quality assured vaccines (where appropriate) for administration primarily by private veterinarians, at cost	(✓)	-	✓	✓	-	-
10 Develop emergency preparedness plans	✓	-	-	-	See 3.8	✓
11 Submit reports of OIE List A & B disease events to OAU/IBAR and OIE	✓	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Main Activities	Region IIA		Region IIB	Region IIIB
	RCA	TCHAD	Gabon	Eritrea
onduct disease surveys (including battoir surveillance/surveys) of priority iseases	✓	✓	✓	✓
stablish specific laboratory diagnostic apacity	Maintain	✓	✓	✓
onduct economic studies of the impact f selected diseases and their control	-	-	-	-
ublicize priority disease syndromes and reporting requirements	Under 1.8	✓	✓	✓
Develop and maintain border controls and checkpoints to enhance surveillance	Under 1.11	Under 1.11	Under 1.	✓
Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit (see 1.3 above), map distributions and report findings	✓	(✓)	(✓)	✓
Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	-	-	-	-
Ensure availability of quality assured vaccines (where appropriate) for administration primarily by private veterinarians, at cost	✓ cbpp (with rinderpest)	✓	✓	
10 Develop emergency preparedness plans	-	Under 3.8	-	-
11 Submit reports of OIE List A & B disease events to OAU/IBAR and OIE	✓	-	✓	✓

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

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

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

PART IV

SIGNATURES

PART IV

SIGNATURES

This document (Volume 1) consolidates the individual work programmes and cost estimates proposed by Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, République Centrafricaine, Togo and Tchad. The following signatories have proposed, authorized and endorsed the separate commitments to meet the estimated costs that are summarized in Tables 1 to 7 and described in detail in the individual country proposals in.

Proposed by:

Dr René Bessin
PACE Programme Co-ordinator

Authorized by:

Dr Al Hadji A Tall
Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF

Endorsed by

DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

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

PART V

COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

The cost estimates are presented in the following tables:

Table 1	Amounts to be committed on account; 7.RPR.744 For the Imprest Accounts
Table 2	Advances (40%) for WP1/DP1 to be paid out into the National PACE Programme bank accounts
Table 3	Overview of the planned WP1 expenses as per main expenses group
Table 4	Overview of the National Budgets of Batch 2 per component
Table 5	Brief overview of the Governement's contributions to the PACE Programme as described in the National Global Plans and /or the National WP1
Table 6	Detailed overview of the country budgets in standardized format

Table:	6.1.	Mauritania
	6.2	Cote d'Ivoire
	6.3	République Centrafricaine
	6.4	Gabon
	6.5	Togo
	6.6	Benin
	6.7	Niger
	6.8	Eritrea
	6.9	Ghana
	6.10	Tchad

Table 7	Overview of the special commitments for equipment purchasing of over 100.000Euro as mentioned in the AWP/DP1

1. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Government financial contributions to PACE Programme are indicated in the copies of the relevant sections of the separate national proposals an overview is given in Table: 5

2. COST ITEMS

All planned expenses for the four major components are set out under the following expenses groups:

2.1.1 Locally engaged staff

Majority of PACE personnel in the national programmes are staff for government departments, notably of the veterinary services. In some cases, additional project staff will be engaged to assist with administrative duties.

2.1.2 Technical Assistance

Only in Tchad has a financial provision for technical assistance been made in its global plan.

2.2 *EQUIPMENT*

Most of the equipment will be purchased during the first year in accordance with the EDF procedures as laid down in "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-funded programmes and projects"; the rules are annexed to the work programmes and cost estimates of the individual countries; however if the total of the equipment purchases is over 100.000 Euro, this amount will be paid by a special commitment and the total WP1 budget will be reduced by the same amount.

In each country, tenders will be launched through normal EDF procedures with the approval and in close collaboration between the National Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the European Commission in each country

2.3 *RUNNING COSTS*

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

PACE Programme - National Components :Consolidated WP2- Batch2

Table:1- Amounts to be committed on account : 7.RPR.744

		1	2	3	4	
Countries	currency	Total budget AWP1 in Local currencies	Amount of the special commitment local curr.	Balance to be committed for AWP1 in local curr.	Balance to be committed for AWP1 in Euro	in % of to
1 Mauritania	MRO(1)	91234452	31524000	59710452	271411	
2 Cote d'Ivoire	CFA (2)	331643000	128000000	203643000	310452	
3 RCA	CFA	520870000	170000000	350870000	534897	
4 Gabon	CFA	178589000	0	178589000	272257	
5 Togo	CFA	180957180	0	180957180	275867	
6 Benin	CFA	319418400	108364100	211054300	321750	
7 Niger	CFA	238858936	0	238858936	364138	
8 Eritrea	Nakfa(3)	4578374	1856200	2722174	293338	
9 Ghana	Cedis(4)	1886607117	550371000	1336236117	242788	
10 Tchad	CFA	1131783529	532500000	599283529	913602	

Total: 3800501

(1)- 1 Euro = 222 MRO
(2)- 1 Euro = 655.957 CFA
(3)- 1 Euro = 9.28 Nakfa
(4)- 1 Euro = 5503.71 Cedis

Note: the total budget of the AWP1 of the batch2 countries is reduced for equipmen purchasings of over 100.000 Euro; these will be paid by special committments for local tenders; - see table 7-

Table 2.Advances for WP1/DP1 to be paid out into the National PACE Programme accounts

Countries:		Total budget AWP1 in local currency	Reduction for special commitments in local curr.	Balance to be committed for AWP1 in local curr.	Advance of 40% to be paid in local currency
1 Mauritania	MRO	91234452	31524000	59710452	*23884000*
2 Cote d'Ivoire	CFA	331643000	128000000	203643000	*81457200*
3 République Centrafricaine	CFA	520870000	170000000	350870000	*140348000*
4 Gabon	CFA	178589000		178589000	*71435600*
5 Togo	CFA	180957180		180957180	*72382800*
6 Benin	CFA	319418400	108364100	211054300	*84421700*
7 Niger	CFA	238858936		238858936	*95543000*
8 Eritrea	Nakfa	4578374	1856200	2722174	*1088870*
9 Ghana	Cedis	1886607117	550371000	1336236117	534494000
10 Tchad	CFA	1131783529	532500000	599283529	239713000

Table:3

National AWP1 (before reduction for special commitments)
Overview of the planned expenses as per main expenses group

in Euro

Countries	Personnel	Equipment	Running Costs	Conting.	Totals
1 Mauritania	*65820*	*194600*	*144600*	5946	410966
2 Cote d'Ivoire	*47725*	*348244*	*92290*	18066	506325
3 République CA	69896	*414715*	*260987*	48464	794061
4 Gabon	*27288*	*187848*	*46649*	10472	272257
5 Togo	*21770*	*104999*	*142470*	6629	275867
6 Benin	*105165*	*230739*	*120970*	30076	486950
7 Niger	*31328*	*158448*	*163756*	10606	364138
8 Eritrea	*1250*	*263800*	*183410*	44846	493306
9 Ghana	*6306*	*182576*	*137583*	16323	342788
10 Tchad	43349	969858	661932	50254	1725393
Totals:(5430371)	*419897*	*3055827*	*1954647*			*5430*
in %	8	56	36	100

Table:4 Overview of the National Budgets of Batch2 per Component

in Euro

Countries	Reinforcement of public services	Improved vet.services	Fight agt. Rinderpest	Control of other epizot.	Totals
1 Mauritania	349420	16000	10100	29500	405020
2 Cote d'Ivoire	243857	59608	171886	12196	487547
3 République CA	266908	31740	443139	3811	745598
4 Gabon	150467	23325	87994	0	261785
5 Togo	221377	33417	8956	5488	269239
6 Benin	350117	78005	0	28752	456874
7 Niger	171139	6327	139576	36490	353532
8 Eritrea	228037	55521	80759	84192	448509
9 Ghana	233394	4000	62071	27000	326465
10 Tchad	924592	78567	566489	105491	1675139
					5429707
Totals:	3139308	386508	1570970	332921	5429707
in %	58	7	29	6	100

OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTRY BUDGETS BATCH 2

Table:5 **Brief overview of the Government's contributions to the PACE Programme as described in the National Global Plans and/or National AWP1**

1.MAURITANIA

La contribution du Gouvernement , composée du salaire du personnel et d'une partie du fonctionnement est estimé à 205.700 Euro; à partir de la 4me année, le Gouvernement prendra en charge les coûts de fonctionnement du réseau d'épidémiosurveillance;

détails:	voir:	Budget Global:	page:9-10

2.COTE D'IVOIRE

Pour le DP1, la contribution de l'Etat est de : 130.000.000CFA, et dans le budget Global, l'Etat interviendra pour: 800.000.000CFA.
A partir de la 4me année, le Gouvernement prendrea en charge les coûts de fonctionnement du réseau d'épidémiosurveillance.

détails:	voir:	Budget Global:	page: 19
		DP1	page: 15-16

3.REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

Pour le DP1, la contribution de l'Etat est de : 700.382.000CFA, et dans le budget Global l'Etat interviendra pour: 1.004.455.000CFA.
La part de l'Etat dans le financement apparaît de manière croissante d'une année sur l'autre pour prendre en charge en fin de programme PACE la totalité des activitées.

détails:	voir:	Budget Global:	page:82
		DP1:	page:38

4. GABON

Pour le DP1, la contribution de l'Etat est de : 19.080.000CFA, et dans le Budget Global l'Etat interviendra pour: 329.035.000

La participation de l'Etat à l'activité de surveillance n'est véritablement attendue qu'en année 4 du programme .

détails:	voir;	budget Global:	page:24/29

5.TOGO

La contribution de l'Etat est de : 68.246.160CFA dans le budget Global.

La participation de l'Etat à l'activté de surveillance n'est véritablement attendue qu'en année 4 du prgramme.

détails:	voir:	budget Global:	page:45/46

6. BENIN

La prise en charge par le Gouvernement , à partir de la 4me année , des coûts de fonctionnement du réseau de surveillance , s'évalue à 162.677 Euro.

détails: voir: budget Global: page: 35

7.NIGER

La contribution de l'Etat au DP1 est de 77.085.200CFA et au budget Global,
Etat contribuera avec : 313.000.000CFA

L'Etat assurera le fonctionnement partiel du réseau dès la quarième année.

détails: voir: budget Global page:48

8.ERITREA

The contribution of the Government to the AWP1 is 3731212Nakfa and the total contribution to the Global Budget is at: 15.997.372 Nakfa

détails: see: Global Budget point: 4.4.

9.GHANA

The contribution of the Government to the AWP1 is : 1.886.607.119Cedis
and to the Global Budget: 4.856.823.000Cedis

The Government of Ghana will provide funds to catter for the running costs of disease surveillance in years 4 and 5.

details: see: Global Budget: page:51,52,53

10.TCHAD

La contribution de l'Etat au DP1 est de : 152.598.620CFA (voir tableau: 6.10)
et au Plan Global: 876.239.283 CFA

La paticipation du gouvernement se poursuivra progressivement: 50% en année 3, 75% en année 4 et 100 % en année 5 sur le budget de l'Etat alloué au Ministère de l'Elevage.

détails : voir: Plan Global: page: 46/47/48

Table:6 Detailed overview of the country budgets Batch2

Table:6.1. Mauritania

Table:6.2. Cote d'Ivoire

Table:6.3 République Centrafrique

Table:6.4 Gabon

Table:6.5. Togo

Table:6.6. Benin

Table:6.7. Niger

Table:6.8. Eritrea

Table:6.9. Ghana

Table: 6.10 Tchad

Table 6.1.: MAURITANIE

PACE Programme- Consolidated WP Yr1- Batch 2

Budget pour an 1: de 2000 à 2001

Main activity Heading		Totals en MRO
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		
1.1. Réseau national d'épidémiosurveillance		
1.1.1. Unité centrale		
	-Personnel	5328000
	-Equipement	12432000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	13297800
sous total		***31057800***
1.1.2. Postes de terrain		
	-Personnel	5550000
	-Equipement	15096000
	-Frais de foctionnement	2664000
sous total		***23310000***
1.1.3. Comite du Pilotage du reseau		
	-Personnel	
	-Equipement	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	666000
sous total		***666000***
1.2.Appui à la Direction de l'élèvage et de l'agriculture		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	3330000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	1665000
sous total		***4995000***
1.3. Centre National d'Elevage et de Recherches Veterinaires		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	1465200
	-Frais de fonctionnement	6815400
sous total:		**8280600**
1.4.Appui a la Coordination Nationale		
	-Personnel	2601840
	-Equipement	3330000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	3330000
sous total:		**9261840**
Sous total renforcement:		**77571240**

2. Improved Veterinary Services Services aux élèveurs		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	1998000
	-frais de fonctionnement	1554000
sous total		*3552000*
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest		
	-Personnel	1132200
	-Equipement	0
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	1110000
sous total		*2242200*
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	5550000
	-frais de fonctionnement	999000
sous total		*6549000*
Total :		89914440
Imprévus et inflation		1320012
Total général:		91234452

Totals per main expenses group:	in UM	in %
-personnel	14612040	16
-equipment	43201200	48
-running costs	32101200	36
Total:	89914440	100
Contingencies	1320012	
Grand total:	91234452	

in Euro: 410.966 Euro pour an 1 taux: 222UM/1Euro
Total Buget global: 995.788 Euro

Avance sur DP1 à verser:

La Mauritanie veut acheter 10 voitures au cours du DP1,pour un montant estimé de: UM 31.524.000 ce montant sera payé par un engagement spécial hors DP1

Avance de 40% à verser: 91.234.452 MRO - 31.524.000= 59.710.452 x 40%=23.884.000MRO

Table 6.2.:Detailed overview for: COTE D'IVOIRE

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr1: Batch 2

Budget: DP an 1

en CFA"000"

Main activity Heading		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Ivoire	Total FED + Cote d'Iv.
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
1.1. Cellule de coordination et de suivi	-Personnel	4500	6300	
	-Equipement	33000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	6800	1900	
sous total		**44300**	**8200**	
1.2. Unité centrale épidémiologique	-Personnel	7860	0	
	-Equipement	40000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	15600	500	
sous total		**63460**	**500**	
1.3. Unités réginnales ou zones	-Personnel	5700	2700	
	-Equipement	42000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	2000	3400	
sous total		**49700**	**6100**	
1.4.Labo national	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	2500	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		**2500**	**0**	
Total renforcement services publiques		159960	14800	

main activity headings		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Iv.	Total FED + Cote d'Iv.
2. Improved Veterinary Services Services aux éleveurs				
2.1. Appui aux éleveurs	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	2000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	1600	3000	
sous total		**3600**	**3000**	
2.2. Vétérinaires privé en clientèle rurale	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	5000	
	-frais de fonctionnement	1200	31700	
sous total		**1200**	**36700**	
2.3. Structures d'encadrement	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	3000	
sous total		**0**	**3000**	
2.4. Cellule technique de privatisation	-Personnel	700	0	
	-Equipement	15500	1000	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3500	1800	
sous total		**19700**	**2800**	
2.5. Cellule de communication	-Personnel	1400	300	
	-Equipement	9700	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3500	800	
sous total		**14600**	**1100**	
Total services aux éleveurs		**39100**	**46600**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
3.1. Postes de terrain/PSE	-Personnel	5000	0	
	-Equipement	13400	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	7900	0	
sous total		**26300**	**0**	
3.2. Equipes mobiles	-Personnel	4200	3300	
	-Equipement	45000	400	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	3500	1600	
sous total		**52700**	**5300**	

main activity headings		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Cote d'Iv.	Total FED+ Cote d'Iv.
3.3. Laboratoire	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	11200	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	5100	0	
sous total		**16300**	**0**	
3.4. Unité épidémiologique faune	-personnel	1900	0	
	-Equipement	5800	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	9750	100	
sous total		**17450**	**100**	
3.5.Services extérieurs /Minagri	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	0	1000	
sous total		**0**	**1000**	
Total lutte contre la pest bovine		**112750**	**6400**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
4.1.Services extérieurs minagri	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	45000	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	14000	
sous total		**0**	**59000**	
4.2.Laboratoire	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	8000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		**8000**	**0**	
Total lutte contre autres épizooties		**8000**	**59000**	
Total :		319810	126800	446610
Imprévus et inflation +-4%		11833	3200	
Total général:		**331643**	**130000**	

Total in Euro: 506.325 DP1
Total du budget global: 996.985 Euro

Totals per main expenses group:	in CFA "000"	in %		
-personnel	31260	9.8		
-equipment	228100	71.3		
-running costs	60450	18.9		
Total:	319810	100.0		
Contingencies 3.5%	11833			
Grand total:	**331643**		or Euro	506325

1 Euro= 655,957FCFA

Avance pour DP1:

Le Côte d'Ivoire veut acheter 10 voitures au cours du DP1 - pour un montant estimé de: 128.000.000CFA
ce montant sera payé par un engagement spécial hors DP1;
Avance de 40% à verser: 331.643.000- 128.000.000 = CFA 203.643.000 x 40%= 81.457.200 CFA

Table: 6.3. Detailed overview for: Republique Centrafricaine

PACE Programme : Consolidated WP Yr1 Batch 2

Budget: DP an1
de:2000 à 2001

Main activity Heading		en CFA ".000" Totals CFA FED	Totals CFA RCA	Total FED+ RCA
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
1.1. Unité de Coordination				
	-Personnel	13920	15000	
	-Equipement	25350	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	43000	2400	
sous total		**82270**	17400	
1.2.Unité de communication				
	- Personnel	1200	1620	
	-Equipement	22150	0	
	-Frais de foctionnement	3000	1800	
sous total		**26350**	3420	
1.3. Unité faune sauvage				
	-Personnel	19029	0	
	-Equipement	33185	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	14246	0	
sous total		**66460**	0	
Sous total renforcement:		**175080**	**20820**	
2. Improved Veterinary Services Renforcement des Services aux élèveurs				
2.1. Privatisation	-Personnel	900	5000	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	5000	
sous total		**900**	10000	
2.2. Appui aux groupements d'éleveurs	-Personnel	4320	0	
	-Equipement	12000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3600	5620	
sous total		**19920**	5620	
Sous total renforcement services Vét.		**20820**	**20820**	

		Totals CFA FED	Totals CFA RCA	Tota FED RCA
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
3.1. Vaccinations	-personnel	2880	62208	
	-Equipement	81200	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	73250	3000	
sous total		**157330**	65208	
3.2. Réseau	-personnel	3600	62208	
	-Equipement	97250	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	22100	350	
sous total		**122950**	62558	
3.3. Séromonitoring	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	900	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	9500	2100	
sous total		**10400**	2100	
Sous total lutte contre la pest bovine		**290680**	**129866**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2500	2250	
sous total		**2500**	2250	
Total :		489080	173756	
Imprévus et inflation +-7 %		31790	5756	
Total général:		**520870**	**179512**	**700**

Totals per main expenses group:	En CFA "000"	in %
-personnel	45849	9.4
-equipment	272035	55.6
-running costs	171196	35.0
Total:	489080	100.0
Contingencies +-7%	31790	
Grand total:	**520870** or : 794061 Euro	

1 Euro= 655.957 FCFA

Total global budget: 1.306.040.000CFA or: 1.991.045 Euro

Avance pour DP1

PACE RCA veut acheter au cours du DP1 des véhicules (4) et 44 motos,pour un montant estimé de 170.000.000 CFA; ce montant sera payé par un engagement spécial hors DP1

Avance de 40% à verser: 520.870.000 - 170.000.000 = 350.870.000 x 40%= 140.348.000 CFA

Table: 6.4. Detailed overview for: GABON

PACE Programme : Consolidated WP Yr1 Batch 2

Budget: DP1
de: 2000 à 2001

Main activity Heading | en CFA | "000"

		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Gabon	Total FED+ Gabon
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
	-Personnel	2900	19080	
	-Equipement	70500	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnemen	25300	0	
sous total :		**98700**	**19080**	
2. Improved Veterinary Services Renforcement des Services aux éleveurs				
	-Personnel	15000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	300	0	
sous total		**15300**	**0**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	52720	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnemer	5000	0	
sous total		**57720**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		**0**	**0**	
Total :		171720	19080	190800
Imprévus et inflation -.-		6869		6869
Total général:		**178589**	**19080**	197669

Totals per main expenses group:	En CFA "000"	in %	
-personnel	17900	8	
-equipment	123220	25	
-running costs	30600	66	
Total:	171720	100	
Contingencies	6869		
sous total	**178589**	or Euro:	272257

1 Euro=655.9570 FCFA

Global budget: 434.923.000 CFA en Euro: 663.035.840

Avance de 40% à verser:

178.589.000 x 40%= 71.435.000 CFA

Table: 6.5. Detailed overview: for:TOGO

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr1 Batch 2

Main activity Heading		Total CFA FED	Total CFA TOGO	Total CFA
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
1.1. Bureau de surveillance épidémiologique				
	-Personnel	720000	0	
	-Equipement	12000000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	18210000	0	
sous total		**30930000**	**0**	
1.2.Appui au laboratoire				
	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	14000000	0	
	-Frais de foctionnement	5520000	0	
sous total		**19520000**	**0**	
1.3. Unités Régionales				
	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	1500000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	13520000	0	
sous total		**15020000**	**0**	
1.4. Réseau actif		0	0	
		30800000	0	
		14130000	0	
sous total		**44930000**	**0**	
1.5. Appui à la Coordination	-personnel	13140000	0	
	-Equipement	6700000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	14974000	0	
sous total;		**34814000**	**0**	
sous total:		**145214000**	0	

Main activity headings		Total CFA FED	Total CFA TOGO	
2. Improved Veterinary Services Renforcement des Services aux élèveurs				
	-Personnel	420000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	21500000	0	
sous total		**21920000**	**0**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	3875000	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	2000000	0	
sous total		**5875000**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3600000	0	
sous total		**3600000**	**0**	
Total :		176609000	0	176609000
Imprévus et inflation -.-		4348180	0	4348180
Total général:		**180957180**	**0**	**180957180**

Totals per main expenses group:	En CFA	in %	
-personnel	14280000	8.1	
-equipment	68875000	39.0	
-running costs	93454000	52.9	
Total:	176609000	100.0	
Contingencies	4348180		
sous total	**180957180**	or Euro:	**275867**

Total du budget global: 435.211.000CFA = 663.475 Euro

Avance de 40% à verser:180.957.180 x 30%= 54.287.000CFA

Table:6.6. Detailed overview for: BENIN

PACE Programme : Consolidated WP Yr1 Batch2

Budget: DP1 de: 2000 à 2001

Main activity Heading		Total CFA FED	Total CFA Benin	Total CFA
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
	-Personnel	26343648		
	-Equipement	132035744		
	-Frais de fonctionnemen			
	a.coordination;	29056864		
	b.labo de serosurveil	10594400		
	c.unites regionales	10856800		
	d.postes terrain	9626800		
	e.resau faune sauv.	11147408		
		71282272		
sous total		**229661664**		
2. Improved Veterinary Services Services aux éleveurs				
	-Personnel	42640000	0	0
	-Equipement	5248000	0	0
	-Frais de fonctionnement	3280000	0	0
sous total		**51168000**	**0**	0
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipement	0	0	0
	-Frais de Fonctionnemen	0	0	0
sous total		**0**	**0**	**0**
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipement	14071200	0	0
	-frais de fonctionnement	4788800	0	0
sous total		**18860000**	**0**	**0**
Total :		299689664		0
Imprévus et inflation		19728736	0	0
Total général:		**319418400**	0	0

Totals per main expenses group:	**in CFA**	**in %**	
-personnel	68983648	23.0	
-equipment	151354944	50.5	
-running costs	79351072	26.5	
Total:	299689664	100	
Contingencies 3.5%	19728736		
Grand total:	**319418400** or Euro:		**486950**

Total du budget global: 996.639 Euro

Avance à verser:

Le Benin a l'intention d'acheter au cours du DP1 des vehicules et des motos pour un montant de: 108.364.100CFA ou :165200 Euro

Le montant de ces véhicules sera payé par un engagement spécial hors DP1

Avance à payer: 319.418.400 -108.364.100 =211.054.300 x 40%= 84.421.700 CFA

Table: 6.7. Detailed overview for: NIGER

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr1 batch 2

Budget: DP1
de:2000 à 2001

Main activity Heading

		Total CFA FED	Total CFA NIGER	Total CFA
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
1.1.Appui aux services vétérinaires				
	-Personnel	4120000	63920000	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	34646200	0	
sous total		**38766200**	**63920000**	
1.2.Appui au labo national				
	-Personnel	3600000	10920000	
	-Equipement	25325000		
	-frais de fonctionnement	16850000		
sous total		**45775000**	**10920000**	
1.3. Appui à l'unité de communication				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	10000000	0	
sous total		**10000000**	**0**	
1.4. Coordination du programme				
	-Personnel	8185680	0	
	-Equipement	4500000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	5033000	0	
sous total		**17718680**	**0**	
sous total renforcement:		**112259880**	**74840000**	
2.Improved Veterinary Services Services aux Eleveurs				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	4150000	0	
sous total		**4150000**	**0**	

		Total CFA FED	Total CFA NIGER	Total CFA
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	69200000	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	22356000	0	
sous total		**91556000**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
4.1. PPCB	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2872000	0	
sous total		**2872000**	**0**	
4.2. Peste des petits ruminants				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2000000	0	
sous total		**2000000**	**0**	
4.3. Fièvre aphteuse				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3200000	0	
sous total		**3200000**	**0**	
4.4. Provision pour enquetes:PPCB,PPR et FA				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2000000	0	
sous total		**2000000**	**0**	
4.5. Controle faune sauvage				
	-Personnel	4644000	0	
	-Equipement	4910000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	4310000	0	
sous total		**13864000**	**0**	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties		**23936000**	**0**	
Total		231901880	74840000	306741880
Imprévus:3%		6957056	2245200	9202256
Total général		**238858936**	**77085200**	**315944136**

Totals per main expenses group:	in CFA	in %	
-personnel	20549680	8.9	
-equipment	103935000	44.8	
-running costs	107417200	46.3	
sub-total:	231901880	100.0	
contingenciesL	6957056		
Total:	238858936 or Euro		364138

Total du budget global: CFA 648.421.050 ou Euro **988.511**

Avance à verser:40%: 238.858.936 x 40%= 95.543.000 CFA

Table:6.8. Detailed overview for: ERITREA

PACE Programme : Consolidated WP Yr 1 batch 2

Budget: WP1
from: 2000 to 2001

Main activity heading:

		Totals in Nakfa EDF	Totals in Nakfa Eritrea	Totals in Nakfa
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
	-Personnel	0	3259200	
	-Equipment	1622319	0	
	-Running costs	493860	28400	
sub total		**2116179**	**3287600**	
2. Improved Veterinary Services Amélioration des services Vétérinaires				
	-Personnel	11601	46405	
	-Equipment	232025	9281	
	-Running costs	271608	11601	
sub total		**515234**	**67287**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipment	361959	0	
	-Running costs	387483	0	
sub total		**749442**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipment	232025	37124	
	-Running costs	549279	0	
sous total		**781304**	**37124**	
Total :		**4162159**	**3392011**	
contingencies 10%		416215	339201	
Total général:		**4578374**	**3731212**	**8309586**

Totals per main expenses group:	in Nakfa	in %	
-personnel	11601	0	
-equipment	2448328	59	
-running costs	1702230	41	
Total;	4162159	100	
Contingencies	416215		
Grand total:	**4578374** or Euro		**493306**

1 Euro=9.281 Nakfa

Total of the Global Budget: 1.329.310 Euro

Advance payment:

PACE Eritrea is intend to purchase vehicles for about: 1.856.200 Nakfa(200.000 Euro) during the WP1 ; this amount will be paid by a special commitment out of the WP1

	Nakfa
*total amount to be committed	4578374
*amount foreseen for the purchase by tender of vehicles in Yr1 over a special committ.	-1856200
Total: foreseen for WP1	2722174
* advance to be paid out as 40%:	**1088870**

Table: 6.9. Detailed overview for: GHANA

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP Yr1 Batch2

Budget: WP1
from: 2000 to 2001

Main activity Heading		Totals Cedis FED	Totals Cedis Ghana	Totals Cedis
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
	-Personnel	34706395	0	
	-Equipement	867252607	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	382573889	0	
sub total		**1284532891**	**0**	
2. Improved Veterinary Services Services aux élèveurs				
	-Personnel	0	2048301840	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	22014840	0	
sub total		**22014840**	**2048301840**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	110074200	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	231546583	0	
sub total		**341620783**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	27518550	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	121081620	0	
sub total		**148600170**	**0**	
Total :		1796768684	2048301840	
Contingencies 10%		89838433	204830184	
Total général:		**1886607117**	**2253132024**	**4139739141**

Totals per main expenses group:	in Cedis		in %
-personnel	34706395		2
-equipment	1004845357		56
-running costs	757216932		42
Total:	1796768684		100
Contingencies	89838433		
Grand total:	1886607117	or Euro	342788

1 Euro=5503.71 Cedis

Total Global budget: 996.890 Euro

Advance to be paid :
PACE Ghana wants to purchase during DP1 4 vehicles for an estimated amount of : 100.000Euro this amount will be paid over a special committment out of the WP1

Advance to be paid: 1886607117 - 550.371.000 =1.336.236.117 x 40%= 534.494.000 Cedis

Table: 7 Overview of the special commitments for equipment purchases of over 100000 Euro per country

Foreseen special commitments per country in Euro
(see higher: Table:1 for special commitments in local currency)

	Euro
Mauritania	142000
Cote d'Ivoire	195135
RCA	259163
Benin	165200
Eritrea	200022
Ghana	100000
Chad	811791
Total:	1873311