

PROJECT PROFILE

<u>Sector</u>	Agriculture
<u>Sub-sector</u>	Livestock
<u>Code</u>	AG 12(C)
<u>Title</u>	Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)
<u>Implementing Agency</u>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries
<u>Location</u>	Countrywide
<u>Total Plan Exp.</u>	US\$ 0.79m
<u>Funds Secured</u>	US\$ 0.54m
<u>Funding Gap</u>	US\$ 0.25m
<u>Start Date</u>	1996
<u>Completion Date</u>	2003

Background

During the 1970s livestock disease control measures greatly deteriorated resulting in the resurgence of major diseases such as rinderpest, CBPP, trypanosomiasis, rabies and tick borne diseases. Control measures instituted under the recovery programme have gone a long way towards reducing the incidence of these diseases. In Uganda PARC project started in February 1990 and was preceded by an emergency Rinderpest campaign which successfully combated outbreaks of disease between 1986 and 1989. During Phase I of PARC 6.2 million cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest and CBPP. The estimated cattle population is 7.6 million.

The current Phase includes consolidation of vaccination against rinderpest especially in the north of the country where vaccination has not been completed.

Objectives

- i) Vaccinate all cattle throughout the country in the first year of the project
- ii) Introduce policy reforms to improve livestock services based on self sustainability and environmental protection.
- iii) Collect and test blood samples from vaccinated cattle in order to assess their immunity levels.
- iii) Set up livestock markets to reduce stocking rates in overgrazed areas by improving marketing facilities.
- iv) Train animal health auxiliaries among the Karamojong herders to assist in delivering services to Karamoja communities.

Expected Outputs

- National Emergency preparedness plan formulated in accordance with FAO/EMPRESS /PARC guidelines and approved by OAU/IBR by October 1999.
- Community based animal health workers (CBAHWs) involvement disease control strengthened
- Required laboratory equipment and reagents procured for Diagnostic and Epidemiology centre at Entebbe.
- Rinderpest vaccination carried out effectively in high-risk areas (Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Kitgum, and Moroto)
- National, regional and continental surveillance networks and data banks established.
- Procurement and usage of 400,000 doses of rinderpest and 3 million doses of CBPP vaccines respectively.

Performance Indicators

- A National Emergency Preparedness Plan formulated.
- Incidence of CBPP reduced.
- Continued surveillance of rinderpest, CBPP and other epizootic
- Number of dozens of rinderpest and CBPP vaccines procured and used.

Technical Description

This four year phase of PACE will be characterised by continued rinderpest/CBPP vaccination of all cattle in the Northern and Eastern border areas in order to maintain an immune cordon. All the yearlings and those unmarked will be vaccinated in other areas of the country. The project will handle vaccinations against rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, CCPP, LSD and rabies.

Feasibility Studies

The World Bank carried out a study under the Livestock Services Project (AG 19A), of which disease control was a major component. The study emphasised the importance of livestock disease control.

Financing

The EU is financing this new phase of PACE. Total project cost is US\$ 2.63mm and GoU obligation is to provide operational funds for vaccination campaigns determined on a yearly basis. For the FY 2001/02, GoU contribution will be US\$0.113m.

Plan of Operation

The Directorate of Animal Resources (MAAIF) is responsible for the implementation of the project. Co-ordination is by PARC Co-ordinator assisted by a TA for 4 years. The UVA through a broad based Steering Committee Managers the private veterinary practices component.