PAPER TO DISCUSS THE IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE FUNDING OF PARC CO-ORDINATION & NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Nairobi
18-19 February 1997

Table of contents

1. Table of contents
2. Executive Summary
3. Agenda
4. Charts of PARC Co-ordination, national PARC programmes, and CBPP
5. Annexes:
   a. Co-ordination
   b. National PARC programmes
   c. CBPP
   d. Varia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is to facilitate the discussions between the PARC-advisers and the representatives of the Commission of the European Union and the Delegation of the EC (Kenya), as outlined in the attached Agenda. In order to ensure the immediate and mid-term sustainability of the ongoing PARC-programme, the following issues - described below, and in detail in the Annexes, and visualised in the attached Gantt-chart - ought to be addressed (figures are - in most cases - prudent estimates. Dates and durations of projects are approximative):

1. CO-ORDINATION:

The regional PARC Co-ordination units (Nairobi and Bamako) do urgently need bridging funds to cover the period 1/4/97 to 31/3/99. An amount of 4,5 million ECU is therefore requested (an includes additional funds 0.73 million ECU to support the Epidemiology component from May '89 to April '99). The Communication component will embark on the formulation of a Prodoc. for Phase III to cope with the delays in the implementation of Phase II.

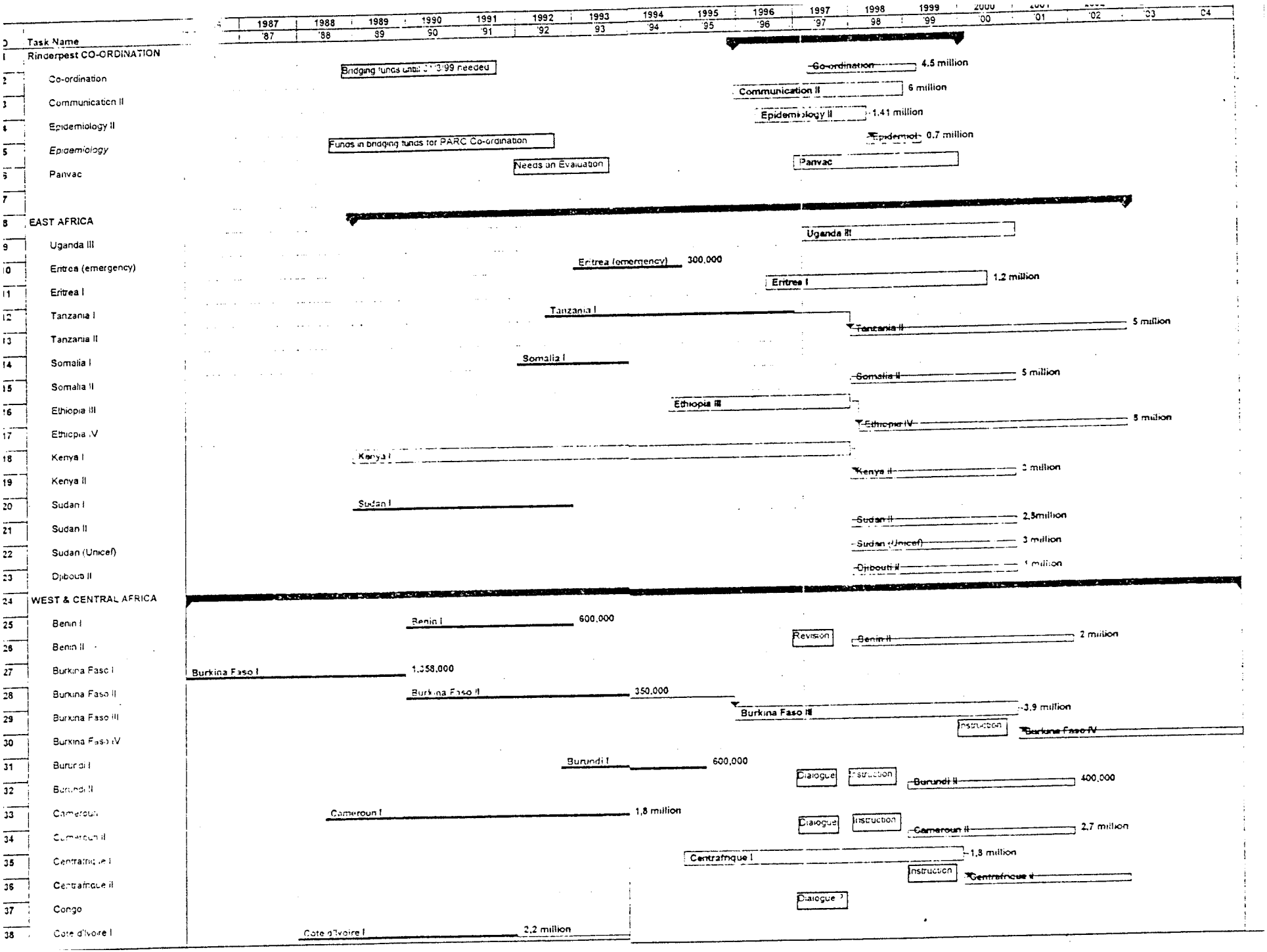
2. NATIONAL PARC PROGRAMMES:

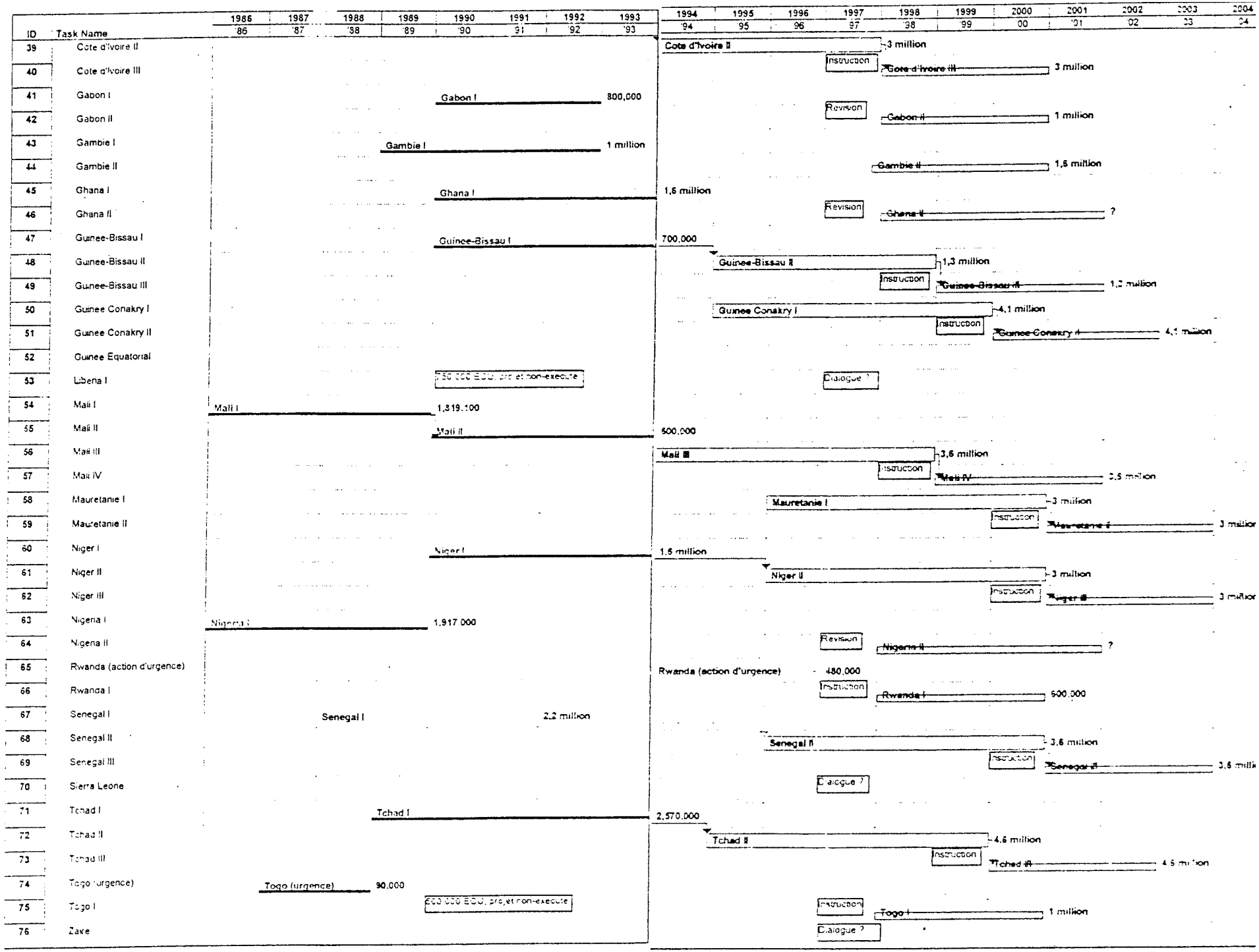
East-Africa: Apart from Eritrea and Uganda which have just started a new programme, the other countries (Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti) do need an urgent revision, evaluation and/or signing of the project agreement in view of the imminent end of the present phase. Conflict-prone areas as Sudan and Somalia do need provisions for immediate assistance when an improved situation would occur, and assistance do deal with the prsent situation, and a relaxation of administrative rules for advisers on mission.

West & Central Africa: 24 countries are concerned by the PARC programme.

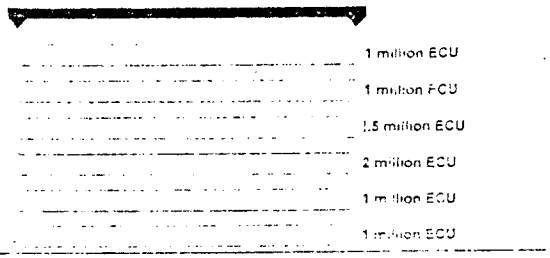
One group of 10 countries has a PARC programme running. Three of them (Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Guinee Bissau), however, are to terminate by the end of '97 and '98. The other remaining 7 countries are covered until the year 2000. As far as these countries are concerned, and pending on their present status, the focus of discussions will be on a) alignment of national implementation with the EU-evaluation report (e.g. stopping vaccinations), b) the formulation of a follow-up PARC programme (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Guinee Bissau). Mali will undergo a mid-term evaluation in 1997. Discussion will be held with CAR, Guinee-Conakry, Chad, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal to anticipate the cessation of vaccinations and set-up of a epidemio-surveillance system. The issue of emergency funds is to be tackled urgently.

Fourteen countries have no active PARC programme. However, ten among them, received PARC-funding in the past (Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda and Togo). The EU should give special attention to some of them, in view of their geographic or strategic location as far as the eradication of Rinderpest (and CBPP) is concerned: Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon, and in Central Africa, Rwanda and Burundi.


Task Name
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 02 03 04
'87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94 '95 '96 '97 '98 '99 '00 '01 '02
Rinderpest CO-ORDINATION
Co-ordination
Communication II
Epidemiology II
Epidemiology
Panvac
Bridging funds until 31/3/99 needed
Co-ordination 4.5 million
Communication II 6 million
Epidemiology II 1.41 million
Epidemiol 0.7 million
Funds in bridging funds for PARC Co-ordination
Needs an Evaluation
Panvac
EAST AFRICA
Uganda III
Eritrea (emergency)
Eritrea I
Tanzania I
Tanzania II
Somalia I
Somalia II
Ethiopia III
Ethiopia IV
Kenya I
Kenya II
Sudan I
Sudan II
Sudan (Unicef)
Djibouti II
Uganda III
Eritrea (emergency) 300,000
Eritrea I 1.2 million
Tanzania I
Tanzania II 5 million
Somalia I
Somalia II 5 million
Ethiopia III
Ethiopia IV 5 million
Kenya I
Kenya II 3 million
Sudan I
Sudan II 2,5million
Sudan (Unicef) 3 million
Djibouti II 1 million
WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA
Benin I
Benin II
Burkina Faso I
Burkina Faso II
Burkina Faso III
Burkina Faso IV
Burundi I
Burundi II
Cameroun
Cameroun II
Centrafrique I
Centrafrique II
Congo
Cote d'Ivoire I
Benin I 600,000
Revision
Benin II 2 million
Burkina Faso I 1,358,000
Burkina Faso II 350,000
Burkina Faso III 3.9 million
Instruction
Burkina Faso IV
Burundi I 600,000
Dialogue
Instruction
Burundi II 400,000
Cameroun I 1,8 million
Dialogue
Instruction
Cameroun II 2,7 million
Centrafrique I 1,8 million
Instruction
Centrafrique II
Dialogue ?
Cote d'Ivoire I 2,2 million


ID
Task Name
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
'86 '87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 '93
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004
'94 '95 '96 '97 '98 '99 00 '01 02 03 04
39 Cote d'Ivoire II
40 Cote d'Ivoire III
41 Gabon I
42 Gabon II
43 Gambie I
44 Gambie II
45 Ghana I
46 Ghana II
47 Guinee-Bissau I
48 Guinee-Bissau II
49 Guinee-Bissau III
50 Guinee Conakry I
51 Guinee Conakry II
52 Guinee Equatorial
53 Liberia I
54 Mali I
55 Mali II
56 Mali III
57 Mali IV
58 Mauretanie I
59 Mauretanie II
60 Niger I
61 Niger II
62 Niger III
63 Nigeria I
64 Nigeria II
65 Rwanda (action d'urgence)
66 Rwanda I
67 Senegal I
68 Senegal II
69 Senegal III
70 Sierra Leone
71 Tchad I
72 Tchad II
73 Tchad III
74 Togo (urgence)
75 Togo I
76 Zaire
Gabon I
800,000
Gambie I
1 million
Ghana I
Guinee-Bissau I
750 000 ECU, projet non-execute
Mali I
1,819,100
Mali II
Niger I
Nigeria I
1,917,000
Togo (urgence)
90,000
600 000 ECU, projet non-execute
Senegal I
2,2 million
Tchad I
Cote d'Ivoire II
3 million
Instruction
Cote d'Ivoire III
3 million
Revision
Gabon II
1 million
Gambie II
1,5 million
1,6 million
Revision
Ghana II
?
700,000
Guinee-Bissau II
1,3 million
Instruction
Guinee-Bissau II
1,3 million
Guinee Conakry I
4,1 million
Instruction
Guinee Conakry II
4,1 million
Dialogue ?
500,000
Mali III
3,6 million
Instruction
Mali IV
3,6 million
Mauretanie I
3 million
Instruction
Mauretanie II
3 million
1,6 million
Niger II
3 million
Instruction
Niger II
3 million
Revision
Nigeria II
?
Rwanda (action d'urgence)
480,000
Instruction
Rwanda I
600,000
Senegal II
3,6 million
Instruction
Senegal II
3,6 million
Dialogue ?
2,570,000
Tchad II
4,6 million
Instruction
Tchad II
4,6 million
Instruction
Togo I
1 million
Dialogue ?

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ID	Tasa	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
77																			
78	CE																		
79																			
80																			
81																			
82																			
83																			
84																			



PARC CO-ORDINATION

PARC PROJECT IN LOME IV
ASSISTANCE TO OAU/IBAR
PARC-COORDINATION UNIT
WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 1997/1999

PREAMBLE

The PARC project consists of a number of sub-projects that can be classified in the following way:
-National PARC Projects, in several PARC member countries covered by the present financing agreement in Lome IV. Three more countries had already been approved by the Committee in 1993 and a certain number of countries still have ongoing projects with Lome III funding.

-At OAU's IBAR office, the following sub-projects are attached:

- The PARC Coordination Unit with its Nairobi and Bamako offices and its Three technical assistants,
- The support team from ILRI for economic analyses,
- The PANVAC project for the quality control of vaccine in cooperation with FAO,
- The Epidmiosurveillance in cooperation with cooperation with FAO,

To these six sub-projects, three more components that support equally the OAU/IBAR but are not included in the present financing agreement under Lome IV as they are financed from reminders of the PARC Phase I under Lome III.
They are:

1. The research on CBPP
2. The upholding of a special emergency fund
3. Communication in cooperation with FAO

The total of these sub-projects and the national projects are presented in the diagramme of objectives and in the logical framework because they form an inseparable entity. Some more facts have been added to the chapter of objectives and expected results.

The workplan presented here is dealing as far as the budget for two years are concerned, for the PARC Coordination unit component.

The details of the other components (programme and budget) are not outlined here because they are dealt with in the specific documents of the sub-projects(instructions and workplan with budget).

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 GENERAL:

After a multi donor campaign (JP15) from 1962-1977, financed by several donors, amongst them the E.D.F., it was thought that rinderpest had been eradicated from the African Continent.

However, it recurred on a large scale in the early eighties in several African countries.

To assist in the control, if not the eradication of the diseases the Commission signed a financing agreement with the Organisation of African Unity in 1986. The total amount of funds provided was ECU 57,500.000 (1986:50,000.000+ 1990:7,500.000), 1993 10,400,000

In this agreement a number of actions were agreed upon. Funds were provided for the creation of a coordination unit at OAU-level in Nairobi/Kenya and a number of research contracts were concluded). There were funds available for the creation of rinderpest vaccine banks (which have been rarely used) and which have now been limited to two banks.

Because rinderpest was endemic in five countries in 1986, the agreement allowed for an immediate start of the campaign in those countries, namely Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria and Sudan. For all the above actions an amount of ECU25,000.000 was made available.

In the last two years the disease has only been reported from three of those countries: Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan, although incidental rumours about the disease emerge from Somalia.

The financing agreement with the OAU, stipulated that the remainder of funds for the financing agreements could only be allocated to other African countries after a successful conclusion of a policy dialogue on how to arrive at a better financing of the livestock services.

It was recognized that the renewed rapid spread of rinderpest was only possible because the veterinary services in Africa, with a few exceptions, were underfunded. This is because the larger part of the veterinary budget was used for the payment of salaries with no funds for operation activities. There was also the practice of subsidizing several veterinary and livestock inputs thereby causing even less funds to be available for disease control operations.

The OAU/EU financing agreement identified five options on how to arrive at a better way of financing the livestock services. The term livestock services rather than animal health services has been deliberately used to cover all aspects of the livestock sector including effects on the environment.

The five options mentioned are:

1. Farmers contributing directly to the costs of services rendered.
2. Farmers contributing indirectly to the costs of services rendered by means of special

3. Instead of Governments recruiting all graduates, farmers associations etc. could be encouraged to recruit their own personnel.
4. Encouragement of privatisation of the veterinary and other professions in the livestock sector.
5. Encouragement of a better pricing policy by imposing a levy on imports that distort local market conditions.

This list of points for discussion was neither exhaustive nor binding. For each country and each region a solution was to be sought which was best suited to the local conditions.

Since the conclusion of the OAU/EU financing agreement, separate agreements were concluded with a total of 21 African countries. Countries that did not react positively to the policy dialogue were excluded and so were countries that were already covered by other donor funds. The whole programme was evaluated in 1996. The results of the evaluation were exhaustively discussed with experts of EU Member States in October 1996. The conclusions on the programme was positive.

The present financing agreement under Lome IV concerns a further continuation of the programme. A continuation of the programme is now proposed in the following fields.

1. Reinforcement of the coordinating role of the Interafrican Bureau of Animal Resources of African Unity by making available one more expert and by establishing close links with the economic policy-analysis department of the International Livestock Centre for Africa (now International Livestock Research Institute, ILRI).
2. Continuation of an earlier financed programme by UNDP and implemented by FAO concerning the quality control of vaccines and the study on the epidemiology of animal diseases in Africa.
3. Continuation of the programme in Burkina Faso, Guinea (Conakry), Mauritania, Niger, CAR,Senegal, Tchad and Uganda. In each country increased attention will be given to cost recovery of services rendered by Government services and privatisation of services hitherto rendered by the Government.
4. Continuation of the maintenance of vaccine banks.
5. Study on the regionalisation of vaccine productions.
6. Research programme on CBPP and the installation of emergency funds are financed on remaining funds from the PARC project-phase I from Lome III.
   As was the case in previous phases of the programme the Organisation of African Unity's Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources will be responsible for the coordination of the whole programme.

1.2 PROBLEMS TO BE SOLEVED

The most important problems to solve are

- Eradication of rinderpest
- Achievement of self-financing of livestock services by a policy of a voluntary cost recovery.
- The transfer of animal health activities that had hitherto been monopolised by government structures.
- The improvement of the coordination of Livestock Development Projects on a continental scale and specially in the field of the measures against epizootic diseases and the evolution towards privatisation of the veterinary profession.

Other problems have to be resolved by accompanying measures like:

- The improvement of the epidemiosurveillance,
- The improvement of the intervention capacities in emrgencies, specially for rinderpest, by maintaining vaccine banks and a special emergency fund,
- The improvement of the tools against CBPP (vaccines, technology and diagnostic).

1.3 DOCUMENTATION

Series of documents and especially those concerning the PARC project exist:

- Project implementation documents of all national PARC projects and of their support by OAU/IBAR,
- An evaluation report of the PARC-project in 1996.
- A series of special studies, particularly on privatisation and epidemiology.

3. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE PARC PROJECT:

The overall objective of the PARC project is the increase of the income of animal owners and of Governments by:

- The eradication of rinderpest
- The improvement of animal health
- The improvement of the Panafrican Coordination
- The increase in animal production due to a better management of the natural resources
- The improvement of the commercialization of animal productions

4.SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PARC PROEJCT

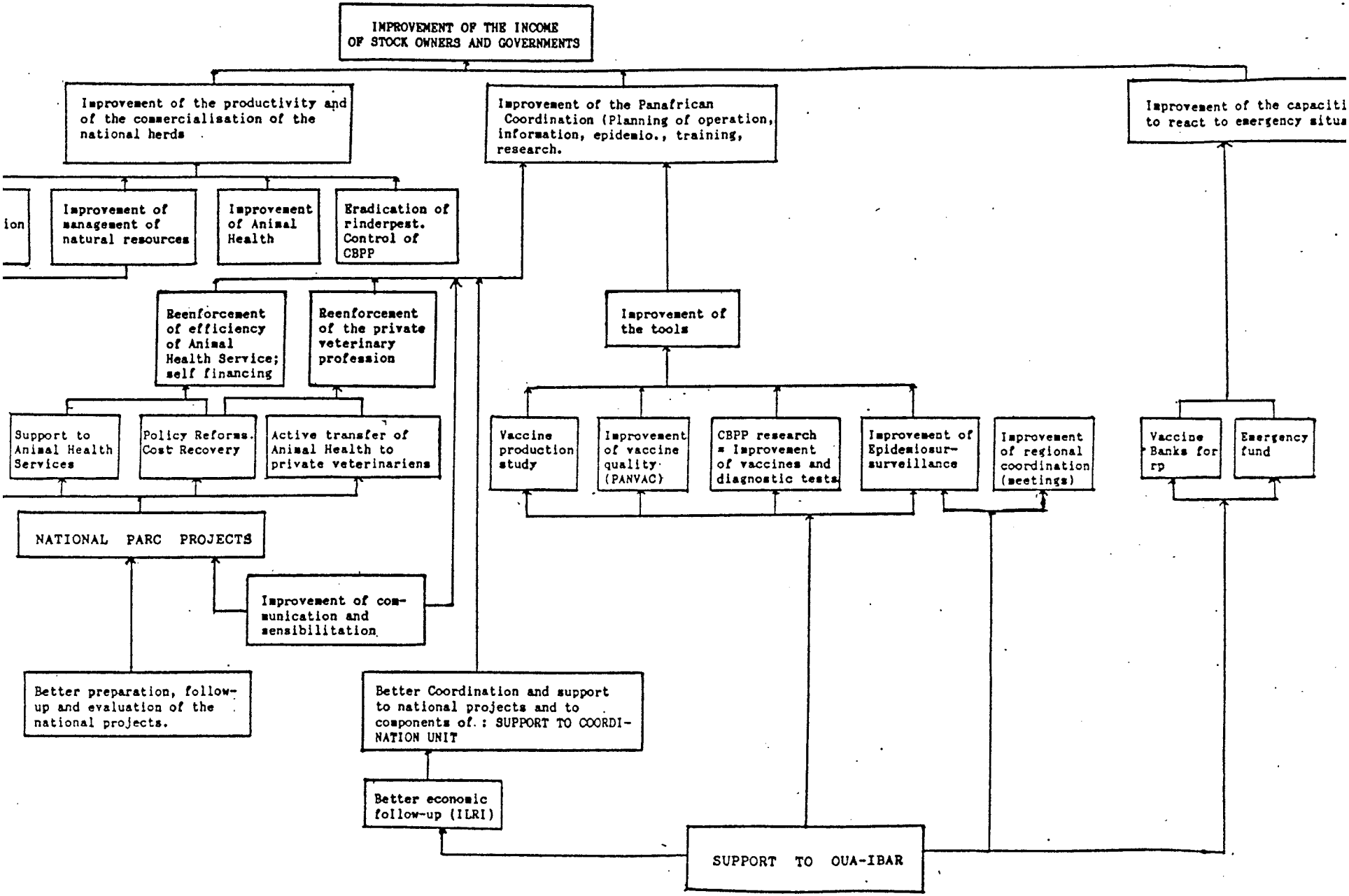
The objectives of the PARC project in general are displayed in the diagramme of Objectives and the headlines of chapters are enumerated in the logical framework of the project.

4.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL PARC PROJECTS:

- Eradication of rinderpest
- Improvement of animal health
- Improvement of the productivity, the management of natural agropastoral resources and of the commercialisation.

These objectives are not elaborated in detail here because they are outlined in the national PARC project documents (logical framework workplan). We have to consider that national PARC projects are in general composed of three components, the specific objectives of them are respectively:

- Strengthening of the Animal Health Services
- Following up of the intensification of the privatisation of the veterinary profession.
- The re-enforcement of herder's associations for a better management of the natural agropastoral resources and a better commercialisation.


IMPROVEMENT OF THE INCOME OF STOCK OWNERS AND GOVERNMENTS
Improvement of the productivity and of the commercialisation of the national herds
Improvement of the Panafrican Coordination (Planning of operation, information, epidemio., training, research.
Improvement of the capaciti to react to emergency situa
ion
Improvement of management of natural resources
Improvement of Animal Health
Eradication of rinderpest. Control of CBPP
Reenforcement of efficiency of Animal Health Service; self financing
Reenforcement of the private veterinary profession
Improvement of the tools
Support to Animal Health Services
Policy Reforms. Cost Recovery
Active transfer of Animal Health to private veterinariens
Vaccine production study
Improvement of vaccine quality (PANVAC)
CBPP research = Improvement of vaccines and diagnostic tests
Improvement of Epidemiosur-surveillance
Improvement of regional coordination (meetings)
Vaccine Banks for rp
Emergency fund
NATIONAL PARC PROJECTS
Improvement of communication and sensibilitation
Better preparation, follow-up and evaluation of the national projects.
Better Coordination and support to national projects and to components of. : SUPPORT TO COORDINATION UNIT
Better economic follow-up (ILRI)
SUPPORT TO OUA-IBAR

Logical framework of PARC project on Lone IV

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall Objectives	Improvement of income of animal owners and governments by improvement of productivity, commercialisation and animal health and by improvement of the Panafrican Coordination	- Productivity of herds - animal health statistics - statistics of commercialisation of animal products	- Reports of the head office of livestock services - Inquiries and specific studies - Mission reports and evaluations of the Coordination Unit	
Project purpose A- National projects (1)	1- Eradication of rp 2- Improvement of animal health 3- Improvement of productivity, commercialisation and management of natural resources.	- number of rp outbreaks - animal health statistics - statistics of commercialisation and productivity	- Reports of head offices of livestock services - Inquiries and specific studies - Reports of the Coordination Unit	
B- support to OAU/IBAR	1- Improvement of the Panafrican Coordination 2- Improvement of the capacities to react to emergency situations 3- Better assistance to national PARC projects	- research results - number of coordination meetings - number of supporting missions to member countries - number of emergency interventions - communication activities - number of meetings and activities of the serosurveillance network - utilisation of vaccine banks - number of economic evaluations and follow-up missions	- reports of the Coordination Unit and of its subprojects. - enquiries, studies, evaluations	
Results A- National PARC Projects (1)	1- Reenforcement of the Animal Health Services 2- Reinforcement of the privatisation 3- Reenforcement of herder's associations.	See logical framework of every national PARC project		
B- Support to OUA/IBAR: B1- -Improvement of the Panafrican Coordination and of the support to national projects	1- Coordination Unit in Nairobi and Banako strengthened	- activities of the Coordination Unit	- reports, studies, specific evaluations	
	2- Support from ILRI in economics	- ILRI activities to support OAU/IBAR	- specific studies	
	3- Better vaccine quality control by PANVAC	- number of vaccine batches controlled	- PANVAC report	
	4- Better epidemiosurveillance	- activities of the epidemiosurveillance network - number of meetings of the	- reports of the Epidemiosurveillance Unit - PARC reports	

		network - activities of the Units in Nairobi and Vienna.	- reports from national laboratories.	
	5- Better communication and sensibilisation (funded from Lome III)	- activities of the communication component	- PARC report	
	6- Possibilities of regionalisation of vaccine production better known (specific study)		study report	
	7- Improvement of vaccine and diagnostic technologies for CBPP (Lome III)	- research results	research reports	
B2- Improvement of the intervention capacities for emergencies	1- Installation of 2 vaccine banks for rp	- number of banks and the number of doses stored	- reports and visits of the banks	
	2- Fund for emergency interventions installed (from Lome III)			
Activities: A- National PARC projects	See logical framework of every national PARC project.			
B- Support to OAU/IBAR	1- Support to the Coordination Unit:			
B1- Improvement of the Panafrican Coordination	1.1- Nairobi office - Preparation of national PARC projects (mission to every country) 1.2- Banako office: same as for Nairobi. 2- Support from ILRI 3- PANVAC 4- Epidemiosurveillance 5- Vaccine production study 6- Communication (Lome III). 7- CBPP research (Lome III).	means for implementation: see detailed budget in table See specific documents (logical frameworks, workplans) of each of these components.		
B1- Improvement of the intervention capacity in emergencies	1- Vaccine banks 2- Funds for emergency intervention (from Lome III)	See specific documents of those components		

4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SUPPORT TO OAU/IBAR

Support to OAU/IBAR objectives:

- An improvement of the Panafrican Coordination in the domains like the harmonisation of plans of actions against epizootic diseases, epidemiologic information, training, research ....etc.
- An improvement in the capacity to react to situations of emergency like for an appearance of epizootic diseases, due to the maintenance of two vaccine banks for rinderpest and the installation of a fund for emergency intervention.
- A better support to National PARC projects in the areas of instruction, follow up, communication and evaluation. The most important points that will be part of a follow-up by the Coordination Unit will notably be:
- The reorientation of livestock policy (cost recovery of services rendered, the liberation of activities in the field of animal health.
- Actions against epizootic diseases and epidemiological surveillance on a national level.
- The re-enforcement of the privatisation of the veterinary profession
- The improvement of the management of natural resources by herder's associations.

5. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL PARC PROJECTS:

The results and activities of the PARC project are cited in the logical Framework but they are not elaborated here because all of the detailed information are already laid down in the project instruction documents and in the financing proposal (diagramme of objectives, logical framework) and in every workplan.

These results and activities, are in general outlined in the above cited components and have the following results.

- Strengthening of Animal Health Services,
- Enforcement of the privatisation of the veterinary profession,
- Strengthening of herder's associations.

6. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES EXPECTED FROM SUPPORT TO OAU/IBAR:

6.1 Improvement of the Panafrican Coordination and of the support of national projects:

6.1.1 Coordination Unit.

- The Coordination Unit of PARC at OAU/IBAR will be strengthened with three technical advisers to the Director of OAU/IBAR,
- Two regional Coordination offices will be maintained, one in Nairobi for Eastern and South Africa and the other in Bamako, for West and Central Africa. Bamako office will be headed by an African veterinary officer. A chief Livestock Project Coordinating Officer and a PARC Liaison Officer whose salaries will be paid by OAU, will strengthen the existing coordination role of OAU/IBAR in the PARC project from Nairobi Office.
- The activities of this Coordination Unit with its two regional offices will consists of:
    * Support to National projects at the stage of the elaboration of the project documents, then by a follow-up of the implementation and an evaluation of the

* The activities consequently will result primarily in missions to every PARC member country.
* The organisation of Coordination meetings, cross-border harmonisation meetings, and regional meetings with specific themes. During these meetings (as well as also during missions to each country) everything is done to achieve the best coordination of the activities of every country. This concerns animal health as well as reforms of livestock policy, privatisation or management of natural resources.
* Participation at meetings with special thematic subjects and elaboration of studies and specific syntheses in the form of reports, conferences etc.

6.1.2 SUPPORT FROM ILRI FOR ECONOMIC ANALSES

The support from ILRI to the OAU/IBAR will contribute to the capacities for analyses to evaluate:-

* The economic benefits of PARC projects, on those previously implemented, those presently being implemented and future ones.
* The Economic benefits of the campaigns against rinderpest.
* The efficiency of the veterinary privatisation programme. (organization, results)
* Policy reforms in animal health implemented by governments.
* The degree of cost recovery and of self financing of Animal Health Services.

To achieve these results, ILRI will supply to OAU/IBAR a junior economist on full time basis and a senior economist on part time basis.

The activities will include:

* In Nairobi: analysis of documents, collection and analysis of results,
* In the countries during mission, to gather information and to support national projects.

6.1.3 QUALITY CONTROL OF VACCINES BY PANVAC

Vaccination campaigns, especially against rinderpest and CBPP must, to assure their efficiency, be carried out with vaccines that fulfill international quality normes.

The Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Center (PANVAC), based in Debre-Zeit (Ethiopia) will have the task to control all batches of vaccines produced in Africa against rinderpest and CBPP.

A progressive scheme for cost recovery of this service will be applied and revised every year.

This component will be implemented by the FAO.

6.1.4 **Epidemiossrveillance:**

The results expected from this component that is equally implemented by the FAO will be:

- The functioning of an Epidemiology Unit at OAU/IBAR and the setting up of a network for epidemiological surveillance and the evaluation of strategies against epizootic diseases.
- The consolidation of the serosurveillance of the PARC phase I project (Lome III) and its extension to other rinderpest like diseases and to some other major epizootic disease

- The permanent training and information of members of the network (25 ot 30 veterinary laboratories),
- The surveillance of the sanitary cordon that englobes the enzootic zones of rinderpest in East Africa.
- The support of countries to put into place an emergency programme and to evolve towards the declaration of freedom from rinderpest.
- The support of infected countries in their control programmes and epidemiologie studies of focie.

6.1.5 RESEARCH ON CBPP

This research programme is also only cited here for memory because it is financed from relic funds of the PARC phase I project from Lome III. The research programme that associates 6 European laboratories and 5 African laboratories has the following component.

* Research for a new and more efficient vaccine,
* Elaboration of new diagnostic technologies,
* Study on the immunology of the disease
* Training of associated african research workers.

The programme is managed by the CIRAD-EMVT of France.

6.2 IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPACITIES TO REACT TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

6.2.1 Vaccine Banks

In order to cope with eventual emergency situations two banks for rinderpest vaccines, each one with 1.5 million doses, will be maintained. One in East Africa and the other in West Africa.

6.2.2 Emergency Fund

As countries cease vaccinations against rinderpest, which is being encouraged by the EU and the cattle population becomes susceptible. There is danger that unexpected outbreaks of the disease could occur. Should such an emergency airse, it is essential that there is a rapid reaction to curb the outbreak and that funds are made available very quickly to control the emergency. Emergency plans have been drawn up and it is estimated that a single emergency intervention, would cost up to ECU250,000. The fund could be replenish at a later date by using money in the recipient country's National Indicative Funds. There would be money in the fund for four emergencies. The emergency fund, can accommodate at least four emergencies.

6.2.3 MINISTERIAL MEETING

A Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources in Africa is held every 2 to 3 years. This meeting is preceded by a meeting of Directors of Livestock Services. OAU and EU have jointly funded the cost of the meeting and also pay the expenses of the Directors but not the Ministers. This meeting is important as the livestock policies for Africa are discussed and future policies planned. Once the Ministerial Meeting has endorsed new policies it is easier to get the reforms implemented at the country level.

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBPROJECT "COORDINATION UNIT"

Here only the conditions are specified for the implementation of the sub-project "PARC Coordination Unit"

The conditions for the implementation of the other subprojects of the assistance to OAU/IBAR and, quite sure, for those of the national PARC projects are enumerated in specific documents relating to these projects.

7.1 PERIOD COVERED

The project covers the period from 1/4/97 to 31/3/99.

7.2 HUMAN RESOURCES:

The Manager and Regional Authorising officer of the PARC project is the Director of OAU/IBAR. The Chief Livestock Project Officer is responsible for the coordination of livestock projects including PARC. In order to strengthen the coordination role of IBAR, the OAU has recruited a PARC Liaison Officer who will assist with the Coordination of the PARC programme within Eastern and Southern African countries. The emolument of the Director of OAU/IBAR and the two OAU/IBAR Coordination Officers will be paid by the OAU/IBAR but travel allowances transport, etc. will be paid by the Project. The budget of the Coordination Unit will pay for three secretaries, an accountant and four drivers. In addition office expenses, telephone, printing, stationery and some funds for coordination meetings are included. In addition there are three technical assistants on EAC contracts. The other components - epidemiology and communication are funded separately but are also located in the same office.

7.3 PROCEDURES AND MODALITIES OF EXECUTION.

7.3.1 The Coordination Unit of Nairobi is under the responsibility of Dr. W.N. Masiga, the Director of OAU/IBAR

All accounts documents and the statements for reimbursement are presented for approval to the Head of the Delegation of the European Union in Kenya.

The accounts of the Bamako office are controlled by the Head of the Delegation of the European Union in Mali

7.3.2 Administrative and Financial Provisions

-Programme Account:

A Programme Account under the title OAU/IBAR/PARC Project with Kenya Commercial Bank Muindi Mbingu Street. Authorised signatories are the Director and Accountant or, in absence of one, the Chief Livestock Officer.

Advances and Replenishment

The programme Account will be credited with an advance of up to 30% of the total value of the AWP, following the submission to and endorsement by the EC Delegation of an advance claim, approved by Director or, in his absence, theChief Livestock Officer. The advance claim should be structured along the guidelines provided in Annex.

a. Presentation of reconciled programme accounts, financial statements and supporting documents justifying expenditure on a monthly basis or if at least 50% of the initial advance has been disbursed.
b. Presentation of a replenishment claim in the format given in Annex
c. Approval of the above by the Director or in his absence, the Chief Livestock Officer before submission the EU Delegation and endorsement.

At the end of the AWP period, a final statement of accounts will be presented, justifying expenditure incurred during the programme period and providing a final summary of expenditure, broken down according to the relevant expenditure items included in the AWP, for the whole period of the AWP.

Should a balance remain in the Programme Account, a receiving order will be established for the unspent balance funds.

-Programme Accounting:
The Accountant will draw up monthly summary statements of expenditure, structured along the same lines and headings established for AWP. The financial statements will contain the relevant expenditure, by AWP item, for the month under consideration, the cumulative expenditure to-date and the balance available under each AWP heading.

The information will be supplemented by the following additional data.
- Monthly bank statements,
- Relevant payment vouchers for all expenditure incurred, divided by AWP heading,
- Bank account/cash book reconciliation statements for the relevant month.

The statements will be signed by the Director or in his absence the Chief Livestock Officer and will be submitted in one original and 2 copies to the EU Delegation, in order to establish the relevant payment order. Original supporting documents will be sent too and remain with the EU Delegation.

7.4.3 Advances for travel allowances are limited to 80% of the precalculated expenses. The remaining amount will be reimbursed on presentation of the supporting documents.
7.4.4 A trimestrial programme of planned missions for the technical assistants and African professionals will, as far as it is possible, be presented to the Delegation of the European Union in Nairobi.

8. Global budget (in ECU) The estimated costs of running the Coordination unit and auxiliary component for the two years 1.4.97 until 31.3.99 are:

	ECU
1 Coordination Office Nairobi	500,000
2. Coordination Office Bamako.....	350,000
3. Technical Assistance (200,000/year x 2 years x 3 persons	1,200,000
4. Epidemiology Project (1 year) - 1.4.98 to 31.3.99	700,000
5. Ministerial Meeting.....	100,000
6. Emergency Fund.....	1,000,000
7. CBPP Efficacy Trial.....	100,000
8. Contingencies.....	550,000

9. DETAILED BUDGET OF THE COMPONENT "COORDINAITON UNIT -YEAR 2

The workplan for year 2 covers the period from 1/4/97 to 31/3/99. As OAU regulations are applied for salaries, personnel will be paid on the basis of their salaries in USD. The exchange rate USD/KES will be applied according to Kenya commercial Bank Exchange rates.

UAU/EEC/PARC PROJECT
BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD 1997/98 AND 1998/99

CODE/TITLES	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 97/98	TOTAL 1997/98	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 98/99	TOTAL 1998/99
PERSONNEL				
1.1 Chief Livestock Project Cordinator				
1.1.1 Travel allowance	750,000.00		750,000.00	
1.1.2 Travel on mission	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	750,000.00	1,500,000.00
1.2 PARC LIAISON OFFICER				
1.2.1 Travel allowance	750,000.00		750,000.00	
1.2.2 Travel on mission	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	750,000.00	1,500,000.00
1.3 Director of IBAR				
1.3.1 Travel allowance	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
1.3.2 Travel on mission	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
1.4 Management and Field allowance	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
1.5 ACCOUNTANT				
1.5.1 Salary	638,400.00		638,400.00	
1.5.2 Post Adjusment	255,360.00		255,360.00	
1.5.3 Medical	80,000.00		80,000.00	
1.5.4 Insurance	31,920.00		31,920.00	
1.5.5 Per dieum	21,000.00		21,000.00	
1.5.6 Gratuity	0.00	1,026,680.00	446,880.00	1,473,560.00
1.6 Monolingual Secretary				
1.6.1 Salary	638,400.00		638,400.00	
1.6.2 Post Adjusment	255,360.00		255,360.00	
1.6.3 Dependency Allowance	27,000.00		27,000.00	
1.6.4 Medical	120,000.00		120,000.00	
1.6.5 Insurance	22,344.00		22,344.00	
1.6.6 Per dieum	21,000.00		21,000.00	
1.6.7 Gratuity	0.00	1,084,104.00	357,504.00	1,441,608.00
1.7 Billingual Secretaries				
1.7.1 Salary	1,315,560.00		1,315,560.00	
1.7.2 Post Adjusment	526,224.00		526,224.00	
1.7.3 Dependency Allowance	27,000.00		27,000.00	
1.7.4 Medical	200,000.00		200,000.00	
1.7.5 Insurance	65,778.00		65,778.00	
1.7.6 Per dieum	92,000.00		92,000.00	
1.7.7 Gratuity	0.00	2,226,562.00	747,513.60	2,974,075.60
1.8 Drivers				
1.8.1 Salary	1,036,620.00		1,036,620.00	
1.8.2 Post Adjusment	412,512.00		412,512.00	
1.8.3 Dependency Allowance (Spouse)	48,000.00		48,000.00	
1.8.4 Dependency Allowance (Childre	198,000.00		198,000.00	
1.8.5 Medical	217,020.00		217,020.00	
1.8.6 Insurance	50,293.60		50,293.60	
1.8.7 Per dieum	184,000.00		184,000.00	
1.8.8 Overtime	70,000.00		70,000.00	
1.8.9 Gratuity	0.00	2,216,445.60	678,052.80	2,894,498.40

2 Vehicles				
2.1 Running costs for vehicles	240,000.00		240,000.00	
2.2 Vehicle Insurance	70,000.00	310,000.00	70,000.00	310,000.00
3 Other Items				
3.1 Public Utilities				
3.1.1 Telephone and Fax	1,000,000.00		1,200,000.00	
3.1.2 Freight	144,000.00		144,000.00	
3.1.3 Postage	80,000.00		80,000.00	
3.1.4 Bank Charges	42,000.00	1,266,000.00	42,000.00	1,466,000.00
3.2 Supply of Miscell. goods	400,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
3.3 Equipment Maintenance				
3.3.1 Service of Photocopier	72,000.00		72,000.00	
3.3.2 Computer Maintenance Contract	50,000.00		50,000.00	
3.3.3 Office Equipment repairs	60,000.00	182,000.00	60,000.00	182,000.00
3.4 Insurance of Equipment	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
3.5 Printing Matters				
3.5.1 Quartery newsletter	120,000.00		120,000.00	
3.5.2 Editing of Newsletter	80,000.00		80,000.00	
3.5.3 Yearly Progress Report	60,000.00	260,000.00	60,000.00	260,000.00
Total other Items		2,168,000.00		2,468,000.00
4 Border Meetings		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
5 IBAR PARC Project activities	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
5 Contingencies		1,603,179.00		1,856,174.00
GRAND TOTAL		18,634,970.60		21,417,916.00

Project Sheet

Title : **Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)**
EPIDEMIOLOGY PROJECT- Phase II

Location : Nairobi and Vienna

Description : -Data on the distribution of disease, on vaccination and antibodies, and epidemio-surveillance for rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases is essential in order to assess progress towards eradication of the virus, and to advise on improved or more cost effective eradication strategies.
- Currently there is a lack of sufficient data on the distribution and prevalence of rinderpest and other relevant information.

Objective : - The Epidemiology Project aims to provide PARC with a functioning epidemiology unit that will increase the inflow of useful data for analysis and interpretation which will lead to advice to PARC Managers at both regional and national levels.
- To assist in this the project will also establish an epidemiological network of the PARC Member State projects.
The advice will be aimed towards the continental eradication of rinderpest through clearly defined regional strategies.

Status : In 1995, the OAU, EU and the FAO agreed on the funding of an "Epidemiology Project ", GCP/RAF/317/EC. A Technical Assistance Agreement covered the costs of two full-time advisers and some operating funds for 2 years. Further operational costs, including those for the re-establishment of the Epidemio-surveillance network, would be catered for through "Workplan/Budget" - contracts which, however, took nine months to be approved and signed by the EU. These delays made it impossible for the Technical Advisers to achieve the objectives within the agreed time-frame of 2 years (May 1996-April 1998). A proposal for additional funding for the Epidemiology Project for one year (May 1998-April 1999) has been included in the proposal for a bridging funds to support the PARC International Co-ordination unit.. The proposed next phase III (May 1999- April 2002) would finalise the implementation of phase II and build upon its findings and achievements.

Budget : May 1996-April 1998 ECU 1.41 million
May 1998-April 1999 ECU [illegible] million 0.7

Tasks : - Establish an epidemiology unit in PARC Co-ordination Unit.
- (Re)establish PARC continental epidemiological network
- Advise PARC in the development and implementation of regional strategies leading to continental eradication of rinderpest.

Co-ordination : A Regional Epidemiology Adviser in Nairobi with a sero-monitoring specialist in Vienna responsible particularly for establishing and running the immuno-surveillance network. The project is funded by the EU, executed by OAU/IBAR and implemented by FAO.

Background : A PARC epidemiology project funded by the Government of Japan and implemented by FAO assisted PARC from 1985 until June 1991. A sero-monitoring network funded by the Government of Sweden and implemented through IAEA assisted PARC from 1986 until 1995. The present project is a combination of both these projects

Project Sheet

Title:	**Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) - COMMUNICATION - Phase III**
Location:	Nairobi and Bamako
Description:	- Lack of accurate and representative information about priorities of PARC-beneficiaries; -Communication (interpersonal, group and mass) need to be integrated within the existing national livestock training and management structures to foster efficiency; - Communication and exchange of data between governments are non-existent, and need to be promoted, assisted and set-up; - Communication between extension agents and the PARC beneficiaries (farmers, associations, local decision makers) presently does not enhance their participation.
Objective:	The Communication project aims to build the participation and commitment of people and organisations for the success of the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign. PARC's objectives are to eradicate rinderpest from Africa, to make national livestock services more financially self-sustaining and effective in the field (e.g. serosurveillance), promote the privatisation of animal health services (through sanitary mandates and the cost-recovery system), cease vaccinations, and help safeguard against desertification.
Status:	In 1995, the OAU, EU and the FAO agreed on the funding of a "Communication Project", GCP/RAF/290/EEC. A Technical Assistance Agreement covered the costs of two full-time communication advisers for 3 years. Operational costs would be catered for through 'Workplan/Budget' - contracts which, however, took more than one year to be approved and signed by the EU. These delays made it impossible for the Communication Advisers to achieve the objectives within the agreed time-frame of 3 years (1996-1998). The proposed next phase III would finalise the implementation of phase II and build upon its findings and achievements.
Scope:	Systematic intervention with monitoring in each country; public awareness campaign; building knowledge-sharing systems (communication activities, mass media use, interconnectivity through electronic mail) to link livestock services and rural communities for improved implementation of PARC.
Tasks:	- to improve the research skills of national personnel to rapidly and systematically gather, analyse and interpret information regarding attitudes, needs and practices of livestock concerned partners; - to link the national livestock services through a tele-communication network to allow efficient dissemination of animal health data (outbreaks, transhumance, etc.)

- integration of Communication methodologies in other animal health/husbandry sectors;
- familiarisation of modern mass media production techniques to the livestock services and associations.

Tentative Schedule: 3 years
Cost-estimate: 5,000,000 ECU
Co-ordination: A senior Communication Adviser with Assistant in Bamako at the regional PARC Co-ordination offices.

COMMUNICATION/Phase III Project Profile

Background:

The Pan African Rinderpest Campaign is part of a global programme (GREP) to eradicate rinderpest by the year 2010. There are 35 countries committed to PARC and the eradication of rinderpest in Africa. Considerable progress has been made in Africa as a whole.

The regional Communication projects provided a communication expert to the OAU/IBAR/PARC office in Nairobi (1989-92) and another in Bamako (1990-91); they created a communication policy and strategy, a multi-media materials example kit, communication guides and training materials for adaptation at the national-level, and informational materials for international awareness. The projects also conducted some training at the national-level in six countries, carried out missions to formulate national-level communication components for inclusion into most PARC national projects as funded by the EEC, helped national authorities identify funding, initiated actual communication activities in ten PARC countries, and collected national media materials examples for future reference by other PARC countries.

OAU/IBAR and most PARC Member countries also requested assistance from the EEC in order to include budgets for communication components within national PARC projects so that national personnel could produce the required communication materials and carry out the communication activities in the field.

By 1992, communication components were formulated, and funds were identified in almost all PARC countries which were still implementing Phase One projects or proposing Phase Two projects, 1992-96. These budgets typically consisted of 5-7% of the total national project budget.

In 1995, the OAU, EU and the FAO agreed on the funding of a follow-up "Communication Project", GCP/RAF/290/EEC. And Implementing Agreement and a Technical Assistance Agreement covered the costs of two full-time communication advisers and associated costs for 3 years. Operational costs would be catered for through 'Workplan/Budget' - contracts which took more than a year to be approved

and signed by the EU. These delays made it impossible for the Communication Advisers to achieve the objectives within the set time-frame of 3 years.

The second phase focuses on the introduction of Participatory Rapid Communication Appraisal (PRCA) methodologies. It is a communication research tool to reveal communication systems and perceptions of rural groups for development purposes. It is used to arrive at clear communication objectives in order to plan and manage effective communication programmes. The national communication staff will undergo training for improving their research skills to benefit the national PARC project in which they work.

The phase III will focus on the implementation of a communication strategy, hinged on the results obtained in the first phase. To allow efficient sharing of (research, sero-surveillance, etc.) data, it will imperative to link the various national livestock services to the fast emerging telecommunication networks. Finally, governments will be assisted in the systematic utilisation of Communication for Development in their national development policies and programmes.

New Phase for PARC COMMUNICATION - project

It is the intention to develop a PARC-COMMUNICATION Phase III project Document for submission to the EDF for financing. This document will adhere to the Logical Framework Procedures of the European Union.

It is anticipated that the project will have the following components:

(already under implementation)

- improved rapid and participatory research skills of the national livestock staff to assess the needs of target groups;
- improved participation of the concerned livestock 'partners' in the decision making;
- Community-based participation in Animal Health

(new components)

- improved communication among livestock services of neighbouring countries;
- integration of Communication methodologies in other animal health/husbandry sectors;
- familiarisation of modern mass media production techniques to the livestock services and associations.

A provisional figure of ECU 5 million was determined in the light of the actual expenditures. The components presented above may be amended as a result of the logical framework exercise. The final budgetary request will be build up from detailed project activities and inputs as defined in the logical framework exercise

PARC NATIONAL PROJECTS

Project Sheet

Title:	**Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) - Tanzania Phase II**
Location:	All districts of Tanzania
Description:	- livestock is a major component of the national economy - wildlife is a major source of income from tourism - epidemic animal disease is major constraint to efficiency of production - Tanzania is situated on the borderline between rinderpest free and endemic regions
Objective:	To improve the income of farmers through the improvement of animal health care and epidemic disease control by restructuring the veterinary services and international recognition of Tanzania as a rinderpest disease-free country
Status:	Control of rinderpest has been the main project component in the previous phase of PARC Tanzania. Due to emergency situations in 1995 and 1997, a larger proportion of the resources available for project implementation than originally planned, was used for the component of rinderpest eradication. Over the past two years, CBPP has spread over large parts of Tanzania where it has become a major cause of losses to the cattle industry. EDF support to CBPP-control consisted of the supply of vaccines and, where rinderpest and CBPP vaccination programmes could be combined, the operational costs of the campaigns.
Scope:	Establishment of emergency response capacities. Limited vaccinations in key areas adjacent to Kenya will be replaced by surveillance over 2 years. Rinderpest serosurveillance in livestock. Awareness campaigns to inform/sensitise farmers on mild strains of rinderpest and its reporting. Capacity-building for health management and disease surveillance of wildlife. Establishment and management of a cost recovery system. Support to laboratory research and diagnosis. Community-based animal Health Schemes. Support to Livestock Farmers' Associations..
Tasks:	- eradication of rinderpest in compliance with the pathway established by the O.I.E. - restructuring veterinary services; - establishment of a sustainable financial basis for the operational requirements of disease surveillance; - CBPP epidemiology and control
Tentative Schedule:	June 1997
Cost-estimate:	5,000,000 ECU
Co-ordination:	

Tanzania/PARC II Project Profile

Background:

The Pan African Rinderpest Campaign is part of a global programme (GREP) to eradicate rinderpest by the year 2010. There are 35 countries committed to PARC and the eradication of rinderpest in Africa. Considerable progress has been made in Africa as a whole and in Tanzania specifically towards achieving this goal. The Livestock Services Development Project in Tanzania became operational in August 1992. The Tanzanian project is the equivalent of the PARC-projects in 35 other African Countries. Because of its geographical position Tanzania is a front-line state in the regional disease control strategy which makes rinderpest control - an eventual eradication - its first goal.

The project managed to achieve various policy reform measures. As far as the liberalisation of drugs is concerned, the GOT ceased importation of veterinary drugs by June, 1994. The role of the Central Veterinary Stores is now restricted to procurement, cold storage and distribution of certain live vaccines. The project also introduced payment for vaccinations against CBPP. These fees, presently TSH 100 per vaccination, are to be paid into a "Livestock Development Fund". In collaboration with the EU, the Tanzania Veterinary Association (TVA), the Livestock Dept. of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Co-operative Rural Development Bank, a loan scheme for private veterinarians has been set up. This scheme has now provided capital loans for 12 candidates who have started or are in the process of starting private veterinary practices.

Regarding rinderpest control and eradication, Tanzania - on the borderline between rinderpest-endemic areas - has the crucial task of preventing the infection from spreading into the disease-free part of southern Africa where no vaccinations are carried out. Rinderpest made a come-back in the region with outbreaks of the disease causing widespread mortality of wild animals in late 1994. In response to the disease threat, an emergency vaccination programme was carried out in a number of threatened districts. Vaccination covered 700,000 animals. A rinderpest survey activity in livestock in areas bordering the Serengeti National PARK raised suspicion of persisting rinderpest infection. This situation called for continued monitoring of rinderpest. The results of this survey have shown that there has been no rinderpest in these areas for the last 4 years. In view of the presence of a mild rinderpest strain in the Kenya border areas, active surveillance will be needed.

Tanzania's abundant wildlife is a prime source of revenues from its tourist industry. The wildlife epidemiology component of the project has now the task of building capacities for specialised tasks, which will rest with the veterinary dept. as well as with the depts. of wildlife and tourism and national parks.

Future rinderpest eradication measures will rely increasingly on surveillance rather than on vaccinations. Presently, the livestock/veterinary services are still very weak and will need assistance in the realisation of these tasks. Field staff has already been trained in basic epidemiological principles of data collection and laboratory equipment, transport for field officers will be provided under the extension period of the project in 1996.

New Phase of TANZANIA PARC/LSDP project

It is the intention to develop a PARC II project Document for submission to the EDF for financing. This document will adhere to the Logical Framework Procedures of the European Union. However, first a study/evaluation of the of the Tanzania Livestock Services Development Project is needed. This study will assess the effectiveness of the project and provide lessons which can serve in case of continued implementation or that can be incorporated in similar or other kinds of intervention in Tanzania and elsewhere.

It is anticipated that the project will have the following components:

(already under implementation)
- Rinderpest eradication programme
- CBPP control
- Self-employed veterinarians scheme

(new components)
- Capacity for rapid response in disease control
- Community-based Animal Health Schemes
- Support to Livestock Farmers' Associations

A provisional figure of ECU 10 million 300 thousand was determined in the light of the actual expenditures. The components presented above may be amended as a result of the logical framework exercise. The final budgetary request will be build up from detailed project activities and inputs as defined in the logical framework exercise.

Project Sheet

Title:	**Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) - SUDAN PHASE 2**
Location:	Central and southern Sudan
Description:	Agriculture is the most important industry in Sudan with over 66% of the population involved. 42% of GDP came from agriculture in 1994, of this 60% came from livestock, ie. 25% of total GDP. The cattle population of Sudan is estimated to be 27 million, the second highest of any African country. 11% of the human population are nomadic or semi nomadic pastoralists. Southern Sudan is the most important endemic foci of rinderpest remaining in Africa. Within S. Sudan rinderpest is the most important constraint to production. Other disease such as CBPP, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Trypanosomiasis are also major constraints on cattle production. Rinderpest outbreaks pose grave threat to livestock production in neighbouring epidemic areas within Sudan and East Africa and to West Africa. Epidemics of rinderpest originating from S. Sudan could damage PARC's efforts to eradicate the disease across the continent.
Objective:	To improve the food security and income of communities which are primarily reliant upon livestock through control of rinderpest. The establishment of appropriate and sustainable animal health delivery systems for pastoral and conflict affected areas.
Status:	PARC phase one was successful in removing rinderpest in the northern areas of Sudan and restricting it to southern Sudan. The Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) livestock program, implemeting since 1989, has now controlled rinderpest is most of southern Sudan. The Government of Sudan (GOS) has supported PARC Sudan since PARC phase one funds finished in 1993. It is willing to work with partners such as OLS and OAU/IBAR/PARC toward the final eradication of the disease in Sudan. It is estimated that, with access to conflict areas allowing, rinderpest could be eradicated from Sudan by 2005.
Scope:	Support to GOS Ministry of Animal Resources in terms of vaccine and vaccination equipment, logistics goods, renovation of vaccine production lab., epidemiological study equipment and technical assistance. Support to UNICEF OLS is terms of vaccine and vaccination equipment, logistics goods and technical staff. Development of the community based approach to delivery of animal health services to pastoral communities through GOS and OLS facilitators. The latter approach will indirectly support privatisation of vet services.
Tasks:	Further control of rinderpest in endemic areas of southern Sudan prior to "mopping up" and final eradication - using community based methodologies developed by OLS. Establishment of effective sanitary cordon across central Sudan to prevent any resurgence of the disease. Establishment of private veterinary services working with community based animal health workers for pastoral areas.
Tentative Schedule:	PARC phase 2, October 1997 - October 2000 UNICEF OLS livestock sector program, Jan 1998 - December 2000
Cost Estimate:	PARC phase 2 = 2.8 million ECU UNICEF OLS = 3 million ECU
Co-ordination:	1.PARC phase 2 via Ministry of Animal Resources' PARC Sudan team under supervision of OAU/IBAR/PARC technical advisor in cooperation with OLS. 2. UNICEF OLS Livestock section, Nairobi, Project Officer

Sudan / PARC Phase 2 Project Profile

Background:
PARC is part of a global program (GREP) to eradicate rinderpest. The eradication campaign in Africa is more advanced than other continents where rinderpest still occurs. There are 34 countries working with PARC. In 1986 20 of these countries were affected by the disease, now only those countries neighbouring southern Sudan are affected by or immediately threatened by the disease. The eradication of rinderpest from southern Sudan will likely be the final step in the eradication of the disease from the continent. The Government of Sudan has committed itself to working toward the eradication of the disease from it's soil using both conventional vaccination techniques and community based techniques using NGOs and private vets.

PARC phase 1 started in 1989 and had successfully controlled rinderpest in northern Sudan by it's close in 1993. The last outbreak recorded in northern Sudan, occurred in 1991. Rinderpest remained endemic in much of southern Sudan due to the conflict which has been waged in that area for the past 14 years. This conflict has disrupted the delivery of government veterinary services. The GOS has continued to support PARC activities since 1993 but on a reduced scale due to shortage of funds. No outside funds have been received by the GOS due to the prohibition on provision of Lome III funding for development projects in Sudan. Lack of spares prevented the vaccine production laboratory in Khartoum from producing rinderpest vaccine in 1996.

Operation Lifeline Sudan's livestock program co-ordinated by UNICEF has, since 1993, developed a network of decentralised participatory and community based animal health projects throughout southern Sudan. The main focus of these projects has been rinderpest control using heat stable vaccine. Reported outbreaks have consistently reduced since 1993. Rinderpest is now thought to remain in a few known endemic areas within southern Sudan. The community based projects also control other major disease problems on a pay for treatment/vaccination basis. There is a strong emphasis on developing local capacity, privatisation and sustainability within OLS livestock sector activities. Most OLS activity has been concentrated in pastoral areas not controlled by the GOS. UNICEF OLS started working in partnership with PARC Sudan from Khartoum for GOS controlled areas in 1995. A similar community based approach is to being taken in the GOS areas with UNICEF supplying technical advice, vaccine and logistic goods. The main donor to the livestock sector for the OLS livestock sector is currently ECHO 2. The total annual budget for all the organisations working in the OLS livestock sector is over 3 million ECU. UNICEF's annual budget for the livestock sector has averaged 1 million ECU for the past 2 years. UNICEF plans to continue to work in the livestock sector for the next 3 years at least. It will continue its coordinating, capacity building, conflict resolution and supply role for the NGOs working in southern Sudan. OLS will be working to eradicate rinderpest whilst making the animal health delivery systems as sustainable as possible, over this time. OLS will continue to encourage privatisation of services. The future of OLS is dependent upon the political will of the GOS and the rebel factions.

PARC phase 2 will last three years, the total cost will be 3 million ECU, 60% of this amount will be required in the first year. PARC phase 2 aims to continue to confine rinderpest to southern Sudan and lay the foundations for the final eradication of the disease from southern Sudan. Activities will be limited to rinderpest control rather than the more usual restructuring of veterinary services with privatisation of veterinary practices and vaccine production. The GOS has already liberalised veterinary pharmaceutical supply in Sudan and is encouraging establishment of private vets. PARC phase 2 will encourage greater use of community based animal health workers (CAHW), using methodologies developed by OLS, in conflict affected and / or remote areas. These community based animal health services are based on participation by livestock owners, rely on cost recovery to

trypanosomiasis, CBPP, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax, internal and external parasites. Such projects have proven to be very effective in rinderpest control in southern Sudan. PARC phase 2 will emphasise improved epidemiology of the rinderpest in Sudan, through clinical surveillance, diagnostic testing and analysis of data.

An OAU/IBAR/PARC technical assistant will manage the project with PARC Sudan staff. Specialist consultants will be brought in for 2 work months per year. The GOS will provide salaries and allowances for all Sudanese staff, buildings offices and utilities, operating expenses for vehicles and training of staff.

The first year will concentrate on upgrading existing vaccination activities. Heat stable vaccine will be purchased abroad until the GOS vaccine production laboratory is back in production in the second year. New vaccination equipment has to be bought. The existing fleet of eight year old PARC phase 1 vehicles is in good condition but requires spare parts. New vehicles have to be purchased. Communications have to be restored through the use of HF radios. Diagnostic equipment and computers for data analysis will have to be supplied. FAO/IAEA are currently arranging for PARC Sudan staff to receive training in ELISA test data analysis.

Vaccination work will concentrate on establishing a cordon sanitaire across central Sudan to prevent movement of rinderpest to the north and from there to west Africa. Conventional vaccination teams will carry out most of this work. At the same time PARC Sudan will work with UNICEF OLS and NGOs to establish privatised animal health services using community based animal health workers (CAHW) in Southern Sudan. These services will allow rinderpest vaccination to continue to in remote and conflict affected areas of the south. There will be coordination of these activities for both GOS and rebel controlled areas. The enhanced epidemiology unit within PARC Sudan will improve clinical surveillance for the disease and investigation of reported outbreaks. This work will use the same techniques as those employed by PARC Ethiopia's epidemiology unit. UNICEF OLS is planning to introduce PARC Sudan staff to the Ethiopian methodology in 1997. Diagnostic equipment will be used to analyse serum collected and results will be analysed by FAO/IAEA trained staff. Spare parts for the vaccine production laboratory will be purchased.

The second and third years of phase 2 will consolidate the work using equipment purchased in year one. Progress of the work to control rinderpest to a few remaining areas of southern Sudan will depend upon the level and distribution of the conflict there. If the conflict is over then final eradication could progress relatively quickly.

PARC Phase 3 would be proposed to follow on directly from phase 2. It is anticipated that by 2000 Sudan will have embarked on the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) pathway for international recognition of freedom from rinderpest by declaring provisional freedom from rinderpest on a zonal basis to the OIE. The OIE pathway to freedom from rinderpest is a seven year program of surveillance and international verification that requires the nation to implement and maintain a number of key zoo-sanitary activities. In order to retain momentum, in terms of disease surveillance and emergency preparedness, in the program. It will be likely that PARC phase 3 will incorporate a CBPP control program. Funding for PARC phase 3 will depend upon the relationship between donor governments and the GOS at that time. If funding is still possible it is envisaged that PARC phase 3 will cost approximately 5 million ECU and last 5 years, till 2005. Further funding for UNICEF OLS would also be dependant upon the conflict and the changed role of OLS. Such issues would need to be addressed nearer to the year 2000.

Project Sheet

Title:	**Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) - Djibouti Phase II**
Location:	Djibouti
Description:	- livestock consists of 8% of the BNP; - unfavourable climatic and soil conditions for livestock; - unbalanced diet for livestock; - Djibouti is a livestock transit country from Somalia and Ethiopia to Yemen; - importation of diseases (rinderpest e.g.)
Objective:	To improve the animal productivity through the strengthening the livestock sector by an improved animal health. This will be possible through an improved productivity in a sub-urban environment, the reinforcement of the sanitary cordon and an improved training of the national livestock services.
Status:	The Government of Djibouti recognises the importance of the livestock sector, and has introduced laws to protect the national herd against diseases originating from animals in transit from Ethiopia to Yemen. The Government foresees more reforms in the areas of (partial) cost-recovery for the services provided, and the set-up of a Livestock development Fund (FDE). In the past, assistance focused on rehabilitation of the infrastructure, provision of transport and veterinary products, in addition to specialised training for veterinary staff.
Scope:	Establishment and management of a cost-recovery system. Through cost-recovery, increased funds for the livestock sector. Improved training for the livestock owners and veterinary agents. To improve the sanitary protection, strict application of the sanitary control measures with the establishment of surveillance units. Support to Livestock Farmers' Associations.
Tasks:	- participation of associations in the improvement of the animal health. - participation of communities in the animal health activities; - strengthening of the veterinary services; - target of 80% vaccination against rinderpest.
Tentative Schedule:	3 years
Cost-estimate:	1,000,000 ECU
Co-ordination:	Direction du Service de l'Elevage et des Pêches (DEP), under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Djibouti/PARC II Project Profile

Background:

The Pan African Rinderpest Campaign is part of a global programme (GREP) to eradicate rinderpest by the year 2010. There are 35 countries committed to PARC and the eradication of rinderpest in Africa. Considerable progress has been made in Africa as a whole.

The Republic of Djibouti (23,000 Sq.Kms) has an arid climate with an average temperature of 30 degrees Celsius. Because of the soil and the climate, the country is not very suitable for animal production. About two-third of the population (total 540,000) live in the city. Pastoralists from Afar and Somalia live in the east and South-eats of the country. These pastoralists depend primarily on livestock, and its dairy products.

Djibouti is a transit-country for animals coming from Somalia and Ethiopia. These herds transit the country to be slaughtered in Djibouti-city, or to be exported to Yemen. The health of the national herd has to be protected against the importation of contagious diseases, rinderpest in particular. The targeted protection against rinderpest should exceed 80 %. To achieve this, surveillance units along the border need to be renovated and strengthened. The serological control will be an indicator of the efficiency of the national veterinary services. The provision of vaccinations is presently for free.

The health of the animals is often affected by chronic food shortages. For the herds, zero-grazing in the suburbs, the situation is characterised by a chronic deficit of rough food. The farmers are also unable to provide a balanced diet for the animals. In view of the insufficient training of the veterinary services, the livestock owners are totally unaware of the negative consequences of this food problem. One of the first task is, hence, to train the veterinary agents in foodsecurity and its follow-up.

The veterinary services, under the *Direction du Service de l'Elevage et des Pêches*, comprise the following staff: one Director, three veterinarians, veterinary assistants, and technical agents. The total is 119 people.

New Phase of Djibouti PARC/LSDP project

A Logical Framework, adhering to the procedures of the European Union, has been produced. It contains the following three components.

- Improved livestock productivity through improved food provision
- Strengthening the protection against rinderpest (through vaccinations, epidemio-surveillance, and sanitary control measures)
- Specialised training for the staff of the veterinary services

A figure of ECU 1 million has been determined. It is anticipated that the duration of the project will be three years. Two years of technical assistance has been requested. Contributions of the Government of Djibouti are 40,952 ECU through the DEP and 52,534 ECU through the FDE (Livestock Development Fund).

Project Sheet

Tittle:	**Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) - Ethiopia Phase IV**
Location:	All regional states of Ethiopia
Description:	- livestock is a major component on the national economy - epidemic animal disease is a major constraint to the efficiency of production - rinderpest is the subject of continental and global eradication programmes - rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia are economically the most important diseases of cattle in Ethiopia and are eradicable using existing technology
Objective:	To improve the income of farmers through the improvement of animal health care and epidemic disease control by restructuring of veterinary services and international recognition of Ethiopia as a rinderpest disease-free country
Status	Considerable progress has been made in Ethiopia towards the eradication of rinderpest. It is anticipated that by 1999 Ethiopia will have declared provisional freedom from rinderpest to the Office International des Epizooties.
Scope:	Continue to support and facilitate the restructuring of veterinary services and veterinary privatisation. Establish the epidemiological and zoo-sanitary measure required by the Office International des Epizooties to verify the eradication of rinderpest. Establish in detail the epidemiological situation of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia within the country and initiate control procedures.
Tasks:	- verification and maintenance of the eradication of rinderpest in compliance with the pathway established by the Office International des Epizooties - restructuring of veterinary services/privatisation - CBPP epidemiology and control
Tentative Schedule:	July, 1999 to July, 2004
Cost Estimate:	8.0 million ECU
Co-ordination:	By the existing National Co-ordination Office under the supervision of a Project Steering Committee (Ministry of Agriculture, National Authorising Officer, Project Management and the EU)
Note:	The logical framework exercise for this Project has yet to be completed. The Project's objectives, activities, etc. will be amended by logical framework exercise.

Ethiopia/PARC IV Project Profile

Background:

The Pan African Rinderpest Campaign is part of a global programme (GREP) to eradicate rinderpest by the 2010. There are 34 countries committed to PARC and the eradication of rinderpest from Africa. Considerable progress has been made in Africa as a whole and in Ethiopia specifically towards achieving this goal. Rinderpest is now limited to a few administrative divisions (weredas) in the extreme Northeast and Southwest of Ethiopia. This is largely due to an epidemiologically-sound eradication strategy that rationally assigns resources on the basis of risk assessments.

Just as a chain is only as strong as the weakest link, PARC depends on the full commitment of all member states. Ethiopia indicated its commitment to participate in March of 1987 when it signed its first PARC Project Protocol. That document stated, *"The Pan African Rinderpest Campaign which is organized under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) will be operational until rinderpest is eradicated."* Thus, Ethiopia has committed itself to continue co-ordinated rinderpest control and surveillance activities until rinderpest is eradicated, not just from Ethiopia, but from Africa.

The current PARC/Ethiopia Phase III Project is a four year project scheduled to run until April of 1998. It is anticipated that at least 2.0 million ECU will [illegible]

of requesting an extension of the government contribution to PARC III until July of 1999 and it is anticipated that a request for an extension of the EDF component of PARC III until July of 1999 will be made in light of the remaining funds.

By July of 1999, the PARC III Project anticipates that Ethiopia will have embarked on the Office International des Epizooties pathway for international recognition of freedom from rinderpest by declaring provisional freedom from rinderpest on a zonal basis to the OIE. It is likely that this declaration will include all of Ethiopia with the exception of a sanitary cordon area bordering southern Sudan. The OIE pathway to freedom from rinderpest is a seven year programme of surveillance and international verification that requires the nation to implement and maintain a number of key zoo-sanitary activities.

Due to the success of the rinderpest eradication campaign, the cost of rinderpest to Ethiopia at present is mainly in the form of indirect costs due to the cost of surveillance and exclusion. On the other hand, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is recognised as the most important epidemic disease in terms of direct loss to farmers. It is known to be endemic throughout large parts of the highlands and most especially in the pastoral lowlands.

Therefore, for a period of at least 5 years after July of 1999, Ethiopia and the EDF will have to continue to invest in rinderpest eradication - border controls, emergency preparedness, and systematic surveillance - in order to reap the benefit of the investment made to date. It would also be of benefit if the strong epidemic disease control capability

PARC IV Project Development:

It is the intention of the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a PARC IV Project Document for submission to the EDF for financing. As recommended by the PARC Regional Pre-Evaluation, The PARC III Project Team wishes to adhere to the Logical Framework Procedures of the European Union and to develop the details of the PARC IV Project through a Logical Framework Exercise. This will correct some of the challenges faced by PARC III due to inadequate project preparation (e.g. lack of monitoring indicators for some components, etc.) The present PARC IV Project Profile will only provide a broad outline of the Project and will undoubtedly be amended by the results of the Logical Framework Exercise.

The PARC/Ethiopia Phase IV Project:

At this time it is believed that the PARC IV Project will be proposed to cover a period of 5 years and will have an overall EDF contribution from national and regional funds of 8 million ECU.

It is anticipated that the Project will have the following key components:

- verification and maintenance of the eradication of rinderpest
    - rinderpest surveillance
    - sanitary cordon maintenance at the borders where necessary
- restructuring of veterinary services
    - continued facilitation of the establishment of the private sector
    - continued support for policy reform
    - continued support for the national animal health information system
- CBPP Control
    - epidemiological surveillance
    - CBPP control strategy definition
    - CBPP suppression through vaccination and monitoring of cattle movements

The figure of 8 million ECU was determined in light of PARC III's actual expenditure and the fact that PARC IV will be proposed for a duration of 5 years. The components presented above may and probably will be amended as a result of the logical framework. The final budgetary request will be built-up from the detailed project activities and inputs defined in the logical framework exercise.

Project Sheet

Title : **Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)**
Somalia - Phase II

Location : Somalia, Mogadiscio, Kismaio/ Somaliland, Hargeisa, Berbera

Description : A mild strain of rinderpest virus is present in Somali cattle herds in Northeastern Kenya and it is believed also in other Somali areas including southern Somalia. If rinderpest is to be reliably eradicated from Africa it will be necessary to carry out the same process of disease eradication and verification of freedom from infection in Somalia as inn all other PARC countries.

Objective : -locate, confine and eradicate rinderpest, follow OIE pathway to final declaration of freedom from infection.

Status : There is no PARC Project in Somalia at present and virtually all inputs from the previous project were destroyed in the war.

Budget : ECU 5 million

Tasks :A national project will be needed to
- re-establish a national veterinary infrastructure capable of eradicating rinderpest,
- prepare an epidemiologically based national plan for the eradication of rinderpest
- be provided with the necessary technical inputs to carry out this plan.

Co-ordination: When a suitable opportunity arises PARC-ICU will assist in preparing and implementing a suitable PARC project for Somalia. Funds could either come from PARC funds voted through the Lome Convention of from Emergency funds. At present the EU is implementing an emergency animal health programme

Background : Somalia ran an effective PARC programme before the onset of the civil war in 1992/93.

Title:	Panafrican Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) Uganda Future Term Strategy
Location:	Countrywide
Description:	-Agriculture remains the backbone of the Ugandan's Economy with significant contribution from livestock subsector. -Epidemic diseases such as rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuromeumonia remain the major hindrance to economic livestock production and are eradicable.
Objective:	To improve the income of livestock owners by improvement of Animal Health Delivery Services and eradication of epidemic diseases through liberalisation and surveillance.
Scope:	Continue liberalization and privatisation of veterinary services, epidemiological surveys, rinderpest serosurveillance and zoosanitary measures. -Continue vaccination programmes against Contagious Bovine pleuropneumonia as established by epidemiological diagnostic surveillance.
Tasks:	Maintenance of the eradication of rinderpest status in accordance with OIE pathway. -Continuation of privatisation and liberalisatoin of veterinary services. -CBPP epidemiology and control -Communication/education of livestock owners.
Tentative Schedule:	January 2,001 to January 2,004
Cost Estimate:	4 Million ECU
Coordination:	National Coordination Office under the supervision of Commissioner of Veterinary Services plus the Steering Committee (Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Authorising officer and European Union)
Note	The logical framework exercise for the project is yet to be completed and submitted spelling out detailed objectives, activities etc.

PARC PAIISE III PROJECT PROFILE - UGANDA

BACKGROUND

The Panafrican Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) aims at eradication of rinderpest from the globe by the year 2010. In Africa, already 35 African countries are already committed to this cause with varying progress of success.
Uganda is one of the most active participating countries that benefitted greatly from emergency funds from 1988/89 and PARC Phase I from 1990 to 1992 and the second phase that starts from 1997 to 2001. Consequently rinderpest has been controlled with arrangements to declare provisional freedom the disease. CBPP has been suppressed and privatisation initiated with liberalisation of drug distribution systems and restructuring of veterinary services.

Uganda is committed to eradicate rinderpest and CBPP through building sustainable livestock services and cointinues surveillane of the two diseases. The second phase of PARC started January, 1997 with 3.9 million ECU and will end in January 2001. Under this phase rinderpest vaccinations will be intensified in the Northern part of the country so as to maintain an Immune Cordon as the country enters the office International Epizooties Pathway for international recognition of freedom from rinderpest by declaring provisional freedom from rinderpest. The OIE pathway to freedom from rinderpest is a seven year programs for surveillance and international verification that requires the nation to implement and maintain a number of key Zoo Sanitary activities.

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, however, due to its insidious nature, will take us more years to eradicate as the entire region is now infected with the disease. Therefore, for a further period of 4 years, investment will he made in rinderpest eradication in terms of border controls, emergency preparedness and surveillance while for CBPP vaccination and epidemiological surveillance will be continued.

PARC III PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

It Is the intention of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries to develop a PARC III Project Document for submission to the EDF for financing . As recommended by the PARC Regional Pre-Evaluations the PARC Phase II Project team Wishes to adhere to the logical framework procedures of the European Union and to develop the details of the PARC phase III project through local framework exercise. This will correct some of the challenges faced by PARC Phase II due to inadequate project preparation.

THE PARC PHASE III PROJECT - UGANDA

The PARC III Project will be proposed to cover 4 years and will have an overall EDF contribution and regional funds of 4 million ECU. The components will include:

- Maintenance and verification of rinderpest eradication
  - -Rinderpest surveillance
  - -Emergency preparedness
  - -Maintenance of Sanitary Cordon on the Northern border
- Liberalization/privatisation of veterinary services.
  - -CBPP vaccination and monitoring of cattle movements
  - -Epidemiological surveillance

THE PARC PROGRAMME IN KENYA

1. Kenya received 695,000 ECU from PARC's immediate action programme Emergency Support in 1987. The objective of this support was to vaccinate 80% of the cattle population along all the borders to create a sanitary cordon. The programme was implemented between 1987-1989.

2. The PARC Phase I Project for Kenya was signed in 1989 for 2.4 million ECU. Out of this amount 750,000 ECU was for privatization and 1,650,000 was allocated for the following activities:

   - Rinderpest Control and Surveillance
   - CBPP Testing Units
   - Acaricide Testing Units
   - Monitoring and Border Harmonization
   - Strengthening Food and Mouth Disease Control

   The implementation of some components of the Kenya project was delayed up to 1996 because of ~~dalliance~~ delays of a cabinet decision on the establishment of "Livestock Development Fund" in accordance to the Financial Agreement and the commitment pledged by the Kenya Government.

   However, all the required equipments, vehicles and vaccination gear for the field was purchased between 1989/91.

   A small balance of about 200,000 ECU has remained from this fund.

   In 1995/96 it was decided by the Kenyan authorities to recruit a Technical Assistant for PARC to assist in implementing the vaccination programme and also assist in the preparation of a PARC Phase II project for Kenya. Theis officer will assume his duty during February, 1997.

Other Assistance

- Kenya received about 150,000 ECU in 1996 from EU to strengthen surveillance on Rinderpest in wildlife.

- Kenya also received a TCP grant of 300,000 US$ from FAO to mount vaccination against Rinderpest in the North Eastern Regions. This TCP was implemented between June-December, 1996.

Rinderpest Situation

A mild strain of Rinderpest was confirmed in Mandera in April, 1996. In October/November, 1996 an outbreak of Rinderpest killed kudus and buffaloes at the Nairobi National Park.

Further investigations of the disease revealed that by December, 1996 the disease had spread to Kajiado district bordering Tanzania.

By January, 1997 the disease was suspected to have moved into the northern borders of Tanzania. At the end of January a joint team of experts from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda OAU/PARC and FAO were investigating the actual situation of the disease.

Privatization Scheme

Through the Kenya PARC Project Privatization Scheme was introduced and KEVAP's office was established to manage the scheme in mid-1995.

During the past 11/2 years some 31 private veterinarians have been installed in the high potential districts of Kenya. All the loanees are managing to pay back their loans. Recently a PARC evaluation team reported that the scheme ~~is~~ was found to be very successful.

Future PARC Programme for Kenya (PARC Phase II)

- To continue with rinderpest eradication efforts in Kenya until final freedom is declared.

- To mount effective surveillance, diagnosis and control measures against CBPP.

- To continue with the privatization scheme and expand it into the marginal, semi-arid pastoralist areas

- To support participation of community in disease control.

- To strengthen local capacities in terms of training and intrastructure.

Location of the Project: Country wide.

Approximate Estimation of Cost: 3 million ECU.

Starting date: January, 1998.

ERITREA

Title: PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN IN ERITREA

Background Information:

Eritrea became an independent state in April, 1994. Between 1993-1994 Eritrea received two packages of emergency funds from PARC up-to a total of some 300,000 ECU.

In 1996 an OAU/IBAR/PARC Coordination Expert visited Eritrea and assisted in the preparation of a PARC Phase I project for that country.

PARC Phase I:

The total amount of funds allocated was 1.2 million ECU from the national indicative programme.

The project was ready for implementation by July, 1996.

The main component of the project covered the following:

- Control/eradication of Rinderpest.
- Strengthening veterinary infrastructures.
- Training of high-middle-low level staff.

This is a 4 year project and phases out by year 1000.

CBPP

CBPP SITUATION IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. BACKGROUND

During the 1980s, CBPP in east Africa was confined to Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Northern Kenya. However during 1989 the disease spread into the north of Uganda and then to the south of the country.

The disease spread into Rwanda with the refugees returning to Rwanda with their cattle. This epidemic has caused severe losses in that country. In 1991 the disease was brought down from the endemic area of northern Kenya to the Tanzania border from where it has steadily spread southwards. Cases are now being reported from in Tanzania 100km north of the Malawi and Zambian borders. There is a great danger of the disease spreading further south to Mozambique, Malawi and NE Zambia, countries which have been free from the disease since early this century .

There is another endemic focus in southern Angola. Because of the civil unrest control has been almost impossible. The disease is also present in northern Namibia, north of the veterinary cordon fence. Following peace in Nambia and the South Africans withdrawing their strong military presence on the borders cattle from Angola were smuggled through the border fence with Botswana and introduced the disease into the northwest of the country.

The Botswana authorities were unable to control the disease with vaccination, testing and limited movement control. The decision was taken to control the disease with a "stamping out" policy. Nagamiland has now been depopulated with over 300,000 head of cattle slaughtered. This has caused tremendous social problems in the area.

SADC has drafted a regional project to control CBPP but the format and much of the content is not acceptable to the EU. At the 12th Conference of the Regional Commission for Africa (Pretoria 28th to 31st January, 1997) in the recommendation on CBPP (copy attached) in clause 1 it was recommended that:

"CBPP now be recognised as one of the most important diseases in Africa, and a Pan African CBPP eradication program be developed and coordinated by the Organisation of Africa Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), in close

This was drafted particularly as a number of SADC states were frustrated at the delays in submitting adequate proposals to donors for the control of the disease.

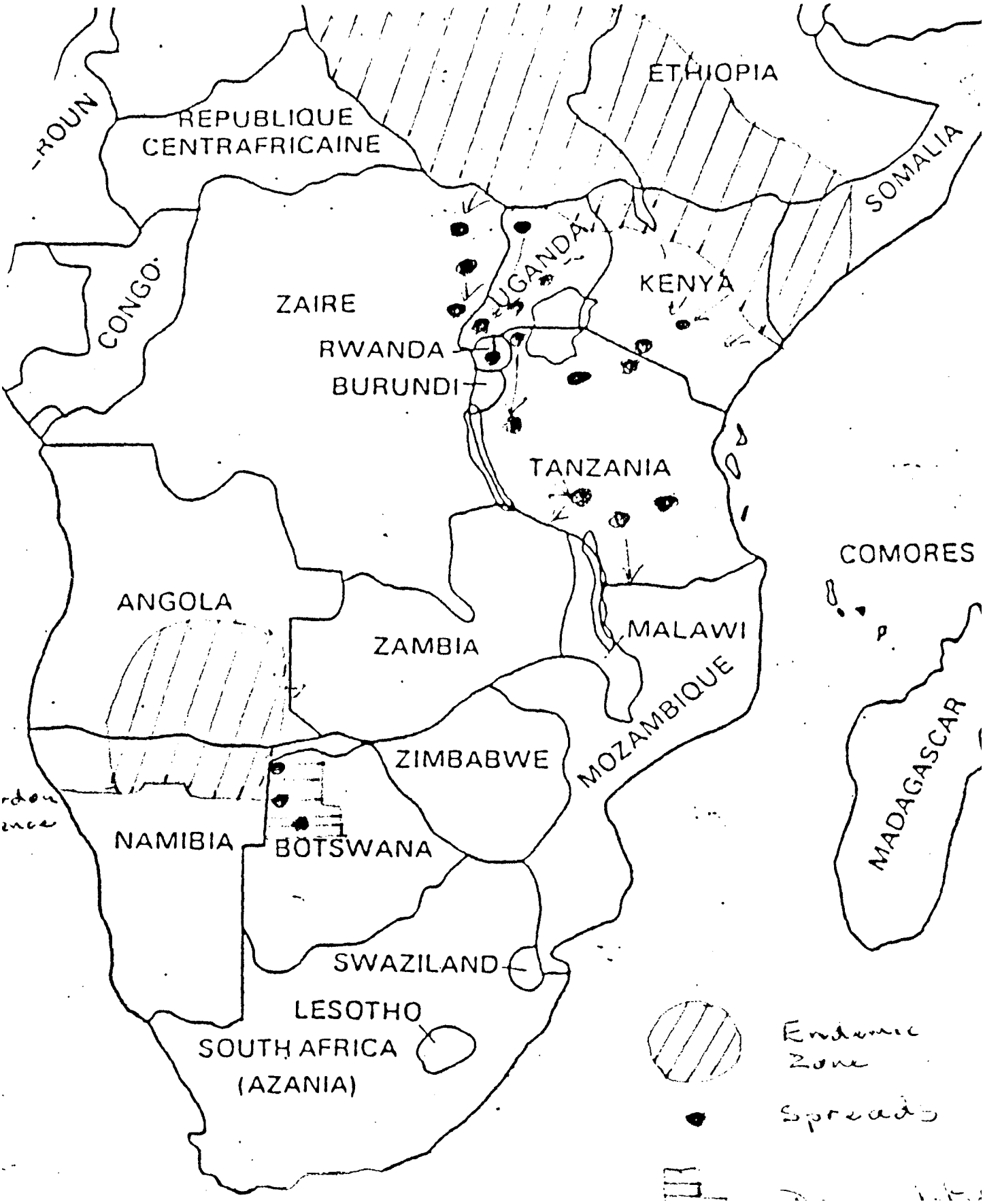
2. ACTIONS TAKEN BY EU/OAU/IBAR/PARC

a. Research program with 6 European and 5 African laboratories to improve the knowledge of the pathology of the disease, improve vaccines and diagnostic tests.

b. Carry out challenge tests to find out the protection produced by $T_1$44 and T_1SR strains of CBPP vaccine seeds. Challenges will be carried out in Cameroon, Namibia and Kenya using field strains obtained within the respected regions.

c. The $T_1$44 seed has again been tested for purity and distributed to vaccine production laboratories.

As rinderpest is being controlled and eradicated CBPP is becoming more important. In Central, West and East Africa CBPP control must form an important component of any new PARC project. In Southern Africa a regional CBPP control program must be drafted and developed to control the disease in countries already infected and prevent its spread to countries which eliminated the disease decades ago. OAU/IBAR should comply with the recommendation of the OIE Regional Commission and coordinate the program.


ETHIOPIA
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
CONGO
ZAIRE
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
COMORES
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
(AZANIA)
Endemic Zone
Spreads

Second Draft

12th Conference
of the
OIE Regional Commission for Africa
Pretoria (South Africa), 28 - 31 January 1997

Recommendation No. 2

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia diagnosis and prevention in Africa

CONSIDERING THAT

Livestock play a very important role in the economic life of most African communities,

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is currently the most serious transmissible transboundary disease of cattle in Africa, causing heavy economic losses and constituting a non-tariff trade barrier between countries,

CBPP is widespread in the sub-Saharan region and is spreading in many countries in Africa,

Diagnosis of the disease is very difficult due to sub-acute and sub-clinical infections and the persistence of chronic carriers of mycoplasma,

No single serological test detects all infected animals,

Civil disturbances or poorly supported Veterinary Services make prevention or control extremely difficult,

THE OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
RECOMMENDS THAT

1. CBPP now be recognised as one of the most important diseases in Africa, and a Pan African CBPP eradication programme be developed and coordinated by the Organisation for African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), in close cooperation with relevant national, regional and international organisations.

2. Effective field, laboratory and abattoir surveillance be implemented to ensure early detection of the disease and continuous training of both professional and auxiliary staff be carried out to ensure preparedness to detect and control the disease.

3. As part of emergency preparedness, Chief Veterinary Officers have direct access to high levels of Government, develop and continuously update contingency plans.

4. Every possible effort be made to control cattle movements both within countries and across international borders and all imported cattle comply with the sanitary requirements of the importing country, in accordance with the OIE *International Animal Health Code*.

5. If a stamping out policy is not feasible, mass immunisation at intervals recommended by the OIE/OAU/IBAR and the FAO, with a Panafrican Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) certified vaccine, be performed in infected countries for three to five years.

6. Research on improved diagnostic tests for living animals and the development of more effective vaccines be undertaken as a high priority.

PARC PROGRAMME : THE GAMBIA

1. Phase 1 Project. The financial agreement was signed in 1989 and started early in 1990 with the arrival of the Technical Assistant (TA). The EU contribution was ECU 1 million. The original project document had envisaged a further round of rinderpest and CBPP vaccinations. It was decided that this final round of vaccination was not necessary as the country had been free from rinderpest for 25 years and CBPP for over 10 years. Senegal which surrounds The Gambia has been free from both diseases for a number of years. The money saved was reallocated to other components.

The main components of the project were:

- Strengthening the laboratory. Some parts of the laboratory were rehabilitated and equipment particularly ELISA equipment was purchased and installed.
- Extensive sero surveillance was carried out which showed The Gambia was free from rinderpest. As a result the country declared itself provisionally free from rinderpest; the first PARC country to do so.
- Gamvet. The Central Veterinary Drug Store has been closed down. The project supplied some financial support to a cooperative Gamvet run by the Gambian Veterinary Association which now imports and distribute drugs on a commercial basis.
- Grazing schemes. Farmers associations have been formed and they are operating grazing schemes. Members clear the fence lines cut poles and erect the fences while the project pays for the wire and the sinking of a well.
- Support for women groups also given . The project ended in 1994.

2. A new project was drafted in 1994 but was delayed due to political problems.
3. The project was revised in September 1995 and submitted to the Delegation. The proposed EU funding is ECU 1.6 million and the government contribution will be

- Strengthen Department of Livestock Services by increasing ability to diagnose and control disease, carry out a further extensive serological survey, to show the absence of any rinderpest virus circulating and therefore be able to declare itself free from rinerpest infection according to O.I.E. rules. Further strengthen the laboratory to improve its veterinary public health activities. Strengthen divisional laboratories.
- Support Gamvet particularly in auditing and assisting in management.
- Training 2 students for undergraduate veerinarians training, 4 technicians in short specialist courses and farmers and staff training, Technical Assistance and consultancies.

GHANA

1. The PARC project started late in 1992 with the arrival of the TA. There had been an emergency rinderpest control project previously.

- The project supplied equipment transport and vaccine for rinderpest. Extensive rinderpest vaccinations have been carried out and immunity levels on serological monitoring showed 87% of cattle over 3 years of age to be immune
- Farmers association were set up (80 in total) in the northern parts of the country there have been successful in getting people to work together. This component is being taken up by other donors, World bank and expand.....
- Privatisation funds were allocated to start a pilot project for setting up private practices. This component is ongoing.

2. **New Project.** World Bank have a livestock project which is supporting the Department of Veterinary Services in improved reporting and recording of diseases. However a new project is required to support the Veterinary Services in disease control and diagnosis As in many parts of Africa CBPP is becoming more of a problem and its control must be addressed. Further support for setting up private practices. The existing scheme is in its infancy and needs supervision and the scheme can be expanded

NIGERIA PARC PROJECT

1. The immediate action project was signed in 1987 and started in 1988. Progress was very slow. One reason was that there was no TA.

The project supplied rinderpest vaccine, vehicles, sero surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment and ice making machines. Project ended in 1995. Visits have been made to Nigeria and outlines of a new project proposal. Political constraints have slowed further developments. Rinderpest has been controlled in Nigeria with the last outbreak occurring in 1988. The number of vaccinations being carried out have been decreasing from 4.5 million in 1990 to 2.7 million in 1994.

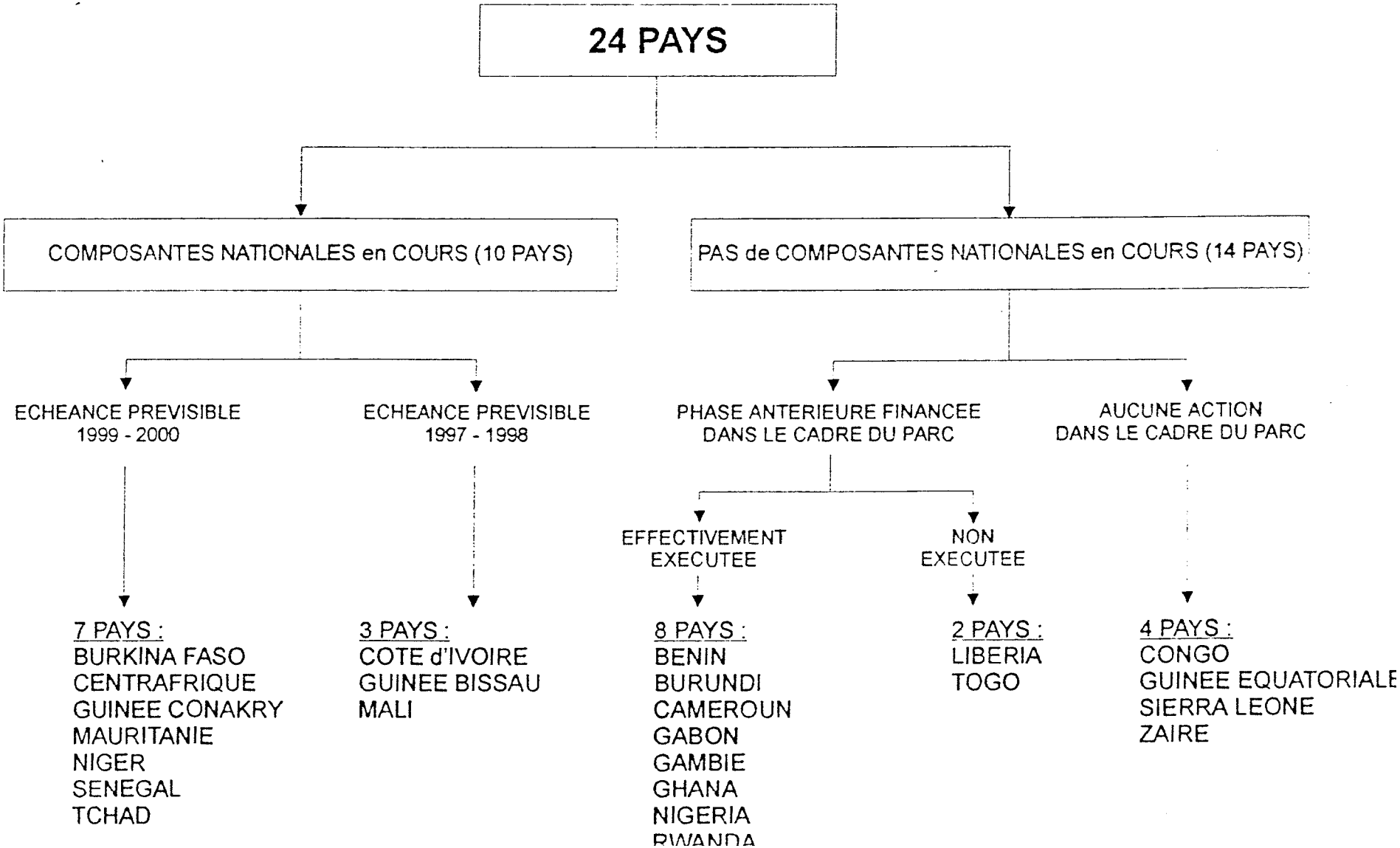
2. **New Project Proposal**

Following a visit in 1995 a draft outline of a project has been drawn up. The components are:-

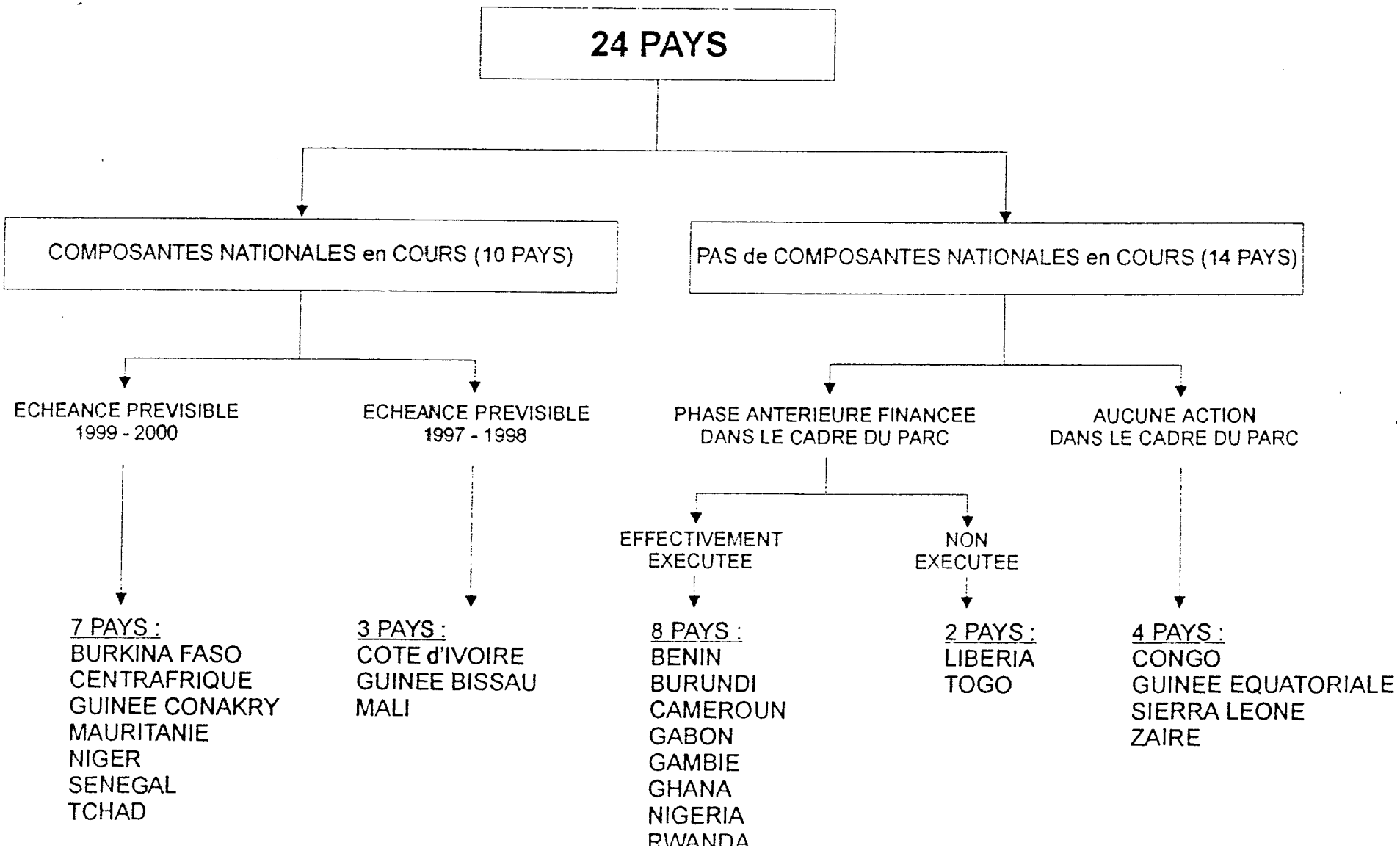
- cease vaccination against rinderpest
- strengthen epidemio-surveillance and carry out extensive survey to show absence of circulating virus. This will enable countries to move down the OIE pathway to declaration of freedom from disease. Improve disease investigation and reporting.
- Support cost recovery
- Support the setting up of private practices in target states. In these states, the worst affected by CBPP, support CBPP vaccinations by private practitioners will be given. Improve drug control and distribution.
- Train community based animal health workers

ANNEXE A :

PROGRAMME PARC en AFRIQUE de l'OUEST et du CENTRE: REPARTITION ACTUELLE des PAYS POTENTIELLEMENT CONCERNES



PROGRAMME PARC en AFRIQUE de l'OUEST et du CENTRE: REPARTITION ACTUELLE des PAYS POTENTIELLEMENT CONCERNES



RINDERPEST IN AFRICA, February 1997

(Article prepared for latest PARC Newsletter).

No reports of rinderpest have been received from either West or Central Africa since mid-1988. Although only limited serology has been carried out due to the difficulties of maintaining the sero-monitoring network without funds, the few reports that have been received do not show any evidence of circulating virus in these two critical regions.

East Africa however is still infected. It is believed that local foci of infection are present in several parts of Southern Sudan that are inaccessible to the various Government and Non Government Organisation vaccination campaigns in the zone. No reports of rinderpest in Northeast Uganda or Northwest Kenya were received but these areas which are still at high risk due to virus in neighbouring parts of Sudan have not been the subject of recent active disease surveillance and should be considered as part of the potentially infected zone. The reported incidence of disease in Ethiopia is now zero with no new outbreaks reported since November 1995. However, PARC Ethiopia is still actively investigating for evidence of the virus in the three remaining Waredas of Northern Afar which have not yet fulfilled PARC Ethiopia's requirements to be declared free of infection. The PARC team also consider that two areas on the border with southern Sudan are also at high risk of infection and cannot at this stage be treated as rinderpest-free. All of the real or potential foci of disease in these areas are associated with only one genotype of the virus, as typified by the isolates from West Pokot, Kenya and Wakubu, Southern Sudan, which can be called rinderpest Africa type 1 until an alternative is decided upon after more discussion.

The main problem with rinderpest in Africa today is the apparent increase in the incidence and distribution of the other genotype of rinderpest, as typified by strain RGK/1 and recent isolates from wildlife in Kenya, and referred to from hereon as Rinderpest virus Africa type 2. During the period covered by this report RV Africa type2 caused laboratory confirmed (and genetically typed) outbreaks of disease in eland and buffaloes in the Nairobi National Park in Kenya which appeared to have epidemiological links with laboratory confirmed (but not yet nucleotide typed) outbreaks in cattle in Kajiado District of southern Kenya. This whole episode is still under intense active disease surveillance in Kenya and Tanzania and a more detailed report will be presented in the next newsletter when the results of this and the concomitant laboratory evidence are available. In this newsletter a series of maps illustrating the distribution of various layers of information concerning this virus are shown in figure 1. As with the outbreaks caused by this virus in Tsavo National Park in 1994 and 1995 most clinical evidence is being seen in susceptible wildlife in which the signs are often severe with as fatal outcome. Experimental infection of Bos taurus cattle at the FAO designated World Reference Laboratory for Rinderpest at Pirbright, U.K. confirmed earlier findings at the FAO designated Regional Reference Laboratory for Rinderpest in East Africa at Muguga, Kenya that this virus causes a very mild syndrome in cattle. In fact the disease might be so mild as to cause a virtually sub-clinical syndrome in a proportion of Bos indicus cattle and very little death or diarrhoea in others. This situation is not new and is exactly the same as that described

for the isolates of rinderpest virus type 2 recovered from cattle in the Maasailands in the 1950s and 1960s. Being so comparatively innocuous in many cattle the livestock owners are not reporting the disease to veterinary authorities making passive surveillance for the disease impossible and only active disease searching is finding the infection at present. One thing this has emphasised to veterinary staff and PARC staff alike is that over-reliance on the detection of discharges, diarrhoea and death is not suitable for the detection of rinderpest Africa type 2 , (perhaps the only case of 3D vision blinding us to what we want to see!).

The following laboratory confirmed outbreaks of rinderpest have been confirmed in Africa since the last report:

Kenya : at Nairobi National Park, in wild eland (Taurotragus oryx) and buffalo (Syncerus caffer) in October and November. In cattle in Oloitokitok, Central and Divisions of Kajiado District in December 1996.

The following unconfirmed reports of rinderpest have been received since the last newsletter:

Kenya : in cattle in Ngong and Kitengela Divisions of Kajiado District in October and November 1996, and in cattle in Magadi and Central Divisions of Kajiado District in January 1997. In buffalo in Amboseli National Park in December 1996.

Sudan : in cattle at Waat in southern Sudan, December 1996.

Tanzania : reports of a syndrome not unlike that being seen in contiguous areas of Kenya were received from several areas of northern Tanzania and were being urgently investigated at the time this report was prepared.

Undoubtedly not all the reports of rinderpest-like disease or mortalities in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania are due to rinderpest: tick borne diseases are prevalent in some areas and the severe drought that is affecting much of the region East of the Rift Valley is already taking its toll. It is also contributing to the spread of type 2 virus as herds migrate for food and/or water. Somalia is equally badly affected with cattle moving in many directions. Some preliminary serological evidence from cattle in Southwestern Somalia indicates that some animals there have antibody to the virus which may not be vaccine induced.

Additional country comments.

Ethiopia. There has been real progress towards rinderpest eradication in Ethiopia. At the start of PARC many people thought that this country with the largest population of cattle in Africa would be the most difficult in which to achieve eradication. Through well directed PARC campaigns that have focused in an epidemiological manner on rinderpest it now seems likely that Ethiopia will declare provisional freedom from Disease well before most other East African countries. Perhaps the only area where insufficient surveillance has been carried out is the Ogaden, which is now an almost autonomous Somali ethnic region that is contiguous with parts of Somalia and Kenya in which the hypo-virulent type 2 strain of rinderpest virus may be circulating.

Sudan. Sudan has the second largest cattle population in Africa and rinderpest has been prevalent in the south of the country for many years. The government of Sudan made one of the most significant financial contributions to its original PARC national project and made rinderpest eradication a national priority. No rinderpest has been declared in the northern part of the country since 1991. The incidence of rinderpest in the south of the country has also decreased following the successful intervention by networks of NGOs working in the region. It can be foreseen that given a suitable peaceful interlude rinderpest could be eradicated from Sudan.

Kenya. Because of the presence of rinderpest in neighbouring areas of southern Sudan and Uganda there are periodic incursions of rinderpest type 1 into the North-west of the country but these are usually detected and dealt with suitably early. Despite the massive cattle trade from all areas of East Africa towards Central Kenya and especially Nairobi there has not been an outbreak of this genotype of rinderpest in and around Nairobi since 1987- ten years ago. Recent outbreaks of confirmed rinderpest in wildlife in national parks in Kenya have lead to the detection of a typical mild or hypo-virulent strain of the virus. It is a new phenomenon for the present Kenyan Veterinary Department which is adapting its field control procedures to a more active surveillance programme that can rapidly detect this form of the disease and eradicated it where it is found. Similar hypo-virulent strains were found in both Kenya and Tanzania in the past and were fully eradicated.

Tanzania. There has been no confirmed rinderpest in this country since 1983. Intensive active surveillance is now in progress to try to determine whether or not infection has crossed into the country in migrating cattle populations from Kenya. There are some clinical indications that the disease may be in the country but this has not been confirmed by reference laboratories. When an incursion of rinderpest entered this area of Tanzania in 1982 it was eradicated again within a year.

Uganda. Rinderpest has not been officially reported from Uganda since 1994. There have been no recent rumours of infection either but the PARC National Co-ordinator admits that the disease might still be present in Karamoja (an area which is contiguous with Southern Sudan and North-western Kenya). The number of cattle involved in the maintenance of this possible focus is relatively small and with a new PARC project it should be possible for it to be eradicated.

Somalia. There has been no official report of rinderpest from Somalia for many years (1975 in fact). However, there is now a growing suspicion that rinderpest type 2 may also involve the highly mobile cattle populations of the Somali speaking people especially in the South-eastern area of the country. This area is subject to intervention from the EU Somali Animal Health programme and the ICRC both of whom are carrying out disease surveillance followed by vaccination. However, it is not possible to work effectively in all of the relevant areas of the country at present and it may be necessary to develop a flexible approach to the eventual eradication of disease in Somalia.

Djibouti. No vaccination has been carried out in Djibouti for at least two years and there have been no reports of disease in this time.

Rwanda. Rinderpest has not affected Rwanda for several decades. However, CBPP, an almost equally serious infectious disease of cattle entered in 1993/4 with returning herds of cattle from Uganda illustrating the ease with which even rinderpest could also re-infect the country. As a result some protective vaccination was carried out there. Clearly it would be a serious complication for PARC if rinderpest did enter the currently troubled Great Lakes Area but at present it is believed that the virus is not in nearby populations of cattle nor in trade cattle that are entering this region. In the near future PARC will attempt to ascertain that this is indeed the situation.

EMERGENCY FUNDING FOR THE CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF RINDERPEST WITHIN THE PARC FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction

When controlling highly infectious diseases particularly rinderpest it is essential that very speedy action is taken to prevent their spread. The quicker the action the more chance there is of confining the disease to a small area.

In emergency situations speed is the essence.

In PARC phase I, it was foreseen that emergencies would occur and funds were included in the project for such events. Five emergency vaccination programmes were implemented between 1986, the beginning of the PARC programme and 1990. Further requests for emergency assistance once were made on behalf of Eritrea and Djibouti in 1994. In all these cases the countries in question did not have a PARC project.

The present procedure for obtaining emergency funding while much quicker than going through normal procedures is still very slow, taking at least two months and usually much longer. This procedure is too slow to cope with emergency disease situations when action must be immediate and funds released within days.

2. Need for Emergency Funding

Rinderpest has been controlled throughout most of Africa with the only countries reporting the disease during the past three years being Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan. The last reports of the disease in West and Central Africa being in 1988.

PARC is putting pressure on many countries particularly in West Africa to cease vaccinations against rinderpest as it is considered to be no longer necessary. In addition it is only by ceasing vaccinations and building up a susceptible population that we will be able to find out if there is any rinderpest virus still circulating.

Many Chief Veterinary officers while accepting the need for stopping vaccinations are very reluctant to do so because, should an outbreak occur it will, from experience, take some considerable time to obtain funds and materials to control any outbreak. This delay in obtaining funds will prevent immediate action and the disease will spread.

As countries are stopping vaccinations it is essential that emergency funds are available to be released very rapidly i.e. within a few days.

3. Proposed Procedure for Release of Emergency Funds

The following are the proposed procedures for release of emergency funds:

3.1 An Emergency Fund of ECU 1 million be established. The money in this fund is to be used for the control emergencies caused by outbreaks of rinderpest.

3.2 An amount of ECU 500,000 will be precommitted so that the main administrative procedures will have been completed in advance and funds can be released rapidly. The fund will be held in Brussels.

3.3 In the case of emergency outbreak of rinderpest in a country or in a neighbouring country which poses a threat to that country the following procedures will be followed.:-

a) The maximum amount of funds released for an emergency in a country will be ECU 250,000.

b) The Chief Veterinary Officer of the affected country will apply tot he Local Delegate of the European Commission stating the reasons for the request, the amount of money requested and the proposed uses to which the funds will be put.

c) The Delegate will forward the request by fax with his comments to the Director of OAU-IBAR who is Regional Authorising Officer (RAO). The RAO will consider the request and if he agrees with it will recommend to the Delegate in Nairobi that the appropriate funds be released. The Delegate in Nairobi, will endorse the request and ask the Commission to release the funds.

The Delegate of the requesting country will be notified as soon as the Delegate in Kenya has endorsed the request. To speed up the disbursement of the funds, the Delegate in the requesting country should utilise some local funds knowing that they will be replaced by Brussels within a few days.

PARC will immediately send an expert to the country, normally the epidemiologist or an adviser. The expert will be responsible for the distribution of the funds and will assist in :-

- investigations and confirmation of the outbreak of the disease,
- planning and implementing the control measures.

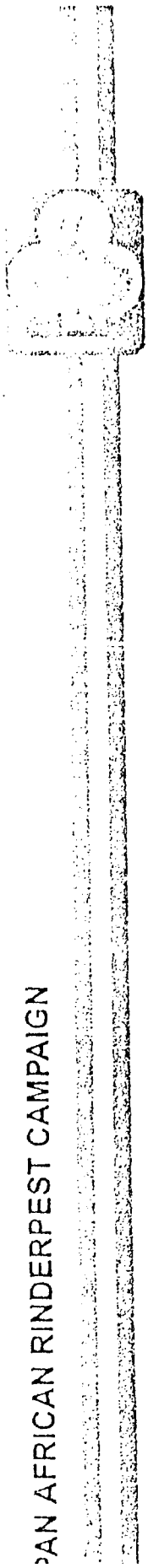
e) Countries requesting emergency assistance should have an emergency plan already drawn up. An outline of such a plan is given in the annex 1.

f) The emergency funds may only be used for emergency actions and only for the following:

- purchase of vaccine
- purchase of vaccination and cold chain equipment
- purchase of fuel
- hire of transport
- paying per diems
- compensation for animals slaughtered
- payment for submission of specimens, diagnosis at local regional and world reference laboratory etc.
- communications
- quarantines and movement control
- payment of consultants
- payment for additional staff

A draft annex is given in annex 2.

g) To be eligible for emergency assistance the country must have ceased vaccinating, have not vaccinated for many years or be adjacent to one of the known infected countries.



PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN

PROGRESS REPORT on the OAU/IBAR ACTIVITIES

July - December 1996

Regional Coordination Unit
Nairobi

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES (IBAR)
PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN (PARC)

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE OAU/IBAR ACTIVITIES
covering July - December 1995

1. Information on Disease Distribution

The following activities were carried out during the period under review
- publication of Monthly Animal Health Statistics for Africa
- Compilation of Annual Animal Health Statistics for Africa
- Publication of Animal Foot-and Mouth Disease Typing Report for Africa
- Preparation of Pan African Animal Health Year book for 1995
- Preparation of Annual Animal Disease Maps for Africa

During the reporting period, the Quarterly Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa Volume 44 Nos 1 and 2 were prepared.

2. Animal Production

IBAR continued to collaborate with ILRI in small ruminant production activities. A meeting of the Small Ruminant Research Network Steering Committee was held at ILRI, Addis Ababa, from 11 to 15 March, 1996 to allocate research funds to some Eastern African countries. IBAR is a member of the Steering Committee. The research activities of the network are funded by the EU

3. Pan African Rinderpest Campaign

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The original objective of eradicating rinderpest from Africa by a coordinated Pan African Campaign was born in the beginning of 1980.

Later on the objective of PARC included improvement of the services provided to the livestock farmer and the Pan African Coordination of Animal Healthcare on continental level

Since 1986, the PARC project has been financed by the European Union (EU). The project components comprise of two parts:

1. Support to the coordination of the OAU/IBAR
2. National Components which have been negotiated on a country by country level. The PARC coordination headquarter is in Nairobi with a branch in Bamako - Mali

In total 35 countries have been involved during the different phases and 13 national components are running at present. PARC's final goal is the improvement of cost recovery from the livestock subsector. So far Animal Health services are monopolized by poor and inefficient government services delivered in most cases free of charge. Under PARC, sustainability will be encouraged through privatization

B. FINANCE

92 million ECU have been allocated from Lome III-IV in four large stages

- 1986 - 50 million ECU
- 1990 - 7.5 million ECU
- 1993 - 10.4 million ECU
- 1995 - 25 million ECU

Of this 78.6 million ECU (85%) were used for interventions in countries, 4.3 million (4.6%) for coordination and 9.3% for common services. From 1993 onwards, the various activities systematically involve National Indicative Funds.

C. DISEASE SITUATION

1. Rinderpest

The effort to control and eradicate rinderpest is still ongoing. No rinderpest was reported from West/Central Africa since 1988. The countries of West Africa are convinced to stop vaccinating, but some countries doubt the efficiency of the Sanitary Cordon in Tchad and the Central African Republic. That is the main reason why only a few countries have declared Provisional Freedom of Rinderpest following the OIE pathway. However efforts will be made to consolidate the surveillance for rinderpest in Chad, Cameroon, CAR and Nigeria to put in place a reliable Cordon Sanitaire.

A rinderpest outbreak was confirmed in North-Eastern Kenya (Mandera) in April, 1996. Quick intervention was made by mounting a vaccination campaign in Mandera, Garissa and Wajir. The spread of the disease was stopped. Rinderpest control within Ethiopia is progressing very well. There was no confirmed outbreak during 1996. Especially the involvement of Community Based Animal Health Workers and Thermostable vaccine in North-Eastern Ethiopia has produced good results.

In Sudan the control of rinderpest programme has been strengthened by the release of EU emergency funding (ECHO) whereby 800,000 ECU have been released to finance vaccination in transitional areas and government held areas in Southern Sudan. In the Southern part of Sudan vaccination and surveillance are ongoing. No confirmed rinderpest was reported during 1996.

Egypt declared provisional freedom in 1996. Eritrea received a new grant of 1.2 million ECU for the PARC phase one project which is focusing on immunization of the national herd against rinderpest and CBPP. A PARC phase 2 project has been approved for Uganda. The programme will focus on rinderpest control and privatisation.

Kenya : In October 1996, eland in the Nairobi National Park fell sick. Samples of a postmortem were sent to the laboratory at Muguga which confirmed rinderpest, which was also confirmed by the World Reference Laboratory of Pirbright. The virus was characterised and the strain is similar to that which was isolated in 1994 in Tsavo West National Park. Clinical signs show that the whole herd of buffaloes is infected: young animals are dying and older animals seem to have the disease in a milder form.

The Kenya Veterinary Department has put 9 teams in the field to carry out surveillance of disease and vaccinations in the areas surrounding the National Park. In December 1996 the disease was clinically reported in Tsavo West and Oloitokitok area bordering Tanzania, consequently laboratory confirmation was made at Muguga by using AGID test from eye swabs. An emergency meeting was called in December 1996 between Kenya and Tanzania to draft a new strategy for surveillance and vaccination in the area. A strong emphasis was made to continue field investigation and to search for the virus.

Through the assistance of the OAU/IBAR/PARC Coordination office, FAO and the Kenya Government, emergency mass vaccination is being undertaken in Kajiado District with 9 teams in place. So far some 300,000 cattle have been vaccinated in Kaijado out of the estimated population of 400,000. Vaccination is also ongoing in other regions.
In Tanzania funds were released quickly by the EU from the PARC project and surveillance and vaccination teams were mobilized along the border with Kenya. Vaccination started around the 13th of January 1997. An investigation team which visited Northern Tanzania during the 2nd week of January strongly believes that there is rinderpest. A joint meeting between Kenya/Tanzania on 20th of January 1997 agreed to mount a joint Rinderpest Task Force that will search for the disease along the common border. This exercise will be coordinated by the PARC Coordination Office.

2. CBPP

This disease continues to spread into the Southern African regions and OAU/IBAR is requested to cooperate with other donors and seek for additional funds to assist countries in stopping the spread of the disease. An international donors' and experts' meeting which was convened in Paris in May recommended a regional approach of control in which OAU/IBAR should play a leading coordination role. The Director of IBAR visited Botswana in October 1996 to discuss the control and eradication possibilities on a regional level. It was acknowledged that CBPP was an extremely serious disease in Africa and it was spreading into countries or parts of countries which had been free from the disease. Unless there were well planned and

disease would continue to spread and cause very heavy losses to the livestock industry, cattle owners and national governments
A meeting will be called at the end of January 1997 involving affected and concerned countries in South Africa to discuss the regional strategy

3. New Camel Disease

Since 1995, a new camel disease has been spreading into several East African countries including - Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya. OAU/IBAR/PARC is coordinating activities of various institutions to identify the cause of the new disease. So far experts from Ethiopia, France and UK are working on the investigation aspect. Preliminary findings are conflicting, it is possible that a viral infection precedes bacterial infections. Currently the incidence of the disease appears to be decreasing.

4. Trypanosomiasis

Trypanosomiasis is a major disease througout much of sub-saharan Africa. The disease affects both man his domestic livestock, and is transmitted by tsetse flies. The disease prohibits the use of traction and the efficient production of meat, milk and manure and is a major obstacle to the introduction of improved breeds.
In 1995, the OAU/IBAR office was mandated to coordinate the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Projects in the East African Countries. The first phase of the project will be four years and the contribution from the European Union totals ECU 20,800,000. A financial agreement for 20 million ECU have been signed in December 1996 for Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and the OAU/IBAR Coordination Unit.
Since tsetse and trypanosomiasis do not recognise borders, only regional coordination and joint efforts can assure success. Where methods, procedures or adoptive research are concerned, harmonization will be achieved through the Coordination Unit. The priority should be to start just in Kenya and Uganda while preparing the relevant documents for Tanzania and Ethiopia. The overall objective of the Kenya/Uganda project is to improve the welfare of the people of the region through sustainable rural development and the project purpose is increased livestock productivity. The Kenya programme will be implemented in Western Kenya in three districts bordering Uganda. The Kenya/Uganda regional programme will be coordinated through the OAU/IBAR office in Nairobi.
The Ugandan part of the project will be implemented through the Central Organisation for Control of Tsetse in Uganda (COCTU) in Kampala. The approach to tsetse control in Uganda will be essentially an extension of the EEC funded programme already established successfully in SE Uganda involving community based trapping techniques enhanced by live bait technology.
The overall objective of the Ethiopia project is to enhance national food security, and to improve the quality of life of the rural population, through sustainable and increased production, in particular in those communities relatively recently affected by the encroachment of tsetse flies.

5. Tick and Tick-Borne diseases

The importance of an integrated Tick and Tick-Borne Disease Control Programme in Eastern and Southern Africa is undeniable and it has been the justification for substantial donor support so far. Recipient countries and donors adopted in the last PSC in June 1996 in Lilongwe a new institutional and legal framework for the programme in which the emphasis will be on strengthening the National Programmes. The regional Components will have to be supportive to the National Programmes. In order to guarantee ownership and sustainability of the Regional Programme, the funding will be channelled through a 'Tick-Borne Disease Trust' under the political umbrella of OAU/IBAR and the recipient countries as shareholders and Board Members. The Netherlands supported the organisation of four Task Force Meetings with a budget of 22,000 US$. These meetings assist countries in the formulation of a Strategy Paper on Integrated Tick and Tick-Borne Disease Control as part of a National Animal Production and Disease Control Programme. These strategy Papers will then be translated into Strategic Plans for a period of five years which will be submitted for donor support. The joint Strategy Papers will form the basis for the formulation of a Regional Component which will have to support the National Programmes in Coordination, Research and Development and Central Services on a cost-effective basis. The Chief Livestock Officer of IBAR who is also the Chairman attended a Task Force Meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, during the 2nd week of January 1997.

6. Biodiversity

OAU/IBAR will be coordinating the efforts of African countries in concerning some genetically valuable livestock indigenous breeds in Africa. The OAU Chief Livestock Officer attended a meeting in November 1996 in FAO Rome to discuss the way forward.

D. COORDINATION

By January 1997 the PARC Coordination Headquarters have been consolidated with the following expertise:-

• Regional Coordination	-	3	(West and East Africa)
• Technical Advisers	-	2	(Nairobi)
• Epidemiology support unit	-	2	(Nairobi/Vienna)
• Communication support unit	-	3	(East and West Africa)
• Economic support unit	-	3	(Nairobi)
• PANVAC Vaccine Quality Control	-	3	(Debre-Zeit (Ethiopia))

1. Coordination Components

1.1. Communication

The Regional Communication project became operational after the arrival of the Technical Assistant at the end of December, 1995. Two Assistant Communication Officers one for PARC Bamako office and another one for PARC Nairobi office are also recruited. The project will strengthen an awareness and sensitization campaign all over the continent using the mass-media, radio..... etc. Three PARC Newsletters have been printed and distributed to member states.

1.2. PANVAC

The Financial agreement for the PANVAC project has been approved and two Technical Assistants are in place in Debre-Zeit as of December, 1995. PANVAC has started to operate with a TCP fund for six months provided by FAO (120,000USD) but will carry on for a further 3 years from the fund allocated for OAU/IBAR Regional Coordination. Since September 1996, PANVAC has become fully operational. In order to enable PANVAC to be self- sustainable, countries are charged to pay fees. Discussions are ongoing with the ESCAS Department of OAU on the modalities of collecting the fees. At present an account has been opened in Nairobi for PANVAC and discussions are ongoing with the OAU secretariat and the Ethiopian government to finalize the legal status of PANVAC

1.3. Epidemiology Project

The PARC Coordination Unit is strengthened by two Technical Assistants who were recruited in the middle of the year through the Epidemiology project. This project is implemented in cooperation with FAO. The unit is introducing a progressive skill and technology in assessing and evaluating the spread of rinderpest and its control and eradication strategy and other disease.

1.4. The Economic Support Unit

This unit has been established as partnership between OAU/IBAR/PARC and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). In 1996, three economists were already in place at the PARC Coordination office in Nairobi and started collecting data/information to assess the economic significance of disease control. This component will continue for 3 years. ILRI experts were involved in assessing the rinderpest eradication programme in Ethiopia and the privatisation component in Kenya.

1.5. The Wild-life Rinderpest Surveillance Project

A new project has been approved for about 150,000 USD by EU to investigate the source of rinderpest outbreaks in Buffaloes and other wild game in Kenya. Surveillance and search for the disease started in 1996. OAU/IBAR/PARC will implement this project in cooperation with the Kenya Veterinary Services and the Kenya Wild-Life Services (KWS).

1.6. A Regional Wild-Life Surveillance project

A regional wild-life disease surveillance project has been initiated by the OAU/IBAR. At present preliminary work has started to draft a regional project for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

1.7. PARC Projects for special areas with the European Union

The OAU/IBAR/PARC Coordination in cooperation with the European Union has prepared and appraised an emergency disease control project for Sudan, Rwanda and Somalia. These projects will be implemented by various non-governmental organizations and the UNICEF. The project has been under implementation since July 1996.

1.8 PARC Project for special areas with USAID

A new project covering the special areas (Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda . . Etc) is now financed by USAID One Technical Assistant will be in place at the PARC Coordination office to coordinate this programme as of February 1997. The aim of the new project is to compliment the existing efforts and controlling rinderpest in special areas which are either inaccessible or have civil strife. Mostly the project will focus on community based Animal Health Workers programmes in ongoing areas.

2. Meetings and Missions

2.1. East Africa PARC Meeting

The following cross-border Meetings were arranged by OAU/IBAR to discuss the disease situation in East Africa :

October 1996 :	Ethiopia and Kenya
December 1996 :	Kenya and Tanzania
January 1997 :	Kenya and Tanzania

2.2. West and Central Africa PARC Coordination Meeting

The OAU/IBAR/PARC Coordination Meeting for West and Central Africa was held in June, 1996 in Dakar, Senegal. Useful recommendations were made on declaration of freedom from rinderpest.

2.3. Study Tour

2.3.1 Three members of Ethiopian delegation visited Kenya for three weeks and Tanzania to share experiences on the privatization programme.

2.3.2 Four members of Kenya delegation toured Ethiopia to get experience in community based Animal Health Workers in Afar region. The team stayed in the country for 3 weeks.

E. ON COUNTRY LEVEL

A total of 27 OAU member countries have benefited from the present PARC project. The following countries have completed phase I project:- Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Egypt, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. The following countries are implementing phase I and 2 projects at present:- Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Guinea, CAR and Eritrea.

Various activities covered under PARC programme:-

- Mass vaccination against rinderpest/CBPP
- Privatization of Veterinary Services
- Study of Livestock Marketing
- Improvement of forage-crops and pasture land
- Improvement of epidemio-surveillance system
- Vaccine Banks
- Support to livestock and pastoralist association
- Support to veterinary laboratories and vaccine production
- Support to Veterinary Professional Association
- Liberalization of pharmaceutical distributions
- Support to A.I. schemes
- Development of veterinary infra-structures
- Anti-desertification
- Training, seminars, workshops and regional meeting

F. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS as of January 1997

1. Rinderpest has now been controlled in 17 out of 20 previously infected countries in Africa.
2. The last remaining infected countries (Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya) are marching towards final eradication.
3. Most countries have accepted the liberalization policy on delivery of Animal Health services; thus moving from government services to private sector.
4. Sustainability based on cost recovery is instituted in many countries.
5. Livestock Development Funds are established in many countries.
6. A system is in place to declare final freedom from rinderpest following the "O I E Path-Way"

So far, Gambia, Egypt, Togo, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinee Bissau have declared provisional freedom from rinderpest to the O I E. OAU/PARC is encouraging other African countries to continue declaring their countries free of rinderpest.

In general terms the PARC project has been instrumental for the improvement of Animal Health care, the disappearance of the Rinderpest disease from West and Central Africa, the improvement in livestock policies. This change has definitely a positive effect on the revenues which the farmers and the state derive from livestock. It is the opinion of a recent EU evaluation mission that PARC has so far obtained significant results.

DRAFT

FINANCING PROPOSAL

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO OAU-IBAR PANAFRICAN SUPPORT UNIT FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (PARC PROJECT)

1- SUMMARY:

2- BACKGROUND:

This Coordination Unit (CU) of the OAU-IBAR was set up for the implementation of the PARC projects.

The CU is composed of a Central Panafrican Unit, in Nairobi, and two Regional Units, one for Eastern Africa, also in Nairobi and one for Central and Western Africa, in Bamako. The objectives of the CU was to coordinate and to monitor the PARC projects in about 25 countries of intertropical Africa. The CU had also support from specialized sub-projects such as the Epidemiology, Communication, PANVAC and Economics projects, from specific studies and from research programmes (rinderpest, CBPP ...). The results of the CU are considered as excellent since the CU had significant impact on the evolution of animal health policies in the region. Without these reforms, the main objectives of the PARC project, which were the control of rinderpest and other major epizootics, privatisation of veterinary services, reorganisation and focalization of the activities of the government services and implementation of cost recovery, could not have reached. The efficiency of the PARC-CU was acknowledged on various occasions (PARC Technical Committees, meetings of the livestock experts of the European Union country members ...) and it is widely considered that this success was based on:

- the political support from OAU, The Organisation all African countries belong to. The resolutions of the Heads of State and Governments and Meetings of the Ministers in charge of the Livestock Sector which are official political organs, provide a firm foundation for the PARC programme of the OAU-IBAR.

- the organisation of coordination meetings every year, during which the results of the projects are presented and the future evolutions discussed and then endorsed and supported.

- the close follow-up of the projects with a team of 5 experts (2 Coordinators and 3 Advisors). This follow-up has made possible the harmonisation of the activities of the projects and allowed authorities to share experiences from one country to another.

2.1- PARC OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS:
Summary of the PARC projects (1 to 3p)

2.2- NEEDS FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO OAU-IBAR:

Any discontinuation of the CU should be avoided today, at this particular stage of the PARC projects, for the following reasons:

- Rinderpest still exists in Eastern Africa (Southern Sudan mainly) for reasons external to the project (civil war). Unless the civil war stops, it will remain necessary to maintain strong epidemiosurveillance in Africa and, within a zone surrounding Sudan, to continue the vaccination campaigns. If this cannot be maintained, the risk of a resurgence of rinderpest will be very high. The emergency of rinderpest in countries where it was eradicated would be considered as a major failure of the PARC project.

- The privatization of the veterinary profession which is the second main objective of PARC, has been a long process for a number of reasons : the governments used to do everything, laws and regulations were not adequate, limited interest on the part of professionals to go private. All these reasons were obstacles which had to be cleared progressively. Today, privatization has really started but it remains a fragile process because many reservations or oppositions still exist. The progamme can be considered half-way to its goal and a cessation of the follow-up by the PARC-CU of the OAU-IBAR could have disastrous effects.

- 15 PARC projects are still ongoing with 9 to be continued until 1999, for a total budget of 40 million ECU,

- About 10 more projects, with a focus on the privatization of the veterinary profession and the strengthening of Veterinary Services should be prepared and implemented. These countries benefited from a Phase I PARC project under LOME III, for a period of 2-3 years and their results in terms of privatization are still limited.

- The emergency of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) as a major threat for cattle gives us a new challenge. The situation in Eastern Africa, for example, is so alarming that it should be considered unacceptable that the PARC project of OAU-IBAR would not react to this new problem. New sub-regional programmes will have to be prepared, with CU being incharge of the coordination of these activities.

- The continuation of the support to OAU-IBAR has already been approved in principal by the European Commission for the coordination of the livestock development projects financed by the EDF. This choice is supported by all EU members and it is directly linked to the positive results obtained by the PARC project implemented by OAU-IBAR.

But many considerations and discussions still remain before a new Pan-African project of PARC-type, but with a wider sectorial approach, could be finalised.

The continuation of the Coordination unit of OAU-IBAR will permit the concerned experts to pursue these reflection and subsequently to prepare the future of the regional livestock projects supported by the EDF.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES:

- Economic importance of the livestock sector
- Main features of the animal production in Africa
- New Government policies

(1 to 3p)

2.4 BENEFICIARIES AND PARTIES INVOLVED:

- Beneficiaries:

  - Livestock owners and their families
  - Governments and Livestock Services
  - Private sector in animal production and animal health

- Parties involved :

  - Livestock owners,
  - Livestock Services,
  - Private veterinarians and private sub-professionals,
  - Other actors of the private sector in animal production.

2.5- PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED:

- Policy design and coordination of the livestock development projects : support to OAU-IBAR and preparation of a new phase of the support to OAU-IBAR,
- Animal health:
  RP, CBPP, Tsetse and trypanosomiasis, others
- Privatisation of the veterinary profession,
- Natural resources management and environment : producer's organisations, land use codes, "Pastoral Units"...
- Relations with other International, Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations and with the donors.

See Diagram of problems

2.6- OTHER OPERATIONS:

- UE
- Other donors

2.7- DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE

3. INTERVENTION:

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

Improvement of the livestock productivity and, as a consequence, improvement of the revenues and living conditions of the livestock owners.

3.2- PROJECT PURPOSE:

- Preparation of a new phase of a project of support to OAU-IBAR for policy design and coordination of the livestock development projects.

- Improvement of the coordination of the livestock development projects for: control and eradication of the main epizootic diseases such as RP and CBPP: specific plans, epidemiosurveillance, emergency plans and funds ...

  - the development of the private sector for veterinary activities,
  - the strengthening of the veterinary services for a better animal health protection,
  - a better self financing services through cost recovery and the creation of specific funds...,
  - the strengthening of cattle owners associations for a better management of animal resources.

- Improvement of the coordination with other International Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations and with the donors.

(see Diagram of objectives)

3.3- RESULTS:

- New phases of a project of support to OAU-IBAR ready, with a Pan African Support Unit for Diseases Control and Livestock Development,

- Better coordination of livestock development projects in Africa,

- Better animal health protection through the strengthening of Veterinary Services, with better epidemiosurveillance and better control of the main epizootics, and through the privatisation of the veterinary profession,

- Better coordination between International, Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations and between donors.

3.4- ACTIVITIES (see Logical Framework):

- Preparation of a new project of institutional support to OAU-IBAR for policy design and coordination of livestock development projects : missions, meetings, studies

- **Follow-up of the ongoing PARC projects under LOME IV: missions in the countries, coordination meetings, evaluations ...**

- **Coordination and support to the epidemiosurveillance activities in each country: missions, meetings, training,**

- *Creation and management of an emergency fund for RP outbreaks eradication (see separate request or Annexe to this request?)*

- **Preparation of new PARC type projects*:**

- **for the countries which had a first phase of PARC projects under LOME III: Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya, Benin, Togo, Ghana ...**
- **for countries where the continuation of RP control and eradication is necessary: Ethiopia and Sudan.**
- **for new countries: Eritrea.**

cases of Gabon, Djibouti ... to be considered

The possibility to prepare PARC-type projects for Southern Africa has to be discussed. This question is linked with the different possibilities of IBAR support to CBPP eradication in this sub-region.

Activities will be essentially missions in countries and meetings.

- **Preparation of a panafrican strategy for CBPP control and eradication:**

- **coordination by OAU-IBAR Coordination Unit, with an additional expert on CBPP (on a separate financial proposal),**
- **participation to meetings and visits to countries to prepare specific sub-regional strategies, specially for Eastern and Southern Africa,**
- **continuation and strengthening of the CBPP control activities through the ongoing and future PARC national projects.**

Activities will be essentially missions to the countries, meetings and specialised studies by CBPP experts.

- **Assistance to the countries for the preparation of livestock development projects: missions to the countries, meetings, preparation of TR for specific studies...**

- **Coordination with other International, Regional and Sub-regional Organisations and with the donors, particularly the EC (and their Delegations in the countries): missions, meetings.**

3.5 - ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS :

■ **Assumptions:**

Assumptions of the overall project objectives are that the commercialization of the excess of production is possible and that the competition from meat of extra-African origin will decrease.

It is also assumed that the commercialization of the surplus of production will cover the excess of the production costs.

Assumptions of the specific project objectives and results are the following:

- **the cost recovery will be improved,**
- **the training of livestock professionals will continue,**
- **the fight against the fraud on drug importation and distribution will be successful,**
- **drugs and other livestock inputs will remain available.**

■ **Risks:**

The risks of the project are of climatic (drought), political (security, political stability) and economic (reduction of the meat consumption in the West African coastal countries, important increase of the cost of imported inputs worsening of the economical crisis...) nature.

4. IMPLEMENTATION:

4.1 - PHYSICAL AND NON PHYSICAL MEANS:

■ **The support to the OAU-IBAR will consist in the necessary human resources and physical means necessary for the functioning of the Nairobi Coordination Unit and the two Regional Coordination Offices, in Nairobi (Kenya) and Bamako (Mali).**

■ **The project will finance the salary of the Regional Coordination for Western and Central Africa and will top up the OAU salary of the Coordination for Eastern Africa if there is a difference with the usual international standards.**

■ **The technical assistance will be based in Nairobi (2 experts)** *and in Bamako (1 expert).*

The tasks of the TA will be:

- **to prepare a new phase of EU project for institutional support to OAU/IBAR,**
- **to follow up the ongoing PARC projects,**
- **to prepare new PARC projects,**
- **to prepare CBPP strategies (an additional TA, expert on CBPP, will take this task as soon as he arrives, on a specific financial support to CBPP eradication)**
- **to assist in designing the various national projects for livestock developments and to prepare TR of specific studies on this area,**

These two TAs will be Veterinary Doctors, specialists of livestock and animal diseases in Africa. *The Bamako TA will also be a Veterinary Doctor specialist of animal production in Africa, with good skills in epidemiology of animal diseases and privatisation of the veterinary profession.*

- **The ongoing Epidemiology project will be financed for one more year (1998/1999) in order to avoid any gap with the future project of support to OAU-IBAR. The Epidemiology project will provide human resources and physical means necessary for the functioning of the Epidemiology Unit in OAU-IBAR Office and Vienna.**

- **The non physical means will consist on numerous missions of the advisors and coordinators as well as the organization of coordination meetings.**

- *The emergency funds will be created, managed and replenished according to specific rules (see separate request or Annex to this request)*

4.2 - ORGANISATION:

The PARC project is managed by the Director of OAU-IBAR and who is the Regional Authorizing Officer. He is supported by a Regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, based in Nairobi, who is also team leader, by a Regional Coordinator for Central and Western Africa, based in Bamako, and by three *(or two)* **TAs, based in Nairobi** *and in BAMAKO.*

This team coordinates all the activities of the various components of the project: Coordination Unit, research programmes, Epidemiology, PANVAC, Communication, vaccine banks, specific studies, ILRI support for economic studies...

The regional annual meetings for PARC national projects, which are an important activity of the project, are convened and organized by the two Regional Coordinators. The Director of OAU-IBAR, the Regional Coordinators

and the Advisors visit the countries and attend PARC or PARC related meetings. They produce mission reports and various documents where recommendations are given to the responsible of the PARC national projects.

When visiting the PARC National projects, the Director of OAU-IBAR, the Regional Coordinators and the advisors are supported by the EC Delegations, with their Rural Development Advisors and by the national authorities in charge of the livestock sector.

4.3 - IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

4.4 - COSTS AND FINANCING PLAN:

Budget for 2 years period:

■ Coordination Unit, NAIROBI (2 years)	400.000* ECU
■ Regional Office, BAMAKO (2 years)	300.000 ECU
■ 2 TA Nairobi** (2 years)	720.000 ECU
*1 TA Bamako** (2 years)*	*360.000 ECU*
■ Epidemiology (1 year)	700.000 ECU
■ ~~1 TA CBPP in Nairobi~~ (separate request) -	p.m.
TOTAL	2.480.000 ECU
	(or 2.120.000)

4.5 - SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

5. FACTORS ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY:

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

7. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS:

---

* Topping up of the salary of the OAU Coordinator for Eastern Africa to be added

** including running costs for missions

03 DEC 1996

BUDGET DES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNEES DE LA COORDINATION REGIONALE DE BAMAKO DU 1er MAI 1997 au 30 AVRIL 1999

R U B R I Q U E	MONTANT BUDGET ECU PROPOSITION POUR 2 ANS
1. PERSONNEL	
1.1. Coordonnateur Régional	
1.1.1. Salaire	154 000
1.1.2. Frais de Voyage	10 700
1.1.3. Frais de Voyage Nairobi (1327 X 8)	10 700
1.1.4. Frais de Mission	25 900
S/TOTAL 1	201 300
1.2. Secrétaire Bilingue	18 800
1.3. Comptable	18 800
1.4. Chauffeur	6 800
1.5. Gardien	5 050
1.6. Planton	5 050
S/TOTAL 2	54.500
TOTAL	255.800
2. INVESTISSEMENT	
2.1. ACHAT VEHICULE 4X4	26 000
3. FONCTIONNEMENT	
3.1. Fonctionnement Véhicules	
3.1.1. Berline	10.000
3.1.2. Véhicule 4X4	5.700
3.2. Assurance Véhicules	
3.2.1. Berline	1.700
3.2.2. Véhicule 4X4	1.700
3.3. Poste et Télécommunication	12 400
3.4. Divers Consommable	4 000
3.5. Entretien Equipement	2 200
3.6. Entretien Location Bureau	2.800
TOTAL FONCTIONNEMENT	40.500
4. REUNION COORDINATION	20.400
TOTAL 1 à 4	342 700
5. IMPREVUS ET ALEAS TECHNIQUE	7 300
TOTAL GENERAL	**350 000**

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE
(O A U)
Campagne Pan Africaine de l'OUA Contre la Peste Bovine
(PARC/OUA)

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
(O A U)
OAU Pan African Rinderpest Campaign
(OAU/PARC)

Siège Régional Bamako

BP 2954 ——— Téléphone 22 60 53 ——— Télex ——— Bamako Mali

Ref. No ———

Date 13 DEC 1996

BUDGET DES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNEES
DE LA COORDINATION REGIONALE - AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
ET DU CENTRE - PARC/OUA/IBAR - BAMAKO - MALI
DU 1er MAI 1997 AU 30 AVRIL 1999

	DETAIL BUDGET CFA		*CUMUL BUDGET*	
RUBRIQUES	*ANNEE I*	*ANNEE II*	*CFA (I)*	*ECU*
1. PERSONNEL				
1.1. COORDONNATEUR REGIONAL				
1.1.1. Salaire Coordonnateur	*50.135.239*	*50.135.239*	*100.270.478*	*154.000*
1.1.2. Frais de Voyage	*3.483.422*	*3.483.422*	*6.966.844*	*10.700*
1.1.3. Voyage à Naïrobi	*3.483.422*	*3.483.422*	*6.966.844*	*10.700*
1.1.4. Frais de Mission	*8.431.836*	*8.431.836*	*16.863.672*	*25.900*
S/TOTAL 1	*65.533.919*	*65.533.919*	*131.067.838*	*201.300*
1.2. SECRETAIRE BILINGUE	*6.120.406*	*6.120.406*	*12.240.812*	*18.800*
1.3. COMPTABLE	*6.120.406*	*6.120.406*	*12.240.812*	*18.000*
1.4. CHAUFFEUR	*2.213.763*	*2.213.763*	*4.427.526*	*6.800*
1.5. GARDIEN	*1.644.045*	*1.644.045*	*3.288.090*	*5.050*
1.6. PLANTON	*1.644.045*	*1.644.045*	*3.288.090*	*5.050*
S/TOTAL 1	*17.742.665*	*17.742.665*	*35.485.330*	*54.500*
TOTAL PERSONNEL	*83.276.584*	*83.276.584*	*166.553.168*	*255.800*
2. INVESTISSEMENT				
2.1. Achat Véhicule 4X4	*16.928.782*	-	*16.928.782*	*26.000*
S/TOTAL 2	*16.928.782*	-	*16.928.782*	*26.000*
3. FONCTIONNEMENT	-	-	-	-
3.1. Fonctionnement Véhicules	-	-	-	-
3.1.1. Berline	*3.255.535*	*3.255.535*	*6.511.070*	*10.000*
3.1.2. Véhicule 4X4	*1.855.655*	*1.855.655*	*3.711.310*	*5.700*
3.2. Assurances Véhicules				
3.2.1. Berline	*553.441*	*553.441*	*1.106.882*	*1.700*
3.2.2. Véhicule 4X4	*553.441*	*553.441*	*1.106.882*	*1.700*
3.3. Téléphone, Telex,Frais Poste	*4.036.863*	*4.036.863*	*8.073.726*	*12.400*
3.4. Divers Consommables	*1.302.214*	*1.302.214*	*2.604.428*	*4.000*
3.5. Entretien Equipement	*716.217*	*716.217*	*1.432.434*	*2.200*
3.6. Entretien/Location Bureau	*911.550*	*911.550*	*1.823.100*	*2.800*
TOTAL FONCTIONNEMENT	*13.184.916*	*13.184.916*	*26.369.832*	*40.500*
4. Réunions Régionales de Coord.	*6.641.291*	*6.641.291*	*13.282.582*	*20.400*
TOTAL 1 à 4	*120.031.573*	*103.102.791*	*223.134.364*	*342.700*
5. Imprévues et Aléas Techniques				

Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC)

Debre Zeit, Ethiopia
C/O FAOR in Ethiopia
P.O.Box 5536 , Addis Ababa
E-MAIL: panvac@telecom.net.et

Tel 251-1-338001
Fax 251-1-3388444
Tlx. 21216FAOAA ET

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

FACSIMILE NO. (251 1) 33 88 44

E-MAIL: panvac@telecom.net.et

FOR ENQUIRIES:
TEL. (251-1) 338001
TELEX 21216 FAOAA ET

Monday, February 17, 1997

TO: Dr SOLOMON HAILE MARIAM
PARC COORDINATOR
OAU/IBAR , NAIROBI, KENYA

FROM: Dr. B.M. Seck
CTA, PANVAC
GCP/RAF/318/EC

Please find enclosed the summary on PANVAC and the draft of the TOR for PANVAC evaluation.

Best regards.

THE PANAFRICAN VETERINARY VACCINES CENTRE (PANVAC)

BACKGROUND

The resurgence of new rinderpest outbreaks in Africa in the early 1980s, with direct losses of US$ 500 millions, and indirect losses of more than US$ 1 billion, made it necessary to organise a second joint vaccination campaign, the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC). One of the major requirements of this new campaign was the use of good quality vaccines ensured by the establishment of an independent international quality control for rinderpest vaccine. The Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) was then created under the UNDP funded project RAF/88/50 in order to provide support to PARC. Its objectives were to carry out international quality control of priority vaccines, promote biological standardisation and quality control in Africa, transfer the appropriate technology to Africa, and provide technical backstopping to the African vaccines producing laboratories.

The PANVAC vaccine producer laboratories network includes the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan. South Africa started to send vaccine to PANVAC and will soon be a new member of the network.

From 1988 to 1994, PANVAC has played an important role in improving the quality of veterinary vaccines. In particular, the quality of rinderpest vaccine was raised to levels comparable with those of developed countries and was far above the OIE norms. PANVAC has also served to bring the concept of **quality assurance** to the fore in Africa to the extent that the OAU and Members States are now committed to this principle. The OAU expressed its will to have PANVAC based on a long term programme and sees it as an integral part of Africa's policy for food security, with the following development objectives: (1) to ensure that veterinary vaccines of major importance produced in Africa are of approved international quality standards; (2) to establish a viable laboratory organisation within OAU/IBAR which can maintain these standards.

As the financial support of UNDP and FAO ended in 1994 PANVAC continuation became critical, and despite its achievements, the project was suspended for one year due to lack of funding. This had a serious effect on PARC program as it could not obtain quality certified vaccines. The European Union (EU) sensitised by OAU and FAO, has agreed to support the quality control activities of PANVAC, on the basis of cost recovery. This new phase of PANVAC (GCP/RAF/318/EC), started In July 1996 and will cover a period of **18 months** with a budget of US$ 1,184,408.

ACTUAL SITUATION OF PANVAC

During 1996 the quality control activity has been resumed with the FAO funded TCP/RAF/4565A before the staring of the EU funding phase. Around 160 samples of vaccine were received for testing from the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon,

that the pass rates for the rinderpest vaccine and the contagious bovine pleuropneumonia vaccines are about 60%. This is way below the level already achieved before the PANVAC closure in 1994.

The expected income from the samples tested during 1996 is around **US$57 000**, but only two laboratories (the Botswana Veterinary Institute and the Laboratoire National Veterinaire of Cameroon) have fully or partially settled their invoices. The smooth running of the cost recovery mechanism and the extensive use of PANVAC certified vaccines will need more sensitisation work vaccines producing laboratories and consuming countries.

The OAU and the host country, both **concerned by the sustainability** of PANVAC and **committed to its success,** are working actually on the constitution of statement of PANVAC, its **legal framework as an autonomous and sustainable entity under the aegis of OAU/IBAR.**

THE FUTURE OF PANVAC

In Africa the lack of infrastructures, specialised personnel and financial resources, prevents each individual country from establishing its own system for managing the quality control and the risks associated with the use of veterinary medicine. Few **countries have an effective regulatory system for licensing biological** products and **for monitoring their quality and safety**. PANVAC is still the sole tentative mechanism of biological harmonisation in Africa. The decision of OAU to have PANVAC established as a permanent institution under its agies has been done to give substance to the recommendation of the Ministers responsible for livestock development (Resolution MAR/RES.7 (III), Third ordinary session in Nairobi, Kenya, 1-5 October 1990) endorsed later by the OAU Council of Ministers (Resolution CM/RES 1328 (LIII)).

The Office of International Epizooties (OIE) recommended in December 1994 (International Conference on risk assessment of biological, Washington, 1994) that PANVAC should be used to help OAU Members States to set up a realistic system for monitoring quality and risk assessment of biological in Africa. The OIE recently included PANVAC in its Working Group on Veterinary Drugs Regulation.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

For the next 3 to 4 years, PANVAC can expect to cover its operational costs (excluding salaries) from the cost recovery income. During the same period the donor support will still be necessary for a yearly amount of 600,000 US dollars. This will give enough time to OAU to set up a continental mechanism for vaccine quality assurance and to replace the FAO technical Assistance by African scientists.

DRAFT TA

Please forward to Dr SOLOMON Thank You B. Feel

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR
JOINT EVALUATION MISSION OF OAU/IBAR, EU AND FAO
OF "PROMOTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF QUALITY CONTROL WORK
BY THE PAN AFRICAN VETERINARY VACCINES CENTRE (PANVAC)
ON ESSENTIAL VETERINARY VACCINES FOR USE IN AFRICA"
PROJECT GCP/RAF/318/EC

BACKGROUND

In 1994 PANVAC, in spite of its achievements, was suspended for one year due to lack of funding. This had a serious effect on PARC program that could not obtain quality certified vaccines. The European Union (EU) sensitised by FAO, has agreed to support the quality control activities of PANVAC, on the basis of cost recovery.

The present European Union (EU) funded phase, "Promotion and consolidation of quality control work by PANVAC" , is a project of OAU implemented through OAU/IBAR, and technically executed by FAO. It has been approved in January 1996 and started in July 1996 for a two years period (EOD: 1rst July 1996, NTE: 30th June 1998) with an estimated budget of US$ 1,184,408 covered by a Technical Assistance Agreement with the European Communities (US$ 909,408), local provision of a vehicle by the Commission (US$ 25,000) and income from Cost Recovery (US$ 250,000). This later will be only utilise at the end of the EU funding.

PANVAC has served to bring the concept of quality assurance to the fore in Africa to the extent that the OAU and Members States are now committed to this principle. The OAU expressed his will to have PANVAC based on a long term programme and see it as an integral part of Africa's policy for food security, as its **development objectives** are:

(1) to ensure that veterinary vaccines of major importance produced in Africa are of approved international quality standards;
(2) to establish a viable laboratory organisation within OAU/IBAR which can maintain these standards.

The immediate objectives of PANVAC are:

- to provide international quality control of priority vaccines
- to promote the standardisation and control of veterinary vaccines in Africa

During 1996 the quality control activity has been resumed during FAO TCP/RAF/4565A before the staring of the EU funding phase. Around 160 samples of vaccine were received for testing from the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The other major vaccines producing countries (Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan) have not sent vaccines during the same period although they have been producing vaccines. The expected income from the samples tested during 1996 is around US$57 000, but only two laboratories are being settling their invoices. Requests for in-house training were received from Uganda, Kenya and Mozambique.
Administrative bottlenecks (customs clearance of vaccine samples and laboratory

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The first limitations and constraints met by the implementation of the cost recovery system (number of samples, number of laboratories submitting vaccines, delay in the settlement of the invoices) raised some scepticism, among part of the PARC's staff members, about the sustainabilty of PANVAC at the end of the Technical Assistance Agreement which covers the first 18 months of project expenditures. They suggested to draw a mid and long term plan and look for new alternatives that could guarantee the sustainabilty of PANVAC, as this one has not been included in the proposal of the bridging phase (1997-1999) of the PARC programme. The European Union Rural Development advisor in Nairobi suggested to set up an evaluation of the project as soon as possible (i.e. during the first quarter of 1997) in order to plan what should be done to ensure the continuation and the sustainability of PANVAC.

The evaluation mission should:

- look at the project design and advise on any adjustment and/or other resources if required;

- look into project implementation process, to identify problems and issues and recommend solution;

- advise on PANVAC sustainability and institutionalisation with long term responsibilities in view of OAU/IBAR activities and the development of livestock industry in Africa.

The findings and the recommendation of the evaluation mission will help the donor (EU), OAU and FAO to decide in due course on corrective measures and/or potential needs for follow-up support of PANVAC.

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation mission will pay particular attention to the following key items:

i) Assess the **adequacy of PANVAC design** in light of identified needs, local conditions and critical constraints facing the sector and target groups to which the project refers. In particular examine the adequacy of institutional set-up of the project implementation, the validity of key assumptions, and the continued relevance of PANVAC's immediate and long term development objectives to OAU and Members States priorities, to the needs of target groups.

ii) Assess the **effectiveness of PANVAC in realising its immediate objectives** and the extent to which it will strengthened the technical and institutional capability of OAU and the participating governments in achieving long- term development objectives.

iii) Examine the **balance** between the projects' objectives, **time and resources** as well as among outputs/ activities/ inputs.

iv) Assess **efficiency in the implementation and the management of the project, in particular examine the implementation progress** in producing targeted outputs and strengthening the capacity of African Laboratories (particularly through the improvement of priority vaccines quality and the use being made of outputs) and indication about the prospective impact of the project on the final target groups.

v) Assess the **extent to which the project is supported** by the EU, the host country, the FAO, OAU and the participating governments, and how it is integrated into national or regional programmes and other related projects. In particular examine the **institutional arrangements** made for managing project implementation, and the achievements of results in terms of **efforts toward institutionalisation of PANVAC** and its **sustainability**,

vi) Identify **major factors that have facilitated or impeded** the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation.

Evaluate the probable conditions at the end of the project vis-à-vis the immediate objectives, including prospects for sustaining results achieved, and identify any potential areas which require further technical support from external sources

vii) Based on the above, **make specific recommendations** for any in-course corrective measures or re-orientation of the project or follow-up measures taking into account the sustainability of PANVAC. In particular recommend what could be the **most appropriate constitution of statement**, or whatever legal framework, which should define Panvac's mode of working.

COMPOSITION OF THE MISSION

One Veterinarian specialist in quality control, with internationally recognised expertise on modern veterinary vaccine production/ quality control, on regulations and licensing of veterinary biologics in regional plan (inter-states regulations), and with experience in running national or supra-national quality control laboratories and problems encountered by developing countries.

One Economist with previous experience in vaccine activities cost accounting and pricing, in problems encountered by developing countries and in project formulation and evaluation.

TIMETABLE AND ITINERARY OF THE MISSION

The evaluation should take place in the first quarter of 1997 and will last for 2 to 3 weeks.

I) Dates: From .... to .....
ii) Itinerary:

Briefing at FAO HQ: 2 days
Briefing at EU Delegation,OAU/IBAR & FAOR, Nairobi, with visit to KEVEVAPI: 2 days
Briefing in FAOR & OAU, Addis Ababa: 2 days ?

Field investigation: Visit to: KEVEVAPI (see above), Nairobi - LANAVET Garoua, Cameroun - Laboratoire de Farcha, Tchad - National Veterinary Institute, Ethiopia- and PANVAC, Ethiopia 8 to 10 days

Draft Report in Addis Ababa: 2 days

De-briefing at FAOR and OAU, Addis Ababa: 2 days
De-briefing at EU Delegation, OAU/IBAR, & FAOR, Nairobi: 2 days ?
De-briefing at FAO HQ, Rome: 2 days

REPORTING

I) The mission's draft report, containing the recommendations plus explanatory and supportive annexes as appropriate, should be completed in the field in order to facilitate the debriefing.

ii) The mission leader is responsible for finalising the report immediately after debriefing at EU Commission in Nairobi, OAU/IBAR and FAO HQ in Rome. He will submitted the final report in .... copies in English to FAO upon completion of the mission. French translation will be arranged by the project.

iii) FAO will transmit copies of the report to EU Delegation, OAU and OAU/IBAR, and FAO Representatives in Ethiopia and Kenya.

v) Comments on the report by the recipients should be forwarded to FAO within ... days.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

I) The mission will perform its work in close liaison with officials from EU Nairobi, OAU/IBAR, FAO Representative, host and participating governments, project staff and their counterpart staff on all aspects of the mission's work.

ii) The mission members are not authorised to make any commitments on behalf of EU, OAU or FAO

OAU/IBAR and DESERTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

Most of sub-Saharan Africa consists of an ecologically fragile environment. Severe drought, demographic pressure, irrational use of natural resources and political instability are partly responsible for the desert that is encroaching at about 10 km per year. Attempts by natational governments to halt desertification have met with limited success. Rural populations continue to destroy their environment. Livestock and wildlife have often, and usually wrongly, been seen as being harmful to the environment. The widespread belief is that livestock is a major factor in deforestation and desertification. Empirical evidence however, does not support the contention that livestock contribute to these problems. Rather, poverty in Africa is a major reason for farmers adopting production practices that result in natural resource depletion and desertification. Increasing incomes of livestock producers through disease eradication, provision of adequate animal feed and improvement of animal genetic resources and improvement of livestock marketing can lead to withdrawal from ecologically marginal areas and therefore halt the process of desertification.Population pressure and the need for more grazing land will force wildlife out of the game parks. Hence, again one source of income - tourism - will deplete. Livestock producers in Africa will not feel much concern for the environment until their basic needs are fulfilled and economic systems develop a capacity to respond rapidly to increasing demand for food.

Currently, OAU/IBAR, in collaboration with national and international organizations is playing a key role in developing animal resources that are commensurate with a sustainable environment. The immediate responsibility is to assist livestock producers undertake actions that do not destroy the environment.. A number of actions are envisaged in this process.

(i) The development of appropriate communication methods;
(ii) improvement of the policy environment;
(iii) improvement in animal health;
(iv) proper understanding of the economic impact of livestock production systems on the environment; and,
(v) improvement of the livestock marketing system to permit increased off-take

Role of IBAR in the fight against Desertification

With its capability, OAU/IBAR will have to assume a leadership status in the co-ordination of interventions carried out by national and international organizations (UNEP, FAO,ILRI, ICIPE, World Bank, EU, ODA and others) that promote improved livestock production practices that lead to a sustainable envrionment. Through the execution of various projects, OAU/IBAR will focus on promoting the fight against desertification, by:

- Promoting adoption of intensive livestock production systems;
- Trainingand organizing livestock producers;
- Supporting national governments to strengthen their livestock services delivery systems;
- Carrying out economic impact assessment of livestock production on the environment;
- Promoting improved livestock marketing systems; and
- Promoting improved communication systems that foster the transfer of improved technologies to livestock producers.

STRATEGY

In the fight against desertification, OAU/IBAR's strategy will consist of: (I) identification of the causes, (ii) development of state of the art solutions, (iii) implementation of solutions at grassroots, national, regional and continental level.

Proposed interventions:

The interventions to be considered will consist of the following, 'dialogue-points':

- co-ordination of activities among international and national organisations that relate to livestock and the environment;
- promotion of dialogue on the political aspects of livestock development and the environment;
- provision of specialised training for all involved with livestock and the environment;
- evaluate the economic impact of livestock production systems on the environment.; and
- develop appropriate livestock marketing systems

- The OAU/IBAR strategy will finally allow rural populations - livestock owners - to express themselves and collectively analyse together the problems of their environment in order to arrive at appropriate solutions, thus making them central actors in the awareness campaign and promote sustainability.
-
- **SPECIFIC ACTIONS**

1. Intensification, diversification and specialisation of animal production

1. Improved utilisation of all animal feed products;
2. Pasture and forage improvement;
3. Genetic improvement of breeds better adapted to local conditions;
4. Support to production units;
5. Support to dairy co-operatives to collect and sell milk so that farmers concentrate more on improved breeds;
6. Improvement of general health status of livestock to improve productivity thus indirectly strengthening the economy;
7. Fight and control of tsetse flies to reclaim fertile land and settlements;
8. Control of transhumance.

Needs

1. Recruitment of specialised staff in environment, economics, and communication	1 million US$ for 5 years
2. More suitable and bigger accommodation	100,000 US$
3. Increased budget for operations, training and coordination (5 years)	1 million US$
4. Programmes/activities in OAU member states (5 years)	3 million US$
5. Collection, dissemination of information and publications	1 million US$
Total Estimate	**6,1 million US$**

PROGRAMME PAIRL : PREVISIONS DE FINANCEMENT SUR 4 ANS (1998-2000)

(AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST ET DU CENTRE) [en millions d'ECU]

PAYS	RAPPEL CHEPTEL (1) (1000 têtes)	1998	1999	2000	2001
BENIN	1.088	0,6	-	-	-
BURKINA FASO	4.015	-	-	-	3,9
BURUNDI	409	-	0,6	-	-
CAMEROUN	4.700	2,0	-	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	1.145	3,0	-	-	-
GABON	28	-	0,8	-	-
GAMBIE	390	1,1	-	-	-
GHANA	1.195	1,6	-	-	-
GUINEE BISSAU	425	-	1,3	-	-
GUINEE CONAKRY	1.530	-	-	4,1	-
LIBERIA	37	-	0,7	-	-
MALI	5.198	-	3,6	-	-
MAURITANIE	1.400	-	-	-	3,0
NIGER	1.790	-	-	-	3,0
NIGERIA	15.140	-	0,7	-	-
RCA	2.677	-	-	1,8	-
RWANDA	600	0,5	-	-	-
SENEGAL	2.687	-	-	-	3,6
TCHAD	4.400	-	-	4,6	-
TOGO	247	0,5	-	-	-
CONGO	47	-	(?)	-	-
GUINEE EQUATOR.	5	-	(?)	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	333	-	(?)	-	-
ZAIRE	1.586	-	(?)	-	-
TOTAL	47.112	9,3	7,7	10,5	13,5

(1) FAO, 1993

FINANCEMENT des COMPOSANTES NATIONALES du PROGRAMME PARC: (3) BILAN GENERAL par REGION et PAYS

(d'après Rapport Provisoire Mission d'Evaluation de la Campagne Panafricaine contre la Peste Bovine: Annexe Financière, Novembre 1996)

FED	CONVENTION	PROJET	FINANCEMENT TOTAL	PIR/PIN	PAYS	REGION	DEPENSES ENGAGEES (*)	OBSERVATIONS
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	842 054.17	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	134 022.48	
7	5466/BK	RPR/490	2 600 000	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Burundi	Afr. Ouest et Centre	10 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Burundi	Afr. Ouest et Centre	624 134.74	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Cameroun	Afr. Ouest et Centre	641 809.37	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Cameroun	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 418 165.89	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afr. Ouest et Centre	3 333 088.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afr. Ouest et Centre	350 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Gambie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	336 967.93	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Gambie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	831 540.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ghana	Afr. Ouest et Centre	45 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afr. Ouest et Centre	15 000.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	264 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	2 135 800.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	788 925.28	
5	3082/MO	MAU/12	2 300 000	PIN	Mauritanie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 997 028.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Niger	Afr. Ouest et Centre	35 000.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 078 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	513 200.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	277 311.42	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Rwanda	Afr. Ouest et Centre	480 600.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Senegal	Afr. Ouest et Centre	2 051 643.39	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Senegal	Afr. Ouest et Centre	429 108.69	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Tchad	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 446 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Tchad	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 090 121.12	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Togo	Afr. Ouest et Centre	91 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Togo	Afr. Ouest et Centre	42 500.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/372	600 000	PIR	Benin	Afri. Ouest et Centre	608.950.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	359 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/373	350 000	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	350 000.00	
7	5466/BK	BK/56	1 300 000	PIN	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	542 000.00	
7	5224/IVC	RPR/114	2 000 000	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 842 519.00	
7	5224/IVC	IVC/24	1 000 000	PIN	Côte d'Ivoire	Afri. Ouest et Centre	880 280.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/374	800 000	PIR	Gabon	Afri. Ouest et Centre	735 807.50	
6	4318/REG	RPR/375	1 600 000	PIR	Ghana	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 568 838.02	
6	4318/REG	RPR/376	700 000	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	874 960.00	
7	5614/GUB	RPR/520	800 000	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	422 000.00	
7	5614/GUB	GUB/49	500 000	PIN	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	99 000.00	
7	5465/GUI	RPR/377	4 100 000	PIR	Guinée Conakry	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 760 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/377	750 000	PIR	Liberia	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Projet clôturé sans engagement

6	4315/REG	RPR/309	600 000	PIR	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	600 000.00	
7	5226/MLI	RPR/115	2 400 000	PIR	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	175 440.00	
7	5226/MLI	MLI/32	1 200 000	PIN	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	953 000.00	
7	5467/MAU	RPR/491	2 000 000	PIR	Mauritanie	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	5467/MAU	MAU/41	1 000 000	PIN	Mauritanie	Afri. Ouest et Centre	886 230.73	
6	4315/REG	RPR/378	1 600 000	PIR	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 686 200.00	
7	5470/NER	RPR/492	2 000 000	PIR	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 158 000.00	
7	5470/NER	NER/61	1 000 000	PIN	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	447 000.00	
7	5464/CA	RPR/376	1 200 000	PIR	RCA	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 013 560.00	
7	5464/CA	CA/11ou 34?	600 000	PIN	RCA	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	5468/SE	RPR/493	2 400 000	PIR	Senegal	Afri. Ouest et Centre	300 000.00	
7	5468/SE	SE/64	1 200 000	PIN	Senegal	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 092 000.00	
7	5469/CD	RPR/494	3 100 000	PIR	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	651 000.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/9	53 400	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	53 400.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/17	45 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	45 000.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/18	20 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	19 959.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/34	569 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	570 231.53	
7	5469/CD	CD/42	1 500 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 212 400.00	
6	4315/REG	RPR/379	500 000	PIR	Togo	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Projet clôturé sans engagement

4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Botswana	Afrique Est	50 047.20	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Djibouti	Afrique Est	407 950.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Djibouti	Afrique Est	256 968.50	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Erythrée	Afrique Est	185 670.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	3 099 510.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	1 293 866.44	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	4 549 330.22	
7	5225/ET	RPR/106	6 000 000	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	3 554 248.00	
7	5225/ET	ET/28	3 000 000	PIN	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	1 330 000.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	597 080.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	1 467 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	2 208 270.03	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	276 670.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	661 612.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	1 502 428.97	
6	5462/UG(?)	RPR/536(?)	2 600 000	PIR [?]	Ouganda	Afrique Est	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	?	UG/48	1 300 000	PIN	Ouganda	Afrique Est	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Somalie	Afrique Est	1 672 350.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Somalie	Afrique Est	52 000.00	
5	3507/SO	SO/34	226 644	PIN	Somalie	Afrique Est	226 644.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	11 542.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	3 458 160.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	47 225.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	183 750	
5	3369/PR(?)	RPR/205	2 900 000	PIR [?]	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	3 080 186.54	
5	3369/PR(?)	TA/23	1 540 978	PIN [?]	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	1 540 978.00	
6	4354/TA	TA/36	3 700 000	PIN	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	3 553 823.89	

(*) au 5/11/96

FINANCEMENT des COMPOSANTES NATIONALES du PROGRAMME PARC: (2) BILAN GENERAL par PAYS

(d'après Rapport Provisoire Mission d'Evaluation de la Campagne Panafricaine contre la Peste Bovine: Annexe Financière, Novembre 1996)

FED	CONVENTION	PROJET	FINANCEMENT TOTAL	PIR/PIN	PAYS	REGION	DEPENSES ENGAGEES (*)	OBSERVATIONS
6	4318/REG	RPR/372	600 000	PIR	Benin	Afri. Ouest et Centre	608.950.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Botswana	Afrique Est	50 047.20	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	359 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	842 054.17	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	134 022.48	
6	4318/REG	RPR/373	350 000	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	350 000.00	
7	5466/BK	RPR/490	2 600 000	PIR	Burkina Faso	Afr. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	5466/BK	BK/56	1 300 000	PIN	Burkina Faso	Afri. Ouest et Centre	542 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Burundi	Afr. Ouest et Centre	10 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Burundi	Afr. Ouest et Centre	624 134.74	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Cameroun	Afr. Ouest et Centre	641 809.37	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Cameroun	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 418 165.89	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afr. Ouest et Centre	3 333 088.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afr. Ouest et Centre	350 000.00	
7	5224/IVC	RPR/114	2 000 000	PIR	Côte d'Ivoire	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 842 519.00	
7	5224/IVC	IVC/24	1 000 000	PIN	Côte d'Ivoire	Afri. Ouest et Centre	880 280.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Djibouti	Afrique Est	407 950.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Djibouti	Afrique Est	256 968.50	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Erythrée	Afrique Est	185 670.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	3 099 510.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	1 293 866.44	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	4 549 330.22	
7	5225/ET	RPR/106	6 000 000	PIR	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	3 554 248.00	
7	5225/ET	ET/28	3 000 000	PIN	Ethiopie	Afrique Est	1 330 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/374	800 000	PIR	Gabon	Afri. Ouest et Centre	735 807.50	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Gambie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	336 967.93	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Gambie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	831 540.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ghana	Afr. Ouest et Centre	45 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/375	1 600 000	PIR	Ghana	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 568 838.02	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afr. Ouest et Centre	15 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/376	700 000	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	874 960.00	
7	5614/GUB	RPR/520	800 000	PIR	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	422 000.00	
7	5614/GUB	GUB/49	500 000	PIN	Guinée Bissau	Afri. Ouest et Centre	99 000.00	
7	5465/GUI	RPR/377	4 100 000	PIR	Guinée Conakry	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 760 000.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	597 080.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	1 467 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Kenya	Afrique Est	2 208 270.03	
6	4318/REG	RPR/377	750 000	PIR	Liberia	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Projet clôturé sans engagement
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	264 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	2 135 800.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Mali	Afr. Ouest et Centre	788 925.28	
6	4318/REG	RPR/309	600 000	PIR	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	600 000.00	
7	5226/MLI	RPR/115	2 400 000	PIR	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	175 440.00	
7	5226/MLI	MLI/32	1 200 000	PIN	Mali	Afri. Ouest et Centre	953 000.00	

5	3082/MO	MAU/12	2 300 000	PIN	Mauritanie	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 997 028.00	
7	5467/MAU	RPR/491	2 000 000	PIR	Mauritanie	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	5467/MAU	MAU/41	1 000 000	PIN	Mauritanie	Afri. Ouest et Centre	886 230.73	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Niger	Afr. Ouest et Centre	35 000.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/378	1 600 000	PIR	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 686 200.00	
7	5470/NIR	RPR/492	2 000 000	PIR	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 158 000.00	
7	5470/NIR	NIR/61	1 000 000	PIN	Niger	Afri. Ouest et Centre	447 000.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 078 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	513 200.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Nigeria	Afr. Ouest et Centre	277 311.42	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	276 670.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	661 612.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Ouganda	Afrique Est	1 502 428.97	
6	5462/UG(?)	RPR/536(?)	2 600 000	PIR [?]	Ouganda	Afrique Est	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	?	UG/48	1 300 000	PIN	Ouganda	Afrique Est	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
7	5464/CA	RPR/376	1 200 000	PIR	RCA	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 013 560.00	
7	5464/CA	CA/11ou 34?	600 000	PIN	RCA	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Ouvert mais pas encore d'engagement
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Rwanda	Afr. Ouest et Centre	480 600.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Senegal	Afr. Ouest et Centre	2 051 643.39	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Senegal	Afr. Ouest et Centre	429 108.69	
7	5465/SE	RPR/493	2 400 000	PIR	Senegal	Afri. Ouest et Centre	300 000.00	
7	5465/SE	SE/64	1 200 000	PIN	Senegal	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 092 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Somalie	Afrique Est	1 672 350.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Somalie	Afrique Est	52 000.00	
5	3507/SO	SO/34	226 644	PIN	Somalie	Afrique Est	226 644.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	11 642.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	3 458 160.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Soudan	Afrique Est	47 225.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	183 750	
5	3369/PR(?)	RPR/205	2 900 000	PIR [?]	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	3 080 186.54	
5	3369/PR(?)	TA/23	1 540 978	PIN [?]	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	1 540 978.00	
6	4354/TA	TA/36	3 700 000	PIN	Tanzanie	Afrique Est	3 553 823.89	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Tchad	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 446 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/917	[18 000 000]	PIR	Tchad	Afr. Ouest et Centre	1 090 121.12	
7	5469/CD	RPR/494	3 100 000	PIR	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	651 000.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/9	53 400	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	53 400.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/17	45 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	45 000.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/18	20 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	19 959.00	
7	5469/CD	CD/34	569 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	570 231.53	
7	5469/CD	CD/42	1 500 000	PIN	Tchad	Afri. Ouest et Centre	1 212 400.00	
4	3558/PR	RPR/227	[8 600 000]	PIR	Togo	Afr. Ouest et Centre	91 000.00	
5	3558/PR	RPR/317	[20 470 000]	PIR	Togo	Afr. Ouest et Centre	42 500.00	
6	4318/REG	RPR/379	500 000	PIR	Togo	Afri. Ouest et Centre	0.00	Projet clôturé sans engagement

(*) au 5/11/96