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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED WORK PROGRAMME AND COST ESTIMATE FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES OF

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE
ETHIOPIA
GUINEA
RWANDA
SENEGAL
SUDAN
TANZANIA

FROM 01NOVEMBER 2001 TO 31 OCTOBER 2002

VOLUME 1.

AMOUNTS TO BE COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT: 7.RPR.744	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	Euro	106 477
	ETHIOPIA	Euro	813 617
For the Imprest Accounts	GUINEA	Euro	364 324
	RWANDA	Euro	361 518
	SENEGAL	Euro	521 466
	SUDAN	Euro	1 650 000
	TANZANIA	Euro	823 986
	TOTAL:	*Euro*	*4 641 388*

Summary

This Volume 1 of Batch 3 presents the consolidated work plan for the following national PACE programmes: Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania.

Although these countries are consolidated in the same batch, it should be noted that the implementation of their national programmes did not start at the same time. Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda and Senegal will implement their second work programme, while Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, Sudan and Tanzania will implement their first AWP&CEs.

Consequently, the activities will vary from one country to another. The specific objectives are underlined in paragraph 1,2,3 and 4.

1. **Enhanced National capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology**

The national capacities will be strengthened by revitalising existing epidemio-surveillance networks for disease surveillance where they exist and proposing a system where they do not. In Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda and Senegal epidemio-surveillance networks are well established but improvements are necessary. In each of these countries, the laboratory capacities also need additional support in order to foster diagnostic capacities.

Most of the countries in East and Central Africa have epidemio-surveillance networks that have been badly neglected for a number of years and therefore disease surveillance and control are unreliable.

Early warning and early reaction plans in all countries need to be reviewed and established..

National capacities will be reinforced through training in the fields of laboratory diagnosis, economic impact assessment, epidemiology and by commissioned short terms consultancies as well as workshops at national and regional levels.

2. **Reinforcement of animal health systems**

Pastoral communities will play a vital role as far surveillance and disease control are concerned in east African countries. The use of community based animal health workers and veterinary auxiliaries in Sudan, Tanzania and Ethiopia will play a key role in disease control, surveillance and disease reporting activities.

The Two sub units of the Delivery of Veterinary Services Units will assist the countries of this batch to develop new legislation and regulatory policies. The Veterinary Privatization Unit (VLPU) and the Community Animal Health and

Participatory Epidemiology will work both in the under served areas of Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania and Ethiopia to bring policy changes and assist countries to adopt sanitary mandates and improve the distribution of veterinary drugs and veterinary services.

3. **Rinderpest eradication from Africa**

Emphasis will be placed on the two possible remaining foci of rinderpest in southern Sudan and southern Somalia. In the former case the focus will be on implementing the strategy developed with national, regional and international role-players while in Somalia strategy development will be given a high priority. Obtaining buy-in by all role players will follow. In Ethiopia , emphasis will be put on improving surveillance in cattle and wildlife in the lowland pastoral areas while in Tanzania the focus will be along the Kenyan border.

Once a strategy for Somalia has been agreed a workshop will be organised by the Epidemiology Unit to ensure harmonisation and co-ordination of approach between the countries of Eastern Africa.

The role and effectiveness of the *cordon sanitaire* along the western border of Sudan with Chad and the Central African Republic will be reviewed by the three countries concerned with the assistance of the Epidemiology Unit and a co-ordinated action plan for the future developed.

4. **Improved control of other epizootic diseases**

In all nine countries, CBPP has been identified to be the most important animal disease after rinderpest. The PACE epidemiology Unit will organize a CBPP control strategy workshop for these countries during the first month of implementation of this work programme.

In Ethiopia surveillance for Rift Valley fever will continue and the results obtained from previous studies consolidated to understand better the epidemiology of the disease in that country.

In Cameroon, Guinea, Senegal and Tanzania, African swine fever (ASF) has been identified as a major constraint to pig production. A regional workshop to develop a co-ordinated approach to ASF control will be organize by the Epidemiology Unit for October in Togo.

Attention to other diseases will depend on events in the region but it is essential for the Epidemiology Unit to be prepared for unexpected epizootics and warn PACE countries timeously.

List of Contents

PART I

1. Introduction –Background

2. Strategy for the Implementation of PACE
   - 2.1 Introduction
   - 2.2 The Overall Strategy
   - 2.3 The four thrusts of the PACE Programme
     - 2.3.1 Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of Epidemiology
     - 2.3.2 Reinforcement of Animal Health Systems
     - 2.3.3 Rinderpest eradication from Africa
     - 2.3.4 Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
   - 2.4 Regional Strategies

3. Status of Implementation of the PACE Programme

PART II

Outline of Activities of the National PACE Programme

1. Enhanced National Capacities
2. Reinforcement of Animal Health Systems
3. Fight Against Rinderpest
4. Improved Control of Other Epizootic Diseases
5. Monitoring and Evaluation of PACE

PART III

Signatures

PART IV

Cost Estimates for National PACE Programmes

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Foreword

This document (Volume 1) comprises an outline of the consolidated work programmes and cost estimates of the following nine countries of the PACE Programme: Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania. The second volume (Volume 2) comprises the Annual work programmes and Cost Estimates for the same countries, each of which has been endorsed by the respective National Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the European Commission.

PART I
INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

Animal diseases represent an obstacle to the successful development of livestock production in Africa. Despite the fact that the continent already imports animal products, it can no longer provide its population with an adequate supply of animal protein. This is mainly due to the precarious health situation of its animals, which only impacts the continent's livestock population but also increase the risks of investment in the sector and thus impedes the development of rural society as a result.

In Africa, the European Union supported a continent-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), which ended on 31 October 1999, after thirteen years implementation. The Commission of the European Communities and the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) signed the Financing Agreement of the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) on 5 July 1999 and 30 August 1999, respectively.

The objectives of PACE are therefore to set up national and continental epidemiosurveillance networks for animal diseases, to provide countries with the capacity to organize control programmes that are technically and economically sound, and to develop effective and sustainable mechanisms. This will facilitate the distribution of veterinary products and services and enable these long-term programmes to be self-financing.

Sixty seven per cent of the European Development Fund aims at supporting national operations that will be planned and implemented in each country. These operations will be provided with a range of Common Services, which OAU/IBAR will co-ordinate at sub-regional and regional levels.

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

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

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

2. STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PACE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

In many countries, PARC produced major policy changes to improve the sustainability of veterinary services through the establishment of cost recovery, animal health development levy, and sanitary mandates. Other policy changes include: the liberalization of policies for drug importation and distribution, privatization of animal health services, strengthening livestock associations and cooperatives.

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

2.2 THE OVERALL STRATEGY

The Organization of African Unity-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) implements the PACE Programme through national, sub-regional and regional programmes. The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) at OAU/IBAR is responsible for the coherence of programme implementation at all

levels. The PCU has the managerial and technical capacity to assess operations and to keep them in line with the Programme's objectives.

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

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

2.3 THE FOUR THRUSTS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

The programme components are all directed at building up the institutional capacity of national animal systems. They aim to encourage national capacities for planning, implementation, follow-up and viability of actions.

There are four results expected:

- **In each participating countries animal epidemiology services and information and diagnostics services will be reinforced;**
- **Animal health delivery systems will be enhanced.** Veterinary legislation will permit the involvement of private practitioners in order to rationalized the delivery of veterinary services, and to improve the accessibility and distribution of veterinary medicines;
- **Eradication of rinderpest from Africa;** it is essential that the fight against rinderpest be sustained to safeguard the investments made to date, by achieving the goal of continental eradication of rinderpest, and contributing to the eradication of rinderpest from Africa;
- **Improved control of other major epizootics;** PACE will assist the development of national, sub-regional and regional strategies for the control of major epizootics.

2.4 REGIONAL STRATEGIES

To attain the objectives outlined above and facilitate the delivery of support by the PACE Common Services, PACE has adopted a regional approach that takes into account geopolitics, husbandry systems, disease status, trade and the progress made during the PARC programme. This regional approach presented in table 1 divides the participating countries into three regions.

The PACE Programme's thrusts, outlined above, are common to the 32 countries and are the basis for all actions. An outline of the elements that national projects are expected to encompass is provided in a series of tables (table 2, 3a, 3b, 4a and 4b) for the regional groupings. Within and across these groups of countries there are common themes and national PACE programmes will address national priorities within the regional requirements identified by PACE.

The tables highlighted the specific situations in each region, which are common to group of countries. This will enable to plan activities and to propose measures to be applied to the countries in these regions either by the countries or with the support of the common services, the coordination units or other actors.

Table 1: Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries

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

Notes:

The countries highlighted in this table are part of the current consolidated work plan and cost estimate

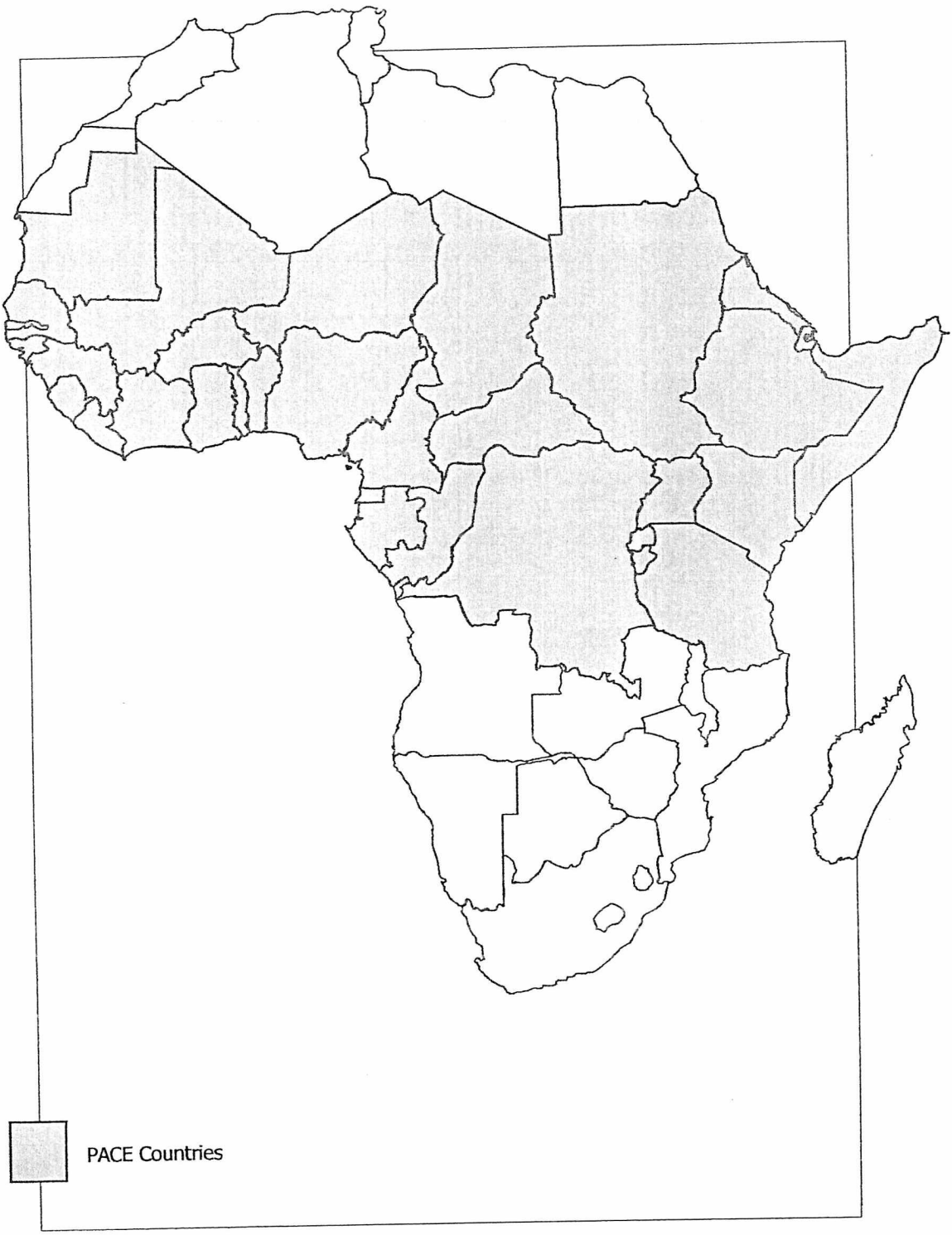
The European Commission will not fund activities at this stage in countries listed in [brackets].

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

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

Map 1

PACE Member Countries



Map 2

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

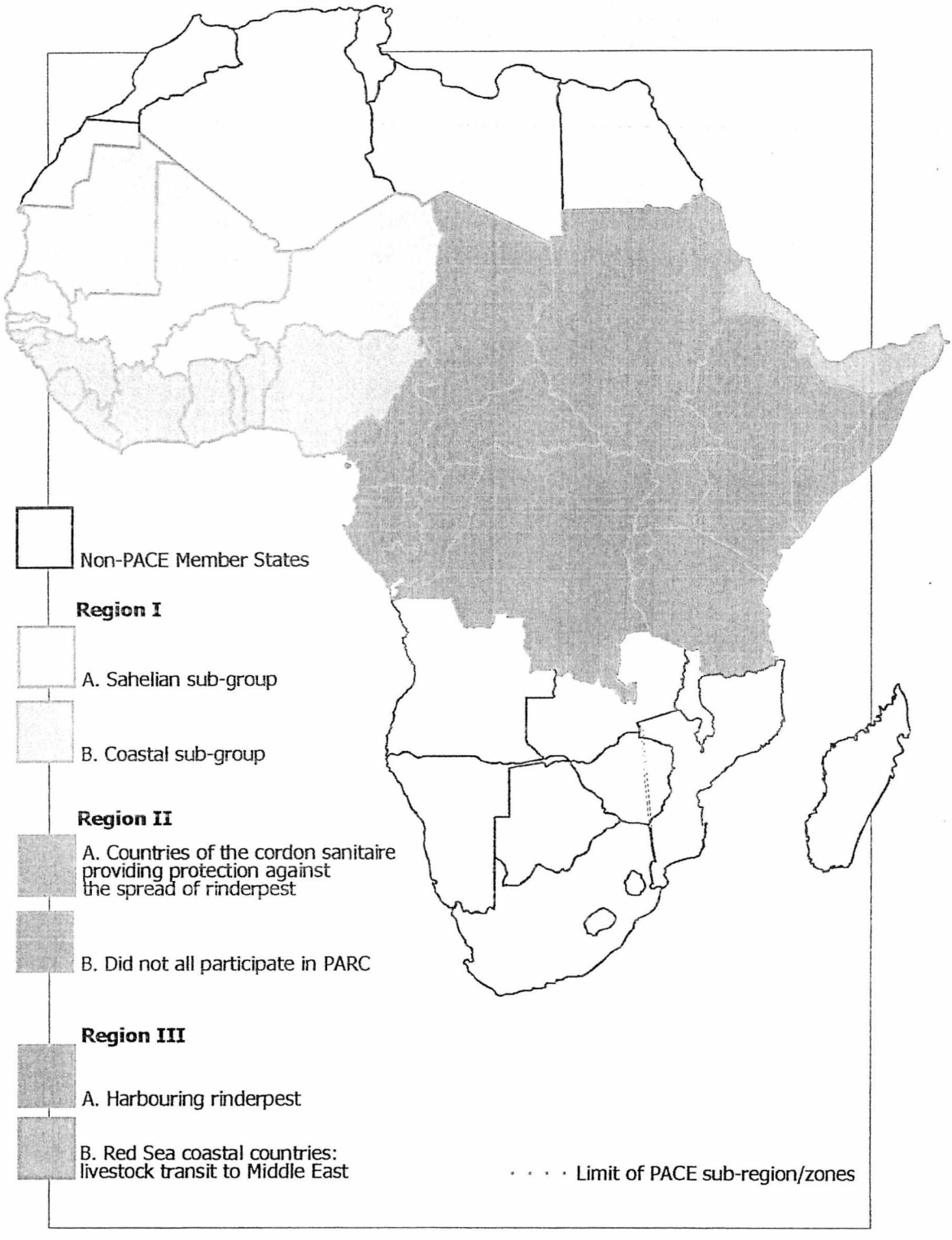


Table 2: Context of activities of the national PACE programmes in Western Africa - Region I

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology	Reinforcement of animal health systems	Eradication of rinderpest from Africa	Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
Region I				
The countries of western Africa, provisionally free from rinderpest since 1988.	In most countries of this region, disease-reporting systems are in place and diagnostic laboratories function within a national system for epidemiological surveillance.	Veterinary legislation in the countries of this region now permits the involvement of private veterinary practitioners in the delivery of state veterinary services	Rinderpest has been absent from the region for over 13 years. PACE will ensure that countries continue to verify their freedom from rinderpest through internationally established guidelines.	The absence of rinderpest in the region permits the surveillance of other priority epizootics. The highest priority has been accorded to CBPP, ASF, PPR, at national and regional levels.
	PACE will support these surveillance systems and promote the appropriate development of national diagnostic laboratories	.PACE will encourage private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in disease surveillance activities	Emergency preparedness plans will be developed. At the regional level, the countries in this region should apply to the OIE for recognition of freedom from infection.	PACE will re-examine this strategy but will not purchase vaccines, unless a country has an effective cost recovery and emergency preparedness plan system in place.
	Increased Government financial contributions will be proposed and put in place	The participation of livestock owners' associations in surveillance will be promoted, by increasing their awareness of diseases and regulatory requirements.	Under the GREP blueprint, most countries in this region were expected to apply to the OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest in 2000. PACE will review their status before the end of 2001 and revise the blueprint accordingly.	National surveillance systems will support the control of other priority diseases including foot-and-mouth disease, peste de petits ruminants (PPR) and Rift Valley fever (RVF).
	Skills-oriented training will be provided to enhance disease surveillance, diagnosis, information management	The regional organizations (ECOWAS and Livestock owners Associations) will play a proactive role in this field.		In coastal countries, where small livestock species are important, PACE will address priority diseases

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

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology	Reinforcement of animal health systems	Eradication of rinderpest from Africa	Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
Region II (a)				
Central African countries providing protection against the movement of rinderpest westwards from eastern Africa	In the countries of the cordon sanitaire, disease-reporting systems and diagnostic veterinary laboratories will be improved as part of the national epidemio-surveillance systems.	Relatively strong private veterinary services have emerged in the countries of the cordon sanitaire.	In Chad, Central African Republic and western Sudan PACE will ensure the freedom from rinderpest by maintaining vigilance and an effective cordon sanitaire emergency preparedness plans will be developed.	The surveillance of other epizootics in the countries of the cordon sanitaire will be undertaken in conjunction with rinderpest surveillance as appropriate.
	PACE will support these surveillance networks, for which increased government financial contributions will be required.	PACE will encourage private veterinarians, veterinary auxiliaries and community-based animal health workers to participate in other disease surveillance The participation of livestock owners' associations in surveillance will also be promoted.	In the countries of the "cordon sanitaire", rinderpest has been limited by mass vaccination, which will continue, albeit on a reducing scale. Countries will continue to follow the OIE pathway; this will entail intensified serological surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife.	

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

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology	Reinforcement of animal health systems	Eradication of rinderpest from Africa	Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
egion II (b)				
ther Central frican countries /here limited ogress was ade in ddressing policy sues	In these countries where veterinary services lack capacity, PACE will promote the concept of animal disease surveillance; engage in dialogue to promote policy changes. Rwanda represents a special case where PACE will assist in the re-establishment of a national capacity for animal disease surveillance.	PACE will engage in dialogue to promote policy changes that will enable the review of the legislative framework to support private veterinarians in state veterinary services.	The absence of rinderpest in these countries will be confirmed through surveillance of domestic livestock and wildlife, where appropriate. The milestones for declarations of freedom from rinderpest are under review.	Development of national disease surveillance capacities will be closely linked to the surveillance of rinderpest. Initially, this may limit the level of surveillance of other diseases Later in the programme, PACE may extend its support to the surveillance of other diseases such as CBPP, ASF and PPR.

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

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology	Reinforcement of animal health systems	Eradication of rinderpest from Africa	Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
Region III (a)				
Countries in eastern Africa Harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk: *Lineage 1* *Lineage 2*	In Kenya, and Uganda, basic disease-reporting systems are in place and diagnostic laboratories support epidemiological surveillance for rinderpest. PACE will enhance the efficacy of these surveillance systems and promote the appropriate development of national diagnostic laboratories,	The wider promotion of private veterinary practice has commenced in Kenya; support will continue, combined with the training of community-based animal health workers (CAHWs). PACE will focus on the development of flexible private veterinarians and CAHWs and legislation will be reviewed to provide an enabling environment for such private sector stakeholders. In Somalia, the interface between Somali veterinary personnel and livestock owners will be improved and the distribution of veterinary medicines will be monitored.	Uganda will maintain surveillance to verify freedom from disease and will improve emergency preparedness. In all countries, emergency preparedness plans will be improved and control strategies will be revised. By 2004, all countries should be provisionally free from rinderpest (under review).	For Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the priority during this work plan will be to maintain intense surveillance of the rinderpest situation. However, the same surveillance systems will be used to monitor other epizootic diseases

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

Region	Enhanced national capacity for analysis and action in the field of epidemiology	Reinforcement of animal health systems	Eradication of rinderpest from Africa	Improved Control of other epizootic diseases
Region III (b) Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets	In these countries, infrastructure for veterinary communications will be improved, and surveillance systems will be established. Training will be provided to improve the necessary skills for surveillance, diagnosis and strategy formulation, on the basis of an analysis of the countries needs.	Focus will be on privatization, and will promote the greater participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance.	Rinderpest has not occurred in Djibouti, Eritrea and Northern Somalia for over 35 years. These countries will establish and maintain surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest and develop emergency preparedness plans.	In the other countries in this sub-region, the surveillance systems will be used to monitor the major animal diseases

3. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

The PCU has organized four meetings of the Advisory committee of the PACE programme. During these meetings the national PACE programmes have been presented in order to get the approval from the ACM for their implementation.

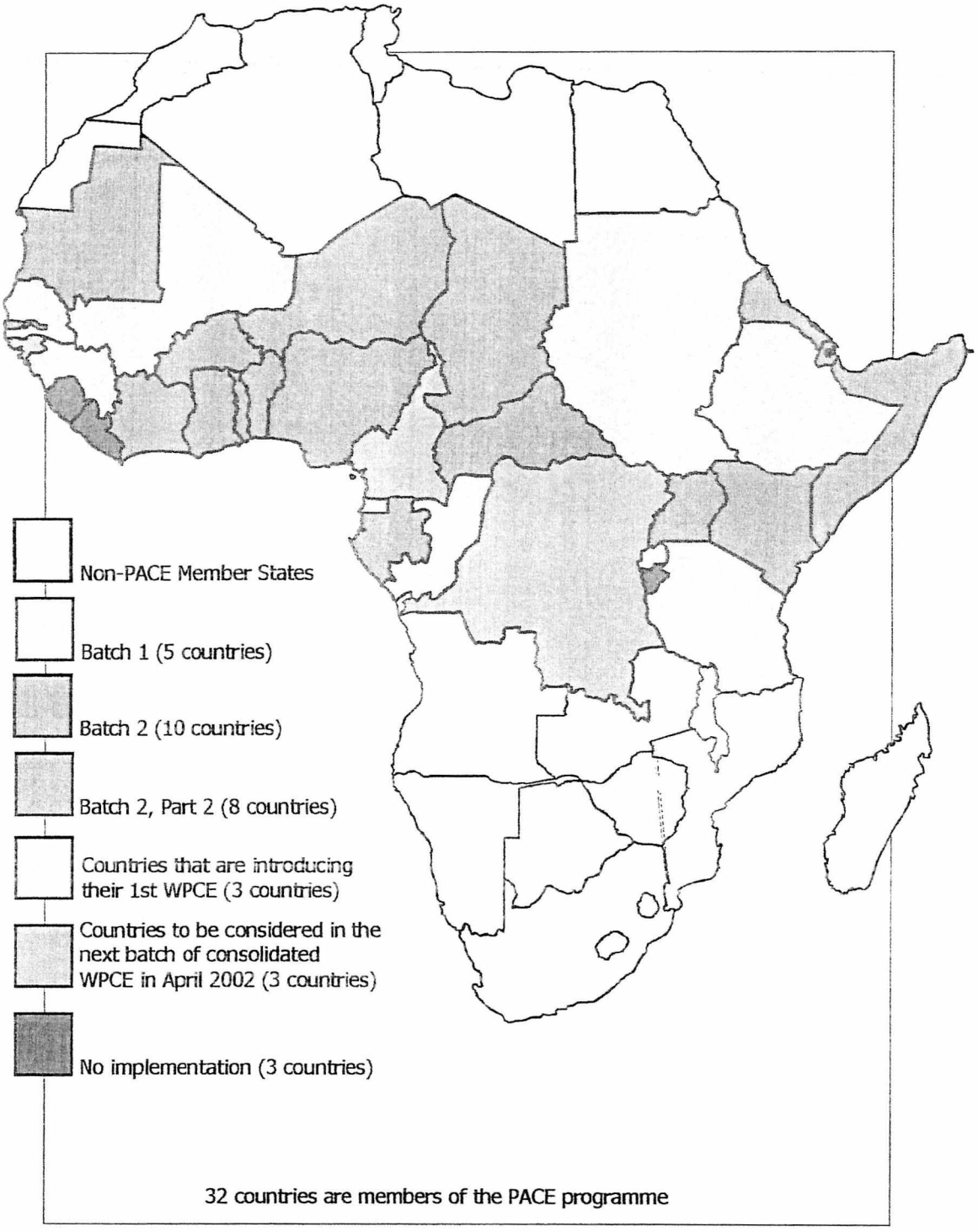
To date 23 country programmes have been approved for implementation as follows:

- In March 2000, during the 1st- ACM 7 national PACE programmes were approved, namely: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Senegal
- In July 2000 during the second meeting,, the proposals of ten other countries namely: Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Republic Centrafricaine, Niger, Mauritania, Togo and Chad were prepared by the PCU and have officially started the implementation of their programmes as of 1st January 2001.
- In January 2001, after the third PACE Advisory Committee meeting, the work programme of an additional eight countries namely: Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti were consolidated and are the subject of the current consolidated work programme.
- In September 2001, the fourth ACM was held in Nairobi. This meeting discussed mainly implementation and monitoring of the PACE programme.

By the end of October 2001, twenty six countries fulfilled the requirements to start the implementation of their programmes: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Rep. Centrafricaine, Chad, Togo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Mali, Senegal, Somalia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya and Djibouti, Congo Brazzaville, Sudan and Tanzania.

Map 5

Sequence of consolidation of national PACE work programmes



PART II

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMME

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

Part II presents the activities of each country according to each thrust. A brief explanatory text provides an overview and a table provides a simple checklist that indicates the state of progress and the conformity of each national programme with the PACE framework. Each section concludes with brief comments on the general orientation of the work to be undertaken, highlighting focal areas in need of attention by the PACE Co-ordinations Units and Common Services.
Cost estimates are presented in a series of annexed tables.

Among all the countries involved, irrespective of the achievement of the PARC project, the reinforcement of veterinary services will be achieved through the establishment of an epidemiosurveillance network, targeted training of staff, equipment of veterinary services. PACE will promote the establishment of livestock owner associations or groups. Reporting of animal diseases through a comprehensive disease surveillance system and communication will be promoted.

The laboratory networks of countries with regard to plausible diagnostic capacities will also be assessed and inventoried.

1. ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR ANALYSIS AND ACTION IN THE FIELD OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

For the nine countries, the first task is to establish modern information systems and approaches enabling them to collect, analyse and report relevant data. Processed data then needs to be transmitted to OAU-IBAR for it to prioritise, plan, make decision, advise users and monitor activities in the field of epidemiology in the participating countries. Units involved are the PEU, Data Management and Communication.

A short term consultancy has been commissioned by the Data Management and Epidemiology Units to advise on a suitable information system that PACE can develop and recommend to member countries and to OAU-IBAR.

In most of the 9 countries concerned epidemio-surveillance networks exist but most are not functioning effectively at present. These networks need to be revitalised so that they produce useful and usable data for the improvement of national animal health in each country. Where these networks function more effectively they will be directed to active surveillance for important identified diseases with an emphasis on rinderpest. This latter activity will enable countries to progress towards OIE recognition of freedom from rinderpest infection (see 3 below).

The preparation and initiation of emergency preparedness plans in all the eligible PACE member countries will be one of the core activities to be pursued by the PEU and the PCU. The PEU, in association with the FAO, will endeavour to produce more effective guidelines than exist at present.

Each national programme includes a wildlife component. Initially work in this field will focus on demonstrating that rinderpest is not circulating in wildlife populations.

REGION I (A)– WESTERN AFRICA

One country in this region namely Senegal, is included in the current consolidated work plan.

Senegal

The reinforcement of veterinary services and animal health services will aim at improving the epidemio-surveillance network named BIMASE.

Under this thrust, the European Development Fund will contribute for a total of 384,252 Euros for the second work plan; where as provision is made for the national Government contribution to the tune of 29,346. The Government of Senegal contribution is estimated to 7.1 % of the total budget in this component.

The PACE programme in Senegal has no budgetary provision for a technical assistant. The coordination unit has foreseen the posting of a Technical Assistant at regional level. This TA will be placed in Bamako, and will work and support the activities in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger (the Sahelian sub-group).

Economic impact assessment capacity for rinderpest and CBPP will be strengthened through the Economics Unit of the PACE programme.

PACE will assist improving the capacity of the laboratory to conduct differential diagnostic tests for diseases that can be confused with rinderpest, and will facilitate regional co-operation and networking with neighbouring Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Mauritania.

REGION I (B)– WESTERN AFRICA

Guinea

The strategy of PACE Guinea aims to enhance national animal health mainly by developing and improving animal disease surveillance..

During year 2, the EDF contribution will support the reinforcement of animal health services by providing a financial support worth 173,072 Euros. At this stage there is no provision under the current work plan to support directly this activity by the financial contribution of the Government of Guinea.

A sustainable communication and sensitization programme will be developed and directed at livestock owners and their associations. This will enable the development of reliable reporting and feedback systems in animal health.

Guinea lacks skills in the following fields: emergency preparedness, surveillance techniques; and geographic information systems. The Epidemiology and Data Management Units will endeavor to provide training to correct this situation. A large range of training is planned and aims at covering mainly these fields.

A wildlife disease surveillance will be establish this year.

The laboratory capacities will be strengthened by providing relevant equipment to the laboratory. Specific training in that field will take place. Training will be provided to 4 regional animators in order to undertake active surveillance and enhance the national surveillance network. A redistribution and restructuring of surveillance posts is planned for during year II. The existing 31 motorbikes will be renewed.

National skills will be developed by conducting regional and sub-regional training with Senegal.

Main activities and indicators

Activities	Indicators
Develop animal disease surveillance	Completed by December 2001
Improve epidemiosurveillance network at national level	All surveillance posts functional by end of December 2001
Establish a suitable communication and sensitization programmes for livestock owners and associations for disease surveillance at grass root level	By end of December 2001
Develop a national emergency preparedness plan	National emergency plan approved by PACE PEU by April 2002
Strengthen the central laboratory capacities	Equipment and training completed by March 2002
Conduct trainings	Training package completed by October 2002

REGION II (B)– CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo Brazzaville

The PACE programme in Congo will be implemented by the National Co-ordination Unit and personnel from the private sector. The Communication Unit will be provided with suitable equipment . It will sensitize the personnel of the 15 surveillance posts established in the country. These surveillance posts will be equipped with motorbikes.

The equipment of veterinary services will mainly focus the epidemio-surveillane of rinderpest as well as major epizootis. Given the importance of the wildlife population, in this country, a strong wildlife surveillance will be establish with the assistance of the PACE epidemiology unit for west and central Africa in particular the wildlife sub unit. The edf contribution to these activities has been evaluated to 103,376 Euros.

Rwanda

The main activities during the first year work-programme were aiming at establishing the necessary structures for the implementation of the programme. These activities will be completed during year 2 of the programme.

For Rwanda, the EDF total contribution towards the strengthening of animal health services is to 326,455 Euros. A provision of 817,464 Euros is made under the global plan to cover expenses to be borne by the government of Rwanda. This

is seen as the national contribution to back the EDF efforts. This does not specify the level of commitment during the second work programme.

- Epidemiosurveillance

During the first year Rwanda collected 3580 sera in three provinces (Butare, Gitarama and Umutara). These sera will be used for rinderpest seromonitoring.

- Setting up disease control systems

Control of animal movement through identification and monitoring by forms developed in the Directorate of veterinary services. The control includes breeding cattle and trade cattle at market places. Two quarantine posts were established in Rwespashs and Nyamiyonga. A third site has been identified and will be establish during year two at Kibungo. These activities will continue.

- Training of veterinary technicians

Two training sessions have been held to train 132 veterinary technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and 57 additional participants from NGOs and Religious organizations.

During the second year, the PACE programme aims at the same targets. The trainees of the first year will receive refresher trainings courses.

- Rehabilitation of the Rubilizi veterinary Laboratory

The microbiology lab and part of the administrative block have been rehabilitated.

- Purchase of equipment

The two vehicles to be purchased during year one have not be acquired and will be purchased during year 2. This has been a result of difficulties in following the laid procedures. Three motorbikes to equip the surveillance posts were purchased.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

The Eastern African countries are those harbouring rinderpest and are at immediate risk of rinderpest lineage 1 and 2 viruses. In the same region, the Red Sea coastal countries are countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets.

Ethiopia

The main activities during the first phase of programme implementation were to strengthen the animal health services through the establishment of disease surveillance, support to laboratory capacities and training. During the second year the Ethiopia PACE programme will receive an assistance of 535,885 Euros to further reinforce its public services.

Ethiopia has already implemented its PACE programme over one year.The PACE programme in Ethio[pia during the second year will aim at developing a global and co-ordinated framework of disease surveillance and control and at establishing a reference pole regarding epidemiology of animal diseases in the country. During year one it was planned to collect 18000 representative cattle population in the country. As a result 15000 samples (83%) were collected and tested for rinderpest. Results show no detection of the presence of rinderpest. Disease surveillance achieved a coverage of 83% in the country out of 53 weredas out of the 60 in the country.

The livestock surveillance activities will be integrated with that of wildlife for a thorough analysis of results in order to support decision-making and strategy revisions with regard to rinderpest eradication in the different eco-zones.

It is anticipated the engagement of a consultant to objectively articulate the training needs required for optimum implementation and sustainability since the first year planning failed to do so at international level.

DFID funds will be used to provide an expert on the development of community based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) in pastoral areas, particularly south western areas bordering Sudan.

Table: Type, venue and duration of training in year 1

Type of training	Venue	Number of trainees
Communication, Emergency preparedness & Epidemiology	Assosa, Jimma, Afar, Nazareth, Mekelle, Gambela, Awassa, Jijiga	258
CAHWS on private veterinary practice	Assossa, Jinka	20
Business planning & management for private veterinary practitioners	Addis Ababa	11
Total		**289**

During year 2 of the PACE-Ethiopia programme it is anticipated the following achievements in different fields.

Indicators of main activities

MAIN ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
Improve national disease reporting system and data management Training on Disease surveillance	By end of June 2002, reception of monthly disease occurrence reports received from at least 50% of weredas by federal veterinary service epidemiology unit and development of a database. Conduct national training for 50 animal health staff
Conduct serological tests for the diagnosis of rinderpest, CBPP, RVF, CCPP & PPR	By the end of June 2002, lab testing of at least 60% samples for major diseases conducted by NAHRC
Implement economic impact assessment for transboundary animal disease and control programmes	By end of June and July 2002, collection of economic data from10% of districts randomly selected and one national workshop to be held for 30 person
Establish a National Animal Disease Emergency Committee and emergency fund at federal level	By December 2001 NADEC will have been established
Organize local training and workshops for veterinary professionals & produce visual material in local languages	Trained 80 professionals and held workshops
Training	By the end of year 1 30 extra CAHWS will be trained and receive regular monitoring
Training	By December 2001Conduct training of trainers' workshops for 22 veterinarians

Sudan

In Sudan, the bulk of the EDF will be made available to for assisting in the strengthening of animal health services through an important support to international NGOs. During the first year in addition to the bridging funding provided through the DFID funded project, the EDF financial support of 105, 400 Euros will mainly assist in establishing efficient disease surveillance following the agreed strategy in the eco-zone.

The programme in this country will be implemented under two sub- projects in particular for the northern and the southern sector.

Through the PACE programme Co-ordination unit in Nairobi, OAU-IBAR will co-ordinate the two sub-projects in the northern and southern sectors of Sudan and will ensure close collaboration with the FAO-OLS livestock programme.

In the northern sector a Project Management unit will assist the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources, through the Animal Health and Epizootic Diseases Control Department in the implementation of the programme. An accountant will be recruited to assist in financial operations. The TA will take the role of imprest account holder and will work with the national coordination unit establish in the Department of Animal Health & Epizootic disease Control in Khartoum.

In the absence of an established epidemio-surveillance network, the PACE common services will assist the TA to establish a reliable epidemio-surveillance network, which should work in partnership with the neighboring countries namely: Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and specific NGOs in Somalia.

In Northern Sudan, specific objectives are articulated around the improvement of animal disease control and emergency preparedness and also to strengthen the national capabilities for disease control and emergency preparedness of Government of Sudan veterinary services. The strengthening of laboratory diagnosis capacity and vaccine production through joint ventures with the private sector. Training will be provided as well as technical support for efficient project implementation and the establishment of disease surveillance networks.

Numerous parties will be involved in the project. OlS northern and southern sector livestock programmes, which work closely with their northern counterparts, the Government of Sudan's AHEADC and SRRA, RASS, and FERRA. UNICEF directly implemented the community-based programme in some area and coordinated and collaborated with partner NGOs implementing the community-based programme in the rest of the areas.

A national task force for rinderpest eradication will be formed and will ensure there is effective co-ordination at all level.

In 2000, UNICEF passed its role in the livestock programme to FAO. Currently the OLS livestock programme is composed of FAO and NGOs covering approximately 80% of Southern Sudan.

In the past 10 months, PACE has been utilizing DFID funds to develop the rinderpest eradication strategy via a series of consultancys and workshops. The same funds are now being used to maintain momentum in the fight against rinderpest through provision of support to the NGO VSF-B working in the south. DFID funds are also being used to train Animal Health Technicianss in rinderpest surveillance.

Main activities and indicators

Main activities	Indicators	Verification
Establish adequate capacity for effective project management	Establish management of the project including attendance to short term courses by 2 Sudanese vets Quarterly surveillance & disease reports are submitted	Project report PCU reports Workshops reports
Provide technical and material support to the OLS livestock programme and CBAH services to achieve rinderpest elimination	Number of CAHWs, supervisors, co-ordinators per area, per livestock unit in rinderpest lineage 1 risk area	
Train personnel to build their capacity to carry out effective outbreak reporting and active surveillance	Number of vets trained and working with the programme and number of workshops facilitated	Training and workshops report
Community-based disease outbreak and surveillance system established for southern region of Sudan providing information to the national epidemiology information system and PACE	Outbreak and surveillance reports submitted to PACE Sudan	Project reports
Rinderpest eradication and CBPP control strategies in rinderpest lineage 1 areas co-ordinated with PACE Sudan, neighbouring countries and PACE co-ordination unit	Presentation at co-ordination meetings, plans prepared	Minutes of meetings

The project will establish adequate capacity for effective project management and implementation. VSF-B will establish a co-ordination office in Lokichokio, from where field activities will be co-ordinated.

Training will be organized for field veterinarians in epidemio-surveillance, rinderpest eradication verification and CBPP control.

An important activity of the project is to ensure that activities in southern sector areas are co-ordinated with those in northern sector; project personnel will attend border co-ordination meetings, OAU-IBAR and PACE regional meetings, southern Sudan livestock co-ordination meetings, and livestock co-ordination meetings between northern and southern sectors. DFID funds will be utilized for this.

Tanzania

The programme will strengthen the national capacities in the field of epidemio-surveillance, socio-economics and communication. Although the programme activities during year one do not underline in detail the surveillance activities, PACE-Tanzania will strengthen its surveillance capacities. To reinforce the national public services to achieve this, the EDF financial support of 919,556 Euros will complement the national financial support of 376,624 Euros.

The Tanzanian government contribution to strengthen veterinary services during year one will represent 29.06 % of the total contribution under this thrust.

Table: Main Activities and Indicators

Activities	Indicators
Conduct capacity assessment to implement PACE-TZ by a consultant	By end of the first Quarter report received & accepted by the Administration & Monitoring Committee
Organize training courses to increase capacity	Report presented to the meeting of the Administration & Monitoring Committee
Develop and implement epidemio-surveillance network for the stated emerging diseases	Number of meetings & reports/recommendations brought to the attention of the project coordination

COMMENT ON THRUST 1

Initial attention will focus on developing minimal standards for emergency preparedness plans.

An analysis of the national global plans for epidemiosurveillance will be completed; this will enable the establishment of effective epidemiological networks for Central/West and East Africa. Under the DFID funding, PACE will promote training of staff and the use of CBA Health delivery systems in pastoral areas, equipment of veterinary services.

TABLE 5: ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR ANALYSIS AND ACTION IN THE FIELD OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Main Activities	Senegal	Guinea
1.2 Provide appropriate training[1] to establish national capacities	✓	✓
1.3 Strengthen reporting systems, and link to (NSES[2]) and epidemiological services		✓
1.4 Establish capacity for and support epidemio-surveillance system, including wildlife	✓	-
1.5 Establish/develop data collection, management and mapping	✓	✓
1.6 Strengthen/establish laboratory differential diagnostic capacity and networking	✓	✓

[1] For disease surveillance, diagnostics, data management systems, mapping, rapid response to emergencies, economics

[2] NSES – National System for Epidemiological Surveillance

TABLE 6 ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR ANALYSIS AND ACTION IN THE FIELD OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Main Activities	Region IIB	
	Congo Brazzaville	Rwanda
1.1 Provide appropriate training[3] to establish national capacities	✓	✓
1.2 Strengthen reporting systems, and link to (NSES[4]) and epidemiological services		
1.3 Establish capacity for and support epidemio-Surveillance system, including wildlife	✓	✓
1.4 Establish/develop data collection, management and mapping		
1.5 Strengthen/establish laboratory differential diagnostic capacity and networking	✓	-

[3] For disease surveillance, diagnostics, data management systems, mapping, rapid response to emergencies, economics
[4] NSES – National System for Epidemiological Surveillance

2. REINFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

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

In order to ensure, sustainable financial contribution to the PACE member countries, an assessment of national capacities will take place at regional level in the three geographical region in order to influence decision-making in animal disease control at individual, national and regional level. A revision of the regulatory framework will be enforced. in order to influence decision-making in animal disease control at individual, national and regional levels.

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

The privatization scheme in most of the countries should be reformed to become a lobby building a business-oriented approach of the veterinary profession. Privatisation is going to assist in the establishment of a new animal health network.

In east Africa effort will be made to delegate to private bodies (e.g. veterinary Boards) and veterinarians the state authority. The sanitary mandate will be promoted in order to obtain a withdrawal of Government staff and refocus Government staff on regular activities.

A short-term consultant will draft veterinary legislation. The use of paravets, working under appropriate veterinary supervision, in remote and low potential areas will be introduced, regulated in order to be legalized, and fostered.

REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA

Senegal

The privatization has been very well established during PARC. The major issue is the access to bank loan at an interesting rate for new veterinary practitioners. Most of the regulatory texts and framework have been reviewed.

The support to privatization that started in PARC will be further supported through the CTA/P2 and the inspectorate of veterinary public health services (SISPV). The government of Senegal during year 2 of the project will contribute from the national budget. A provision of 640 Euros which represents 0.9 % of the total budget of this componet is set. Alternatively the EDF will fund 70,169 Euros in the year 2 budget in order to improve the delivery of veterinary services.

PACE will also support in pastoral areas the implementation at field level of CBAHW through stockholders associations. These CBAHW will be trained and by private vets and will be come integral part of private veterinary teams on the field.

Comments:
Senegalese privatisation scheme is giving to the "Ordre des vétérinaires" the role of assessing the loans applications of starting up vets. It is tricky to give this responsibility to the board, as long as it has already to statue on others parameters of the vet to be registered on the board. This could jeopardize the authority of the board that has to judge only on tangible criteria. This role should rather be given to the veterinary association.
NB: A study tour in Kenya to observe the disappointing KVAPS results is extremely inadvisable.

REGION I (B)

WESTERN AFRICA

Guinea

In Guinea, the EDF funds will facilitate the process of improving the national veterinary services. A budget of 19,788 Euros is proposed under the PACE funding to this effect. No specification is made on national contribution during this specific year.

Government will facilitate the transfer of most of the veterinary service activities to the private sector. The establishment of the "Cellule Technique d'Appui à la Privatisation" and the veterinary board oversee the privatization process in Guinea.

In term of legislation, the Government has liberalized veterinary drug production and distribution of livestock food. At the beginning of PACE, the country had 33 private veterinarians; 10 more private veterinarians joined the scheme during PACE year 10 others, and I were granted contracts to train veterinary auxiliaries out of which 100 were trained. Private vets are involved in epidemiosurveillance through Government mandates.

Main activities to enhance national capacities

ACTIVITIES	TARGET GROUP	INDICATORS
Drawing up a memorandum of agreement with a bank to grant loans to private vets		November 01- December 2001
Monitoring the loaning process		Continuous
Training paravets auxiliaries by private vets under government contracts	Auxiliaries Communities..	December 01-October 02
Broadcasting legislative texts	local authorities and vets	November 01-October 02
Training for private vets (management, veterinary techniques and communication)		July 2002

COMMENTS:

Guinea Conakry is implementing fairly well the privatization process. We have to appreciate the noticeable success in integrating stockholders associations in addressing animal health through epidemiosurveillance network and organization of prophylactics campaigns. CBAHWs, trained by private vets (under governmental contracts), should be based at stockholders associations' level.

REGION II (B)

Congo Brazzaville

The privatization in Congo is at an early stage. In effect, unlike many countries in West, Central and East Africa, Congo did not implement the PARC project, which laid down the privatization process in most of the countries. Consequently, this first year will be devoted to the setting up of a strong veterinary public services.

The national coordination unit has intentionally omitted during the first year the implementation of the activities under thrust 2, 3 and 4. Consequently, no budgetary allocation has been specified.

A privatization scheme is to be established in Congo. This in turn requires a complete review of veterinary legislation and regulatory framework.

Rwanda

The privatization process is still at a beginning stage in Rwanda. During year two, it is anticipated to make an inventory of the veterinary established in private practice in Rwanda. The regulatory framework will be reviewed through the veterinary board and veterinary associations.

A guarantee fund will be put in place to help the starting up of 3 private vets at field level.

Provision is made under this work plan to support these activities through a budgetary allocation of 4,000 Euros from the EDF funds.

COMMENTS:

These activities seems to be relevant. It could be difficult to find a guarantee fund, but a partnership with a local bank has to be sought on.

Region III (A)

Ethiopia

In principal, veterinary tasks delivered by the private sector can be justified and offered when:

- Enabling legislation reduces apprehension by would-entrants
- Competition by the public sector is removed
- Competition with traders, smugglers and quacks is eliminated
- Financial conditions permit

Regarding the establishment of a guarantee fund, thorough discussions were held with the Development Bank of Ethiopia (holder of the managed fund) to change the managed fund to an interest-bearing fund. The negotiation failed because the bank showed no interest. Finally, the commercial Bank of Ethiopia agrees to give 6% interest. This will be finalized during the year 2 of the PACE programme

In the year 2,of the PACE programme, the Veterinary Privatization Promotion Office as a major task thrives best on how the necessary regulation shall be in place and a sustainable responsible body shall be instituted at regional bureaus level.

The EDF fund will support this process by availing 32,266 Euros to the veterinary Departments. This will complement additional support already put forward during year one. Alternatively Government of Ethiopia will contribute from year one to the end of the project to 4,1164,412 Birr for all components as stated in the Global Plan

The privatization process will be supported by DFID funded experts who will review livestock policy in Ethiopia in order to establish strategies for improvement.

Main activities and indicators

Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable Indicators
• Develop a national veterinary privatization policy & strategy • Held national consultation about privatization process among professional & government officials	• By April 2002, 3 month external constancy • By March 2002, a 2 days workshop for regional agricultural bureau heads & regional vets
Negotiate with regional agricultural bureaus on the assignment of veterinary privatization promotion desk officers at six regional bureaus	By end of June 2002,all of the six regional bureaus assigned desk officers
Examine and propose a plan to utilize the 1.97 million revolving fund	By end of February 2002 a loan plan will be produced
Conduct training in business management for 40 professionals and sub-professionals & 30 CBAHWs in basic animal health care	By end of March 2002 & June 2002forCBAHWsin remote area
Organize a workshop for NGOs involved in the promotion of private veterinary services	By end of December 2001
Extension of loan to eligible borrowers	By June 2002, five loaners benefited from the loan scheme

COMMENTS:

The main task in Ethiopia is to regulate the wild privatization situation that is now existing on the field, by the fact of lack of regulation from the State. A cost recovery policy should be launched for veterinary services delivery (including compulsory vaccinations), and Government tenders should be attributed to the local importers (meaning that the Government should stop importing drugs through international tenders).

Sudan

The results expected will be the establishment of community-based services for effectively co-ordinated delivery of rinderpest eradication and CBPP functional control strategies in areas served by Operation Life Line Sudan southern sector. An appropriate legislation to allow privatized veterinary supervised CAHWs delivery in southern Sudan, particularly in relation to sanitary mandates.

46,100 Euros are ear marked for the implementation of the programme activities in Southern Sudan.

DFID funds will continue to support the training of AHTs to meet the challenges of cessation of vaccination and introduction of disease surveillance. Furthermore, in order to assist the process of privatization of veterinary services DFID, funds will be used to assess privatization efforts to date and to analyse possible way of improving livestock trade in southern areas without risking the spread of diseases.

COMMENTS:

A lot of emphasis is put on rinderpest eradication, to the detriment of private veterinary service delivery. The implementing NGO could coordinate the different acting NGOs around real cost recovery policy. Instead of having vets as employees, those NGO could also try to promote the settlement of private vets that could monitor and furnish the CBAHW through contracts with those NGOs. To finish, we can wonder who will be able to establish and enforce any legislation in South Sudan.

Main activities and indicators

Main activities	Indicators	Verification
Analysis of privatization and development of livestock markets	Cosultants reports produced by February 2002	Reports
Develop simultaneous improvement of the main veterinary services delivered to livestock owners	Number of private vetrinary practioners establish both in Northern and Southern Sudan	Rports
Consolidate privatization practice in the country as the most effective tool for delivery of veterinary services	Increased number of private vets in Northern Sudan by end of 2002	Report
Support veterinary professional association to control the private practice	Establishment of veterinary board and association	report
Reactivation of pastorals organizations to take bigger role in rendering veterinary services	Regulatory framework establish by GoS by end 2002	reports
Coordinated delivery of rinderpest eradication established at community level	Support 5 mid-level animal health workers & provide basic training to 50 CAHWs / refresher course for 30 CAHWs	Project reports VSF-B training center reports

Tanzania

The PACE-TZ will assist the development of a strategy for privatization based on a consensus between the main actors in the delivery of animal health services. It will also foster the re-organization of governmental veterinary services, introducing official responsibilities for private sector. Whereas the EDF will fund this component during the first year, by availing 79,725 Euros; the national government financial contribution is seen to be 17,59 % of total contribution under this thrust that is to say, 17,020 Euros.

COMMENTS:

A lot of governmental officers are authorized to run parallel private drugs shops and are acting as public-private vets in Tanzania. The stake now for the State is to transform those "public-private" vets in "private-public vets" by giving them the opportunity to determine themselves on public or private activities at the end of a fixed trial phase (1-2 years). "Private-public" vets meaning private vets commissioned by the Government to fulfil some official tasks (sanitary mandate, meat inspection, epidemiosurveillance, training CBAHW, etc...).

Table: Main Activities and indicators of PACE-TZ

Main Activities	Indicators
Review veterinary legislation	Privatization consultant report
Foster and support the re-definition of public veterinary services activities	Consultant report
Promote the establishment of sanitary mandates	Model contracts, terms of reference for private veterinarian and regulations developed
Support livestock associations to participate in animal health services delivery	Data base and master plan document produced by the end of year one
Develop pilot trial of CAH and carry studies in the field of community based animal health delivery systems	2 studies completed by the end of year 2

COMMENT ON THRUST 2

The main activities under this thrust will be to plan meetings with the DVS, PACE Coordinators, the veterinary boards from the different countries to understand the situation in each country vis a vis privatisation and to get a better knowledge of the background for each country regarding the delivery of animal health services, the importation of drugs, the sale of drugs and particularly the ability of implementing the privatisatiuon process.

Information and legal texts will be collected to produce a guideline for the overall programme

The privatization process has developed in different manners and speeds according to each country.

It is anticipated to commission studies under the DFID funding of the CAPE unit, to better understand the current situation of veterinary auxiliaries and the privatization environment as well as the regulatory framework in west and central Africa.

The use of CAHWs, para-veterinarians and the sanitary mandate has been accepted as an option for delivering services in the under-served and low potential areas of Eastern African countries. All countries across the regions need to establish a guarantee fund and train the new veterinary practitioner in management, account and computer uses.

TABLE 7: REINFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

Main Activities	*Region IA & IB*		*Region II A&II B*
	Senegal	Guinea	Congo Brazzaville Rwanda
2.1 Review veterinary legislative and regulatory framework	✓		
2.2 Promote stakeholder consultation/dialogue		✓	
2.3 Publicize private veterinary/animal health services and regulatory requirements			
2.4 Train veterinary auxiliaries and CAHWs in basic surveillance and control techniques		✓	✓
2.5 Support veterinary privatization scheme through loans schemes and/or support unit	✓	✓	
2.6 Engage private veterinarians, CAHWs in disease surveillance and control			
2.7 Support initiatives to obtain participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance	✓	✓	✓
2.8 Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines		✓	✓

TABLE 8: REINFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

Main Activities	Region IIIA	
	Ethiopia	Sudan & Tanzania
2.1 Review veterinary legislative and regulatory framework	✓	✓
2.2 Promote stakeholder consultation/ dialogue		✓
2.3 Publicize private veterinary/animal health services and regulatory requirements		
2.4 Train veterinary auxiliaries and CAHWs in basic surveillance and control techniques	✓	✓
2.5 Support veterinary privatization scheme through loans schemes and/or support unit		
2.6 Engage private veterinarians, CAHWs in disease surveillance and control	✓	✓
2.7 Support initiatives to obtain participation of livestock owners in disease surveillance		✓
2.8 Promote and encourage development and strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the distribution of veterinary medicines	✓	

3. ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST FROM AFRICA

The PEU will spear head the development of strategies according to the ecosystem for rinderpest eradication. A plan for the region of west and central Africa is available based on ecological zones and wildlife concentration this will be the basis of implementation in the countries under the current consolidated programme.

Plans based on regional considerations are being developed for Western, Central and Western African countries to progress towards the international recognition of freedom from rinderpest. This is being done in consultation with the OIE and the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme of the FAO. For Eastern Africa with two possible foci of rinderpest remaining and uncontrolled movement out of these foci into neighbouring countries, this represents a considerable problem. The *cordon sanitaire* in Central Africa also presents a difficulty because firstly, it has been shown in year 1 that the vaccination belt has not been effectively implemented. Secondly the three countries concerned (Sudan, Chad and CAR) have conflicting policies that make the continuation of the *cordon* in its present form impossible. This problem will be addressed urgently in year 2. In Western Africa the rinderpest situation is much more favourable and there are countries such as Senegal and Guinea that should be able to progress rapidly down the OIE Pathway for rinderpest.

Rwanda will be supported financially by PACE to apply to OIE to be a full member of this organisation. These will enable Rwanda to prove its freedom from the disease and thereafter from the infection. An initial support during the second year is foreseen in the budget.

REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA

Senegal

During year 1, surveillance for rinderpest was a key activity to ascertain absence of circulation of rinderpest virus in the country. . A total of 1932 sera were collected from 297 herds in 28 Departments.

Under this thrust, the EDF contribution is 9571 Euros in year 2. No specific contribution is made from the national budget. It should be noted that the country has made a budgetary provision of 20,000,000 FCFA for year 2.

During year 2 Senegal will proceed on the OIE pathway to obtain recognition for its status of freedom from the disease.

The laboratory capacity will be enhanced to enable testing for other diseases that are differential diagnoses for rinderpest.

REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA

Guinea

A provision of 140,888 Euros is made available from EDF funds to cater for activities forseen under this component.

The country will follow its clinical and serological surveillance surveillance adopted during year one. The sampling frame will cover 628 herds in two strata. A total of 35,000 sera are targeted.

The wildlife surveillance will start during year 2. Performance indicators will be apply and integrated in the evaluation of the surveillance activities.

Main activities of thrust 3

ACTIVITIES	TARGET	INDICATOR
Follow up of the clinical & serological surveillance for RP	31 surveillance posts	November 01- October 02
Reinforcement of lab capacities	Central lab Conakry	November 01- October 02
Apply PI to RP surveillance	Directorate Vet services	November 01- October 02
Finalization of Emergency Preparedness plan		April- May 2002
Training on risks assessment	200 staffs	July 2002
Set up national emergency committee	DVS	May 2002

REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo Brazaville

Congo will fulfil its obligations in the field of rinderpest eradication by following the OIE pathway requirements for freedom from rinderpest disease.

Wildlife surveillance will take into account the sampling of susceptible species to ascertain non-circulation of rinderpest virus in Congo.

Rwanda

Rwanda is not a member of the OIE. Provision is made under year two programme to pay an initial contribution for Rwanda to be a full member of the institution. This process will enable Rwanda of being considered for its declaration of freedom from rinderpest disease and infection. Consequently, the EDF will contribute with a financial support of 8,600 Euros.

REGION III (A) – EASTERN AFRICA

Ethiopia

The last confirmed outbreak of rinderpest was reported from TirmaTid, bordering southern Sudan in November 1995. Ethiopia has declared itself ''provisionally free of rinderpest disease'' on a zonal basis as of the first of May 1999. The declaration of freedom from the disease will be made in July 2001.
The EDF funds will support the process as well as the government contribution. In effect Edf will provide 128,421 Euros where as Government of Ethiopia will use the resources from its national budget of 4164412 Birr to support PACE.

Milestones of rinderpest eradication

Main activities	Indicator
Recruit an epidemiologist for rinderpest eradication	By November 2001
Apply to OIE for Freedom from rinderpest disease on zonal basis	Declaration submitted to OIE by June 2002 & held cross border meeting on rinderpest lineage 1&2
Plan active and systematic surveillance of RP in areas bordering southern Sudan & Somalia	By the end of December 2001. Two epidemiologists will attend regional meeting organize by OAU-IBAR
Plan and conduct wildlife sero-surveillance	By December 2001 plan the programme of sampling wildlife along the borders with the Wildlife unit in OAU-IBAR_PACE including one round sera collection by May 2002 followed by training abroad on wildlife surveillance
Collect surveillance reports from districts bordering Southern Sudan, Kenya & Somalia. Reports to be sent to OAU-IBAR-PACE on key rinderpest surveillance	By the end of June 2002 surveillance reports received from at least 50% of districts along the international border of Sudan, Kenya &Somalia
Develop a rinderpest emergency preparedness plan	By the end of March 2002 National Animal disaster Emergency Committee members will enrich the plan, by June 2002 the plan is submitted to MoA & PCU in Nairobi

Sudan

The main thrust of the project is to ensure that Sudan is on schedule to be internationally recognized as free from rinderpest disease in 2005. A Provision of 691500 Euros will be utilized out of the EDF resources.

An appropriate strategy for OLS-SS areas has been developed in consultation with GREP, PACE, OLS Livestock Programmes , NGOs and animal health workers. Vaccination will be discontinued in all parts of southern Sudan from mid 2002.

Major objectives

Activity	Indicators	Means of verification
Declare Sudan free from rinderpest disease	The declaration process will be enhanced during the implementation of year one and will be completed by end of year 2005	Develop a rinderpest strategic epidemio surveillance system with performance indicators before end of 2002

Tanzania

The rinderpest eradication component of PACE-TZ will build on the achievements of PARC. Because of the remaining focus of rinderpest in southern Somalia from which many cattle are transported to Tanzania, it is unlikely that the whole of Tanzania will be eligible for recognition of freedom from rinderpest an, initially at least, a zonal approach will be implemented.

The financial contributions both from the EDF and the national budget will be used. More specifically, EDF will make 161,225 Euros available while the Government of Tanzania will provide 195, 367 Euros to back these activities, this represent 54.79 % of the total financial resources under this thrust.

Table: Main activities and Indicators for year one

Activities	Indicators
Rinderpest surveillance programme through sero-surveillance, monitoring & Performance Indicators	By October surveillance strategy is developed and submit to PACE epidemiology Unit
Develop & implement joint activities between DVS and Wildlife authorities in disease surveillance	Number of joint activities undertaken in wildlife disease surveillance

COMMENT ON THRUST 3

The fight against rinderpest is at different stages in the different regions of PACE. In Eastern Africa two foci of rinderpest probably remain but this is uncertain. For that reason the major focus of PACE activities in the next year will be on these two regions of southern Sudan and southern Somalia. Progress in eradication of these foci is vital for other countries in Eastern Africa (particularly Ethiopia and Kenya) to achieve recognition

of freedom from rinderpest. A strategy for southern Sudan is in place but that for southern Somalia will have a high priority in year 2.

Official OIE recognition using the existing pathway for rinderpest will be difficult for Eastern African countries unless the present rules can accommodate the situation where movement of livestock between countries is uncontrolled. Discussions with the OIE and GREP (FAO) on the use of a regional approach and how this could be accommodated are in progress. A similar situation exists in Central Africa due to large numbers of cattle being traded from east to west across Central Africa. In most Western African countries, by contrast, the situation is more favourable for countries to move down the OIE Pathway and that will be promoted in year 2, particularly for Senegal and Guinea which are in a good position to make progress.

Development of emergency preparedness planning for all these 9 countries is vital to be able to counter any re-incursion by rinderpest but also for progress down the OIE Pathway. Unfortunately, existing guidelines for emergency planning are not user friendly for African countries and the Epidemiology Unit will therefore, in association with international role players such as FAO, develop better guidelines in year 2. A preliminary workshop on this matter is planned for January 2002.

TABLE 10. ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST FROM AFRICA

Main Activities	*Region IA& IB*		*Region IIA& IIB*
	Senegal	Guinea	Congo Brazzaville Rwanda
3.1 Promote passive reporting and livestock owner participation			✓
3.2 Continue disease surveillance of rinderpest in compliance with OIE pathway	✓		
3.3 Support wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest infection	✓	-	
3.4 Establish capability for laboratory-based differential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases	✓		-
3.5 Develop and review control strategies and provide rinderpest vaccine where necessary	-	-	-
3.6 Promote involvement of private veterinarians in vaccination campaigns	-	(✓)	-
3.7 Develop emergency preparedness plans and obtain approval at all levels	✓	✓	-
3.8 Develop/improve national capacity for rapid response to disease emergencies		-	-

TABLE 11. ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST FROM AFRICA

Main Activities	Region IIIA		
	Ethiopia	Sudan	Tanzania
3.1 Promote passive reporting and livestock owner participation	✓	✓	✓
3.2 Continue disease surveillance of rinderpest in compliance with OIE pathway	✓	✓	✓
3.3 Support wildlife surveillance to verify freedom from rinderpest infection	✓	-	✓
3.4 Establish capability for laboratory-based differential diagnosis of rinderpest-like diseases		-	
3.5 Develop and review control strategies		✓	✓
3.6 Promote involvement of private veterinarians in vaccination campaigns	✓		✓
3.7 Develop emergency preparedness plans and obtain approval at all levels	✓		✓
3.8 Develop/improve national capacity for rapid response to disease emergencies	✓	-	

4. IMPROVED CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

Apart from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) was identified at the inception of PACE as a focus for the programme. Other priority epizootic diseases that PACE needs to address because they are having a major impact on member countries are Rift Valley fever (RVF) and African swine fever (ASF).

The initial approach to CBPP will be to review with member countries why the policies currently in place are ineffective while at the same time attempting to develop new and more effective approaches to this intractable disease. This process will be launched via a workshop to be held in Ethiopia in November 2001.

For RVF PACE will liaise with other role players in trying to have the ban on livestock trade between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula lifted. These activities are already in place. Ethiopia is particularly important in this respect.

For ASF, PACE will attempt to initiate and co-ordinate a regional approach to the current panzootic in Western Africa. This initiative will begin with a workshop in Togo in October 2001.

REGION I (A) – WESTERN AFRICA

Senegal

During the first year the fight against other epizootics focussed on CBPP. The objective was to verify absence of CBPP in Senegal. This was achieved through provision of reagents for CBPP diagnosis and reviving the surveillance network in 30 abattoirs. Motorbikes were made available for veterinary surveillance posts in Rosso, Kidira and Diawara.

PACE-Senegal during year2 will support the survey on CBPP prevalence using the 30 auxiliaries in charge of meat inspection in the abattoirs.

The activities will be supported by two budgetary allocations. The EDF contribution is 23,358 Euros where as , the Government of Senegal will provide 229 Euros for this activity. The GoS support will represent 1 % of the total financial support to this component.

REGION I (B) – WESTERN AFRICA

Guinea

CBPP and other transboundary animal diseases will be further investigated and monitored to establish the current status. Most of the activities in this component will start during the second year of the programme.

ASF, PPR and CBPP have been targeted after due consideration within PACE.

The financial contribution to achieve these results are set to 19, 965 Euros For CBPP, which dominates the pathological environment for livestock in Guinea, special attention will be given to slaughterhouses and other potential inspection points, the objective being to trace the origins of livestock after detection of lesions at slaughter.

Main activities of thrust 4

ACTIVITIES	TARGET	INDICATORS
CBPP clinical /serological at abattoirs, transhumance routes and auction places	Haute Guinée/Region forestière(incidence) Moyenne Guinée/Basse Guinée)prevalence	Monthly visits by Sanitary Defense Committees – November 2001- October 2002
Acquire vaccines and diluent	800,000 doses CBPP vaccines	By November 2001 to October 2002 to be used by private vets
Serological survey on PPR	9000 sera collected	November 01-October 02
ASF serological survey	1.000 sera collected	November 01-October 02
PPR serological survey	9000 sera tobe collected	November 01-October 02

REGION II (B) – CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo Brazzaville,

For the control of other epizootics, in particular CBPP, ASF and RVF, the epidemio-surveillance network will establish reliable surveillance procedures for these diseases. The epidemiosurveillance network will monitor animal movements monitor animal movements.

It is anticipated not to fund these activities from the EDF resources; however, the recurrent cost of disease control and surveillance will cover the costs of these activities.

Disease surveys will be conducted for CBPP and other priority animal diseases with the assistance of the laboratory.

During year 2, two million FCA will be used to purchase laboratory equipment and reagents.

Rwanda

A provision of 2,000 Euros will be made available for Rwanda to combat the other epizootics deemed of major importance in the country. Three major diseases - PPR, CBPP and FMD have been identified in Rwanda for urgent attention. They will be tackled in year 2 using the surveillance capacity for rinderpest.

REGION III (A)

Ethiopia

The control of other epizootic diseases will focus on CBPP and RVF. Surveillance objectives are to collect relevant baseline data, which will enable a picture of the distribution, magnitude and socio-economic impact to be built up for CBPP and RVF in Ethiopia. PACE will make available 43080 Euros to cover the expenses under this thrust.

Main indicators of other activities of control of CBPP and other epizootics

Main activities	Indicator
Recruit an epidemiologist for CBPP	By November 2001
Training Lab staff in CFT/ELISA	By end of March 1month short term training completed
Develop a surveillance plan to support the policy of Ethiopia in respect of CBPP, RVF & CCPP	By end of November 2001 CBPP workshop organized; by June 2002targeted surveillance develop in collaboration with OAU-IBAR and FAO
Gather information on the distribution & incidence of CBPP,RVF & CCPP	By end of May 2002 establish disease surveillance data base & mapping completed by end of June 2002 by epidemiology Unit
Carry out background studies on the status of CBPP& analyze the economic impact using methodology developed by PACE Economics Unit at OAU-IBAR	By June 2002

Sudan

Epidemiological information on the dynamics and impact of CBPP will be collected through general disease reporting, outbreak reports and investigation and participatory disease searching with follow up field and laboratory investigations. The information will be mapped and appropriate strategies developed in consultation with PACE and other CBPP experts for CAHWs, supervisors and veterinarians to control CBPP. The resources of the EDF through

PACE will be used in addition to combat the rinderpest lineage 1 virus to simultaneously control the other diseases such as CBPP. The budget of 62,500.Euros will be utilized.

Major objectives and project framework in Southern Sudan

Intervention logic	Indicators	Means of verification
Test and appropriate strategy for CBPP control	Data on CBPP collected , collated and analyzed CBPP control strategy is developed and implemented in a pilot area	CBPP epidemiology data report CBPP control strategy guidelines. Project reports

Tanzania

PACE-TZ will develop a master plan for the control of CBPP CBPP has affected more than 80% of the country. Most of the activities which will lead to the development of the CBPP control master plan have been scheduled in year 2 of the programme.

Two main budget lines will be used. EDF will contribute for 25,580 Euros while the Government ofTanzania has allocated 424,000 Euros , representing 94.31 % of the total for this component. This figure is unlikely to be cover by the national contribution.

Main activities for Results 4

ACTIVITIES	Indicators
Zonal workshops of DVOs in CBPP surveillance	By December 2001 2days workshops have been organized
Upgrade laboratory capacity for CBPP surveillance	By January 2002 lab equipment & chemicals procured with supporting delivery notes distribution records of equipment bought
Provide regular monthly information to OAU-IBAR on CBPP and other major epizootics	Reports & meetings proceedings

COMMENT ON THRUST 4

Because CBPP, after rinderpest, is accepted as the most important disease to the PACE Programme, the Epidemiology Unit will focus special attention on this disease in year 2. A particular problem is that PACE countries do not have coherent policies against this disease and therefore active surveillance programmes for CBPP are impossible to plan effectively. To counter this problem a participatory workshop on developing improved strategies against this disease will be held in November 2001. It is anticipated that this will result in more realistic and effective policies for CBPP control in African countries.

The ban on livestock trade between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula remains a major problem for PACE and other international role players in the region. Apart from supporting initiatives by other organisations the Epidemiology Unit is facilitating the improvement of OIE guidelines for trade in livestock and livestock products with respect to Rift Valley fever. If this can be accomplished it will facilitate trade and remove opportunities for institution of unjustified trade barriers.

The African swine fever panzootic in Western Africa remains a problem and ASF is also causing large-scale losses in other regions including Tanzania. As in the case of CBPP, most African countries find it difficult to counter the effects of this disease. In order to achieve progress in this matter a workshop on control strategies, particularly for Western African countries, will be arranged by the Epidemiology Unit in Togo at the end of October 2001.

TABLE 12. IMPROVED CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS DISEASE

Main Activities	*Region IA & IB*		*Region IIA& IIB*
	Senegal	Guinea	Congo Brazzaville Rwanda
4.1 Conduct disease surveys of priority diseases			
4.2 Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity	✓	-	-
4.3 Conduct economic studies of the impact of selected diseases and their control		-	-
4.4 Publicize priority disease syndromes and reporting requirements		✓	-
4.5 Develop and maintain border controls and checkpoints to enhance surveillance		-	✓
4.6 Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities			-
4.7 Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit map distributions			
4.8 Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	✓		
4.9 Ensure availability of quality assured vaccines (where appropriate)		✓	✓
4.10 Develop emergency preparedness plans	✓		✓

TABLE 13 IMPROVED CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

Main Activities	Region IIIA		
	Ethiopia	*Sudan*	*Tanzania*
4.1 Conduct disease surveys of priority diseases	✓		✓
4.2 Establish specific laboratory diagnostic capacity	✓	-	✓
4.3 Conduct economic studies of the impact of selected diseases and their control		-	
4.4 Publicize priority disease syndromes and reporting requirements			
4.5 Develop and maintain border controls and checkpoints to enhance surveillance			
4.6 Provide appropriate training to ensure capacity for diagnosis and control activities	✓		✓
4.7 Provide information to epidemio-surveillance unit and report findings			
4.8 Develop/revise strategy options for national and regional programmes to control priority diseases	✓	✓	
4.9 Ensure availability of quality assured vaccines (where appropriate) for administration primarily by private veterinarians, at cost		✓	✓
4.10 Develop emergency preparedness plans	✓	-	✓

TABLE 14

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

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

PART III

SIGNATURES

PART III

SIGNATURES

This document (Volume 1) consolidates the individual work programmes and cost estimates proposed by Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania.

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

Proposed by:

15/11/01

Dr René Bessin
PACE Programme Co-ordinator

Authorized by:

Dr Jotham T. Musiime
Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF

15/11/01

Endorsed by

DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
15/11/01
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

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

PART IV

COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMME

PART IV

COST ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

The cost estimates are presented in the following tables:

Table 1	Breakdown in local currency of the Cost Estimate between specific contracts and imprest accounts.
Table 2	Overview of the planned AWP&CE as per main expenses group
Table 3	Overview of the National Budgets of Batch 3 per component
Table 4	Detailed overview of the country budgets Batch 3

Table	4.1	Congo Brazzaville
	4.2	Ethiopia
	4.3	Guinea
	4.4	Senegal
	4.5	Sudan (South)
	4.6	Tanzania
	4.7	Rwanda

Table 5	Government contribution to sustain epidemio-surveillance networks

Table 1. National Governments Financial Contributions to PACE (selected countries) in '000 Euros

	Congo-Brazzaville		Ethiopia		Guinea-Conakry		Rwanda		Senegal		Sudan (South)		Tanzania	
	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.1
Equipment	Not indicated	Not indicated	0	0	86	55	285	329	46	6	Not indicated	Not indicated	0	0
Percent	''	''	0	0	53	57	35	77	14	30	''	''	0	0
Running cost	;;	''	2320	1208	75	42	532	98	274	20	''	''	5821	1230
Percent	''	''	100	100	47	43	65	23	86	70	''	''	100	100
Total Govt. Contribution	''	''	2320	1208	161	97	817	427	320	26	''	''	5821	1230

Table 2. EDF Financial Contributions to PACE (selected countries) in '000 Euros

	Congo-Brazzaville		Ethiopia		Guinea-Conakry		Rwanda		Senegal		Sudan (South)		Tanzania	
	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.2	GP	WP Yr.1	GP	WP Yr.1
Equipment	62	62	1786	0	224	157	108	7	182	26	195	77	661	448
Percent	37	''	40	0	22	43	16	6	14	8	1	1	20	37
Running cost	104	''	2713	718	773	207	557	108	1146	288	855	859	2662	770
Percent	63	''	60	100	78	57	64	94	86	92	35	92	80	63
Total EDF Contribution	166	''	4499	718	997	364	665	115	1329	314	2455	936	3323	1218

An analysis of the PACE budget submitted by national governments reveals a significant variation in the distribution of funds among the four major thrusts. For some countries (e.g. Cameroon), national government contributions will not begin until year 4 whereas for others (e.g. Rwanda), government contributions begin from year one. For some countries also, government contributions are meant to cover only the recurrent costs and nothing for equipment whereas for others the government provides for both recurrent and equipment costs.

EDF funds cover both the cost of equipment and recurrent costs for all the countries. The relative national governments' contributions vary from country to country as depicted by Table 1. These contributions may demonstrate the importance each country attaches to animal health sub sector and livestock in general. Generally most national governments contribution is small in relation to that of EDF and covers personnel emoluments and some running costs.

Annex:01 **EDF Contributions / Governement Contributions to the National PACE Programmes Batch 3**

Euro

No.	Country	Component Reinforcement of Public Services	Component Improved Vetrin.Services	Component Fight Against Rinderpest	Component Control other Epizoties	Contin-gencies	EDF contrib./ total in %	Remarks: Governement Contributions
1	**Congo**							
	EDF contrib.	103376	0	0	0	3101	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
2	**Ethiopia**							
	EDF contrib.	535885	32266	128421	43080	73965	60.3	
	Govmt.contrib.							4164412 Birr for all components
	Govt.% total							page: 44 Global plan
3	**Guinée**							
	EDF contrib.	173072	19788	140888	19965	10611	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
4	**Rwanda**							
	EDF contrib.	326455	4000	8600	2000	20463	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							817464Euro but year start up
	Govt.% total							not specified; point:11,2 Global P.
5	**Senegal**							
	EDF contrib.	384252	70169	9571	23358	34115	94.4	
	Govmt.contrib.	29346	640	0	229	274		20000000CFA for Yr 2
	Govt.% total	7.1	0.9	0.0	1.0			see: budget Yr 2
6	**Sudan-south-**							
	EDF contrib.	105400	46100	691500	62500	30000	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
7	**Tanzania**							
	EDF contrib.	919556	79725	161225	25580	52311	57	
	Govmt.contrib.	376624	17020	195367	424000			759758000 TSZ for Yr 1
	Govt.% total	29.06	17.59	54.79	94.31			see: budget Yr 1

Remark:

At the occasion of the introduction of " **Consolidated Work Programme Batch3** " and seen the fact that up to now most of the PACE Country Programmes **did not pay enough** attention to the " **Prerequisites and Accompanying Measures**" as stipulated in:

- Point 3.5. of the PACE Programme " **Financing Agreement**" signed on 30-08-99 between **The Commission of the European Communities** and **The Organization of African Unity / Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU-IBAR)**

- Article :15 of the " **Memorandum of Understanding** " signed between the **Regional Authorizing Officer (RAO)** and the **National Authorizing Officers**

Stating that:

The Government of (participating countries) shall respect the following prerequisites:

- The commitment to enter and follow the OIE rinderpest pathway
- Continuation of the process of privatization of veterinary medicine and progressive cost recovery
- To ensure long-term sustainability, progressively increase government financial commitments to meet the full recurrent costs of a functional and effective **epidemio-surveillance network** at national level, which shall be linked effectively to regional and continental networks; and
- Undertake continuous environmental impact of stockbreeding management and its impact on rangeland conditions;

The PACE Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) will propose to the Regional Authorizing Officer to prepare a letter to remind all the PACE Countries to fully respect the Prerequisites and Accompanying Measures as stipulated in the signed Memorandum of Understanding.

An analysis of the PACE budget submitted by national governments reveals a significant variation in the distribution of funds among the four major thrusts. For some countries (e.g. Cameroon), national government contributions will not begin until year 4 whereas for others (e.g. Ethiopia), government contributions begin from year one. For some countries also, government contributions are meant to cover only the recurrent costs and nothing for equipment whereas for others the government provides for both recurrent and equipment costs.

EDF funds cover both the cost of equipment and recurrent costs for all the countries. The relative national governments' contributions vary from country to country as depicted by Table 1. These contributions may demonstrate the importance each country attaches to animal health sub sector and livestock in general. Generally most national governments contribution is small in relation to that of EDF and covers personnel emoluments and some running costs.

Table: 4.1.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch:3

Detailed overview for: CONGO | Budget: AN 1 | de: 2001 à 2002

Main activity Heading

1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Congo	Total FCFA
1.1.Unité de Coordination				
	-Personnel	1650000	0	
	-Equipement	26800000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	8370000	0	
sous total		**36820000**	**0**	
1.2.Unite de Communications				
	-Personnel	480000	0	
	-Equipement	1200000		
	-frais de fonctionnement	710000		
sous total		**2390000**	**0**	
1.3. Unite Epidemiologie				
	-Personnel	480000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	960000	0	
sous total		**1440000**	**0**	
1.4. Directions Regionales				
	-Personnel	900000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	150000	0	
sous total		**1050000**	**0**	
1.5. 15 Postes d'Observation				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	16250000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	5380000		
sous total		**21630000**	**0**	
1.6. Labo Vétérinaire:				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2100000	0	
sous total		**2100000**	**0**	

		Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Congo	Total FCFA
1.7. Faune Sauvage:				
	-Personnel	480000	0	
	-Equipement	250000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	1650000	0	
sous total		**2380000**	**0**	
Sous total renforcement:		**67810000**	**0**	
2. Improved Veterinary Services / Services aux Eleveurs				
2.1. Promotion de la Privatisation				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		**0**	**0**	
Sous total services aux eleveurs:		**0**	**0**	
3. Lutte contre la Peste Bovine / Fight against Rinderpest				
3.1. Preparation OIE Pathway				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total		**0**	**0**	
Sous total lutte contre Peste Bovine		**0**	**0**	
4. Lutte contre les autres epizooties / Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	0	0	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties		**0**	**0**	
Total		67810000	0	67810000
Imprévus:3%		2034300	0	0
Total général		**69844300**	**0**	**69844300**

Totals per main expenses group:	in FCFA	in %
-personnel	3990000	5,9
-equipment	44500000	65,6
-running costs	19320000	28,5
sub-total:	67810000	100,0
contingenciesL	2034300	
Total:	**69844300**	

1 Euro = 655,957 FCFA

Total du budget global: FCFA **69844300** **106477** Euro

Avance à verser:40%: 69844300 x 40% = **27937720** FCFA **42591** Euro

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

Annex: Table: 4.2.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch: 3

Detailed overview for: ETHIOPIA | Budget: Yr 2 | 2001- 2002

Main activity Heading

1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		Totals in Ebirr EDF	Governmt. Contrib. in Ebirr	T
1.1. National co-ordination Office				
	-Personnel	1399002		
	-Equipment	0		
	-Running costs	1669200		
sub total		**3068202**		
1.2.Communication unit				
	-personnel	36000		
	-equipment	25000		
	-Running costs	272010		
sub total		**333010**		
1.3.Epidemiology/Economics database Unit				
	-Personnel	91200		
	-Equipment	25860		
	-Running costs	358740		
sub total		**475800**		
1.4. Support to branch cooridnation Offices				
	-Personnel	0		
	-Equipment	0		
	-Running costs	**0**		
sub total				
1.5. Wildlife Unit				
	-Personnel	0		
	-Equipment	0		
	-Running costs	301640		
sub total		**301640**		
Total reinforcement:		**4178652**		

2. Improved Veterinary Services Amélioration des services Vétérinaires		Totals in Ebirr EDF	Governmt. Contrib. in Ebirr	To
2.1. Service Delivery				
	-Personnel	36000		
	-Equipment	0		
	-Running costs	12600		
sub total		**48600**		
2.2. Support Private Vets. Practices				
	-Personnel	0		
	-Equipment	0		
	-Running costs	203000		
sub total		**203000**		
Total Improved Vet.Services		**251600**		
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine **Fight against Rinderpest**				
	-Personnel	45600		
	-Equipment	25860		
	-Running costs	929920		
sub total		**1001380**		
Total fight against rinderpest:		**1001380**		
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties **Control of other epizootics**				
	-Personnel	36000		
	-Equipment	215460		
	-Running costs	84460		
sous total		**335920**		
Total Control of Other Epizootics		**335920**		
Total :		***5767552***		
contingencies 10%		576755		
Grand total:		**6344307**	**4164412**	

Totals per main expenses group:	in ETB	in %	Euro
-personnel	1643802	28.5	
-equipment	292180	5,1	
-running costs	3831570	66,4	
Total;	5767552	100	
Contingencies	576755		
Grand total:	**6344307**		**813617**

1 Euro = 7,797660 ETB - OJ/EC 09/01

(1) Government Contribution for Year 2; ETB: 4164412, see details in Global Plan page : 44

Amount to be committed:	6344307 ETB	813617 Euro
Advance 40% for Imprest Account:	2537720 ETB	325446 Euro

4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics		Total GNF FED	Total GNF Guinea	Total GNF
	-Personnel	3240000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	30700000	0	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties		**33940000**	**0**	
Total		601312000	0	0
Imprévus:3%		18039000	0	0
Total général		**619351000**	**0**	**619351000**
Totals per main expenses group:	in GNF	in %		
-personnel	22080000	3,7		
-equipment	266400000	44,3		
-running costs	312832000	52,0		
sub-total:	601312000	100,0		
contingenciesL	18039000			
Total:	**619351000**	or Euro	**364324**	
Total du budget global: GNF	**619351000**		1 Euro = 1700 GNF	

Avance à verser:40%: 619351000 x 40% = **247740400** GNF

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

Montant à engager:	619351000 GNF	364324 Euro
Avance de 40% de la Régie :	247740400 GNF	145730 Euro

Table: 4.3.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch 3

de:2001 à 2002

Detailed overview for: GUINEA | Budget: AN 2

Main activity Heading

1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		Total GNF FED	Total GNF Guinea	Total GNF
1.1. Unité de Coordination				
	-Personnel	7680000	0	
	-Equipement	97100000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	107362000	0	
sous total		**212142000**	**0**	
1.2. Unité Faune Sauvage				
	-Personnel	1440000	0	
	-Equipement	0		
	-frais de fonctionnement	37670000		
sous total		**39110000**	**0**	
1.3. Unité de communication				
	-Personnel	3240000	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	39730000	0	
sous total		**42970000**	**0**	
sous total renforcement:		**294222000**	**0**	
2.Improved Veterinary Services Services aux Eleveurs				
	-Personnel	3240000	0	
	-Equipement	4500000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	25900000	0	
sous total services aux eleveurs		**33640000**	**0**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	3240000	0	
	-Equipement	164800000	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	71470000	0	
sous total lutte contre la peste bovine		**239510000**	**0**	

Table: 4.4.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch:3

Detailed overview for: SENEGAL | Budget: AN 2 | de: 2001 à 2002

Main activity Heading		Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Senegal	Total FCFA
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques				
1.1.Bureau d'Epidemiosurveill.				
	-Personnel	4320000	0	
	-Equipement	27175000	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	45802000	0	
sous total		**77297000**	**0**	
1.2.Appui au labo national				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	27093000	0	
sous total		**27093000**	**0**	
1.3. Inspections Région. Services Veterin.				
	-Personnel	5040000	0	
	-Equipement	0	6000000	
	-frais de fonctionnement	34624000	7500000	
sous total		**39664000**	**13500000**	
1.4. Réseau Actif				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	33410800	2450000	
sous total		**33410800**	**2450000**	
1.5. Appui Coordination Nationale				
	-Personnel	14496000	3300000	
	-Equipement	26800000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	33292000	0	
sous total		**74588000**	**3300000**	
Sous total renforcement:		**252052800**	**19250000**	
2.Improved Veterinary Services Services aux Eleveurs				
Promotion de la Privatisation				
	-Personnel	0	420000	
	-Equipement	2500000	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	43528000	0	
sous total		**46028000**	**420000**	
Sous total Promotion de la Privatis.		**46028000**	**420000**	

		Total FCFA FED	Total FCFA Senegal	Total FCFA
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	6278000	0	
sous total		**6278000**	**0**	
Sous total lutte contre Peste Bovine		**6278000**	**0**	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	15322600	150000	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties		**15322600**	**150000**	
Total		319681400	19820000	0
Imprévus:		22377698	180000	0
Total général		342059098	20000000	362059098

Totals per main expenses group:	in FCFA	in %
-personnel	23856000	7,5
-equipment	56475000	17,7
-running costs	239350400	74,9
sub-total:	319681400	100,0
contingenciesL	22377698	
Total:	**342059098**	

1 Euro = 665,957 FCFA

Total du budget global: FCFA **342059098** **521466** Euro

Avance à verser:40%: 342059098 x 40% = **136823640** FRW **208586** Euro

Participation du Gouvernement au DP 2: voir tableau tableau 20000000 FCFA

Table:4.5.1

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP	Batch:3

SUDAN - Northern Sector Sub-Project

Remark:

The " **Fight Against Lineage 1 Rinderpest Virus Project** " will be inplemented over a Project Managament Unit (PMU) headed by a Technical Assisant employed by a consultant ;this TA will take the role and responsibility of " Imprest Account Holder" ; the PMU will prepare the AWP&CE in the PACE standard format ; each AWP&CE will be the subject of an Administrative Order issued by the Contracting Authority (the RAO)

The commitment for these funds will be done over the tender dossier for National TAs.

The WP and budget for year 1 will be introduced later , after the appointment of the TA, and over an Administrative Order.

Table:4.5.2.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP

BATCH 3

Detailed overview for: SUDAN- South Sector

from: 2001 to 2002

Budget: WP1

Main activity Heading		Totals Euro FED
1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		
Project Support Unit		
	-Personnel	32400
	-Equipement	10000
	-Frais de fonctionnement	63000
sub total		**105400**
2. Improved Veterinary Services Services aux éleveurs		
services delivery	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	19100
	-frais de fonctionnement	27000
sub total		**46100**
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest		
	-Personnel	258000
	-Equipement	35000
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	398500
sub total		**691500**
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics		
	-Personnel	0
	-Equipement	12500
	-frais de fonctionnement	50000
sub total		**62500**
Total :		905500
Contingencies		30000
Total général:		**935500** Euro

Totals per main expenses group:	in Euro	in %
-personnel	290400	32
-equipment	76600	8
-running costs	538500	59
Total:	905500	100
Contingencies	30000	
Grand total:	**935500** Euro	

Remark:

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

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

In relation to Article: 15 of the " Grant Contract" the advance will be : 80% of the forecast budget for Operation's first 12 months, or: 935,000 x 80% = **748,000 Euro**

Table: 4.6.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch: 3

Detailed overview for: TANZANIA | Budget: WP 1 | from: 2001- 2002

Main activity Heading | in 000" TSHS

1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		Totals in TSHS EDF	Governmt. Contrib. in TSHS	Total TSHS
1.1. Management				
	-Personnel	96387	181968	278355
	-Equipment	420300	0	420300
	-Running costs	118180	74000	192180
sub total		**634867**	**255968**	890835
1.2.Communication unit				
	-personnel	0	0	0
	-equipment	8400	16500	24900
	-Running costs	29200	0	29200
sub total		**37600**	**16500**	54100
1.3.Epidemic-Surveillance				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	0	0	0
	-Running costs	27260	10000	37260
sub total		**27260**	**10000**	37260
1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	0	0	0
	-Running costs	45840	0	45840
sub total		**45840**	**0**	45840
Sub total reinforcement:		745567	282468	1028035
2. Improved Veterinary Services Amélioration des services Vétérinaires				
	-Personnel	10000	12765	22765
	-Equipment	0	0	0
	-Running costs	54640	0	54640
sub total		**64640**	**12765**	77405

3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest/Recognition of freedom		Totals in TSHS EDF	Governmt. Contrib. in TSHS	Total TSHS
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	55700	14000	69700
	-Running costs	75020	132525	207545
sub total		**130720**	**146525**	277245
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties **Control of other epizootics**				
	-Personnel	0	0	0
	-Equipment	12000	318000	330000
	-Running costs	8740	0	8740
sous total		**20740**	**318000**	338740
Total :		**961667**	**759758**	1721425
contingencies		42413		42413
Grand Total		**1004080**	**759758**	**1763838**

Totals per main expenses group:	in TSHS	in %	Euro
-personnel	106387	11	
-equipment	496400	52	
-running costs	358880	37	
Total;	961667	100	
Contingencies	42413		
Grand total:	**1004080**		**1238397**

1 Euro= 810,79 TSHS OJ/EC 09/01

Government Contribution for Year 1; TSHSr: 759,758,000

Note: Specific Contracts - over specific EC-commitments but to be drawn on the approved national budget - can be organized in this WP; as there are: 10 vehicles x 24,000,000= 336,000,000 TSHS

or: 414411 Euro

Total amount to be commited for WP Yr 1: 1004080000 TSHS

\- -336000000

668080000 TSHS or Euro **823986**

Advance of 40% on the imprest account budget: 668080000 x 40/100 = **267232000** **TSHS**

or Euro 329595

Table: 4.7.

PACE Programme: Consolidated WP | Batch:3

Detailed overview for: RWANDA | Budget: AN 2 | de: 2001 à 2002

Main activity Heading

1. Reinforcement of public services Renforcement des services publiques		Total RWF FED	Total RWF Rwanda	Total RWF
1.1.Unité de Coordination				
	-Personnel	3070860	0	
	-Equipement	20157440	0	
	-Frais de fonctionnement	21181060	0	
sous total		**44409360**	**0**	
1.2.Appui au labo national				
	-Personnel	708660	0	
	-Equipement	31163325		
	-frais de fonctionnement	22322790		
sous total		**54194775**	**0**	
1.3. Le Réseau				
	-Personnel	1771650	0	
	-Equipement	8267700	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	13188950	0	
sous total		**23228300**	**0**	
1.4. Faune Sauvage:				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	3346450	0	
sous total		**3346450**	**0**	
1.5. Unité de communication:				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	2362200		
sous total		**2362200**	**0**	
1.6. Evaluation Impact Economique:				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	984250	0	
sous total		**984250**	**0**	
Sous total renforcement:		**128525335**	**0**	

		Total RWF FED	Total RWF Rwanda	Total RWF
2.Improved Veterinary Services Services aux Eleveurs				
2.1. Promotion de la Privatisation				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	1574800	0	
sous total		**1574800**	**0**	
2.2. Mandat sanitaire:		0	0	
Sous total services aux eleveurs:		**1574800**	**0**	
3.Lutte contre la Peste Bovine Fight against Rinderpest				
3.1. Preparation OIE Pathway				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	2598420	0	
sous total		**2598420**	**0**	
3.2. Misen place du plan d'urgence				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-Frais de Fonctionnement	787400	0	
sous total		**787400**	**0**	
Sous total lutte contre Peste Bovine		3385820	0	
4.Lutte contre les autres epizooties Control of other epizootics				
	-Personnel	0	0	
	-Equipement	0	0	
	-frais de fonctionnement	787400	0	
sous total lutte contre les autres epizooties		**787400**	**0**	
Total		134273355	0	134273355
Imprévus:6%		8056400	0	0
Total général		**142329755**	**0**	**142329755**

Totals per main expenses group:	in GNF	in %
-personnel	5551170	4,1
-equipment	59588465	44,4
-running costs	69133720	51,5
sub-total:	134273355	100,0
contingenciesL	8056400	
Total:	**142329755**	

1 Euro = 393,7 F

Total du budget global: FRW 142,329,755 **361518** Euro

Avance à verser:40%: 142329755 x 40% = **56931900** FRW **144607** Euro

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

Annex:01 EDF Contributions / Governement Contributions to the National PACE Programmes Batch 3

Euro

No.	Country	Component Reinforcement of Public Services	Component Improved Vetrin.Services	Component Fight Against Rinderpest	Component Control other Epizoties	Contin-gencies	EDF contrib./ total in %	Remarks: Governement Contributions
1	**Congo**							
	EDF contrib.	103376	0	0	0	3101	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
2	**Ethiopia**							
	EDF contrib.	535885	32266	128421	43080	73965	60,3	
	Govmt.contrib.							4164412 Birr for all components
	Govt.% total							page: 44 Global plan
3	**Guinée**							
	EDF contrib.	173072	19788	140888	19965	10611	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
4	**Rwanda**							
	EDF contrib.	326455	4000	8600	2000	20463	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							817464 Euro but year start up
	Govt.% total							not specified; point :11,2 Global P.
5	**Senegal**							
	EDF contrib.	384252	70169	9571	23358	34115	94,4	
	Govmt.contrib.	29346	640	0	229	274		20000000CFA for Yr 2
	Govt.% total	7,1	0,9	0,0	1,0			see: budget Yr 2
6	**Sudan-south-**							
	EDF contrib.	105400	46100	691500	62500	30000	100	
	Govmt.contrib.							no specifications
	Govt.% total							
7	**Tanzania**							
	EDF contrib.	919556	79725	161225	25580	52311	57	
	Govmt.contrib.	376624	17020	195367	424000			759758000 TSZ for Yr 1
	Govt.% total	29,06	17,59	54,79	94,31			see: budget Yr 1

Table:1- **Breakdown in local currency of the Cost Estimate between specific contracts and imprest accounts**

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

Countries	WP number	WP Total Cost Estimate	*Total of specific contracts*	*value of imprest account*	Value of Imprest Account in local currency		Initial advance on imprest account 40%
		A	B	A-B			
		Euro	Euro	Euro	Local currency		
Congo	1	106477	0	106477	FCFA	69844300	27937720
Ethiopia	2	813617	0	813617	ETB	6344307	2537720
Rwanda	2	361518	0	361518	FRW	142329755	56931900
Guinee	2	364324	0	364324	GNF	619351000	247740400
Senegal	2	521466	0	521466	FCFA	342059098	136823640
Sudan - North-(1)	1	0	0	0	Euro	0	0
Sudan - South - (2)	1	1650000	0	1650000	Euro	*1650000*	748000
Tanzania	1	1238397	414410	823986	TZS	668080000	267232000
Total:		5055799	414410	4641388			

Exchange rates used: 1 Euro = 655,957 FCFA; 1 Euro= 1700 GNF; 1 Euro = 810,79 TZS; 1 Euro = 7,797660 ETB; 1 Euro = 393,7 FRW

(1) the WP for Sudan North will be introduced later of an Administrative Order

(2) the commitment of 1650000 Euro covers two years and the advance is: 80% of WP1 = 935000x80/100=748000Euro Commitment in favour of **VSF BELGIUM**

Table:2

Consolidated WP Batch 3 (before reduction for specific commitments)

Overview of the planned expenses as per main expenses group

in Euro

	Countries	WP no.	Curr.	Personnel	Equipment	Running Costs	Conting.	Totals
1	Congo	1	Euro	103376	0	0	3101	106477
2	Ethiopia	2	Euro	210807	37470	491374	73965	813617
3	Guinée	2	Euro	12988	156706	184019	10611	364324
4	Rwanda	2	Euro	14100	151355	175600	20463	361518
5	Senegal	2	Euro	36368	86096	364887	34115	521466
6,1	Sudan - North-(1)	1	Euro	0	0	0	0	*0*
7	Sudan-South- (2)	1	Euro	290400	76600	538500	30000	935500
8	Tanzania	1	Euro	131214	612242	442630	52311	1238397
								4341299
	Totals:			*799253*	*1120469*	*2197011*	*224566*	*4341299*
	in %			18	26	51	5	100

(1) for Sudan-Noth- the breakdown per main line is not available
(2) in this presentation, only the first year is considered

Table:3 Overview of the National Budgets of Batch 3 per Component

(amounts before reduction for specific contracts)

in Euro

Countries	DP no.	Curr.	Reinforcement of public services	Improved vet.services	Fight agt. Rinderpest	Control of other epizot.	Contingen.	Totals
1 Congo	1	Euro	103376	0	0	0	3101	106477
2 Ethiopia	2	Euro	535885	32266	128421	43080	73965	813617
3 Guinée	2	Euro	173072	19788	140888	19965	10611	364324
4 Rwanda	2	Euro	326455	4000	8600	2000	20463	361518
4 Senegal	2	Euro	384252	70169	9571	23359	34115	521466
5 Sudan-North-	1	Euro	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Sudan-South-(1)	1	Euro	105400	46100	691500	62500	30000	935500
7 Tanzania	1	Euro	919556	79725	161225	25580	52311	1238397
								4341299
Totals:			2547996	252048	1140205	176483	224566	4341299
in %			59	6	26	4	5	100

(1) in this presentation only WP1 is considered