



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

**The Document of the
Regional Programme for the Control of
Transboundary Animal Diseases In the Arab and
African regions
To improve the safety and stability of trade in live
animals and animal products**

Nairobi, Kenya, July 2019

Based on

Khartoum, August 2018

1- Background:

Livestock is an essential element in the life of a large number of rural and Bedouin communities in a number of Arab and African countries. It is the main source of food, livelihood and financial returns to meet their other needs. In addition to the social functions of animal wealth to the owners. It is notable that the livestock population in the Arab region is estimated at (351.87) million heads while the number of livestock in African countries is about 1091.8 million heads. Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Somalia are the Arab countries that have largest numbers of livestock. In the Arab region, and all are located on the African continent. Nigeria, Ethiopia and Sudan are among the African countries with the largest numbers of livestock. The volume of trade between the countries of the Arab region and sub-Saharan Africa in 2015 amounted to about 41.24 billion dollars. The value of exports of Arab countries to sub-Saharan Africa was about 29.4 billion dollars, and Arab imports from African countries were worth about 11.84 billion dollars. Agricultural products and commodities imported from sub-Saharan Africa to Arab countries account for 34.4% of the total value of Arab imports, estimated at \$ 4.074 billion. Among the most important Arab imports of food products from African countries are live animals, meat of all kinds, fish, crustaceans, animal feeds and others, valued at \$ 2.489 billion, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)^{1,2}.

Livestock in the Arab and African regions play an important role in providing food needs for citizens in many countries. This has led countries to pay greater attention to health and nutrition services for their herds and improve their genotypes to raise their contribution to food security in the region. Despite these efforts, livestock products cover a small portion of the needs of many countries as a result of the steady increase in population growth rate, improved per capita income levels, low productivity of the animal unit due to poor genotypes and the use of traditional production methods in many countries of the two regions. In addition to that little value is added in the supply chain of animal products.

There are obstacles facing the development and sustainability of livestock production in the Arab and African regions. The most important of these obstacles is the weakness of veterinary services, quarantine and border points, as well as the weak application of legislation, laws and procedures related to veterinary quarantine. This has led to the spread of many transboundary animal diseases, mainly foot-and-mouth disease, Rift valley, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and Brucellosis, which have become a hindrance and threat to the health of animals and humans. This in turn negatively affected the stability of the human populations of the Arab and African regions and their food security, posed a threat

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to continental integration and a major obstacle to regional and international trade in livestock and their products.

The role of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) and African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in the control of transboundary diseases is part of their respective efforts to support the achievement of sustainable development goals (2030), especially with regard to poverty alleviation, hunger eradication and improved food security and nutrition levels in rural communities in the Arab and African regions. The AOAD, AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE act to streamline and coordinate the efforts of different countries in the implementation of national policies to strengthen animal health surveillance, border control, epidemic monitoring and early detection, emergency response and risk analysis through the implementation of the standards established by International standard setting Organisations (OIE, CAC, WHO) to combat transboundary animal diseases and Zoonoses.

The aim is to ensure safe and stable trade of live animals and animal products between the two regions.

In order to support the efforts of the countries of the two regions to develop and strengthen their capacities to address all the global threats facing their animal resources, efforts should be intensified in the development of veterinary services in the Arab and African countries as this will have an impact on human and animal health and on the flow and facilitation of trade between the countries of both regions. The Organizations have implemented several programmes and projects dealing with control and combating the most important animal diseases in the two regions. These programmes and projects are implemented with support from the beneficiary countries and Arab, regional development financial institutions and other development partners. These programmes and projects have had significant results, nevertheless the livestock situation in the region still needs more efforts and support, particularly after the outbreaks of emerging and re-emerging of strains of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) disease in the Arab and African regions. This necessitated the need for AOAD to extend this programme to a third phase in collaboration with AU-IBAR.

The Sirte Declaration of the Second Arab-African Summit held in Sirte, Libya on October 10, 2010, stressed the importance of livestock in the context of enhancing food security and coordination between the two regions. There was also emphasis on the use of appropriate advanced technology to improve livestock and its productivity. The second meeting of the TADs Programme Steering Committee held at AOAD headquarters in Khartoum during the period 18-19 / 07/2018 requested the AOAD to prepare a project document for the third phase of the

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programme to control animal diseases in the Arab and African regions. This would ensure continuity of the efforts of the Member countries, regional and international animal health organizations to cooperate in consolidating a sustainable mechanism for the integrated management of animal diseases and pests that threaten trade in live animals and animal products. AOAD in collaboration with AU-IBAR prepared a new document for a regional programme for the control transboundary animal diseases in the Arab and African regions to improve the safety and stability of trade in live animals and animal products within the framework of joint cooperation between AOAD and AU-IBAR, funding institutions and relevant regional and international organizations.

This programme includes a number of components and activities aimed at combating transboundary animal diseases that are a priority in trade (FMD, Brucellosis, Rift Valley Fever (RVF) and PPR) because they have devastating economic and social effects.

FMD is one of the most serious infectious and highly contagious viral disease of livestock and causes significant economic losses due to the decrease in milk production, especially in intensive dairy production systems as well as abortions and the death of young animals, which affects the productivity of the herds. The disease affects livestock trade and has detrimental effects on the economies of livestock producing and exporting countries. Similarly PPR is one of the most serious transboundary animal diseases affecting sheep and goats in the two regions. It is estimated that PPR causes annual economic losses of US \$ 1.2 - 1.7 billion in the two regions. The morbidity the disease in the worst cases may reach 100% and the mortality rate may be as high as 90%. Losses result from animal mortality, reduction of productivity and the cost of disease control. PPR has been reported in around 70 countries, more than 60% of them in Africa³. Brucellosis and RVF have a significant impact on public health, causing undulating fever and haemorrhagic fever respectively, as well as their effects on inter regional trade in livestock and animal products. The two diseases cause storm of abortion in animals that may reach 100% in some herds.

This programme document has been prepared with reference to global Strategies for FMD and PPR^{3,4} as well as the Pan African Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR from Africa⁵. Reference was also made to the Sixth OIE strategic plan (2016- 2020) which has three strategic objectives:

- Improving animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management
- Reinforcing trust through transparency and communication
- Ensuring the capacity of Veterinary Services and the sustainability of their activities

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Lessons and best practices from the implementation of Phase I and II of the programme were also taken into consideration.

2- Justifications for the programme:

- 2-1 Low productivity at the level of animal unit and the inability to fully utilize value added in the livestock supply chain, thereby weakening the contribution of the livestock sector in the gross domestic product of the countries.
- 2-2 The need to promote the trade between the Arab and African regions in live animals and animal products.
- 2-3 Weakness of the national veterinary services (including laboratories, quarantine services) in the control and combating of diseases.
- 2-4 Deficiency and weakness of technical personnel working in the fields of diagnosis and control of transboundary animal diseases.
- 2-5 Poor Arab and African coordination in combating transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses.
- 2-6 Weak flow of inter and intra-trade in livestock and products in the Arab and African regions.
- 2-7 The lack and/or weak communication, information system and networking within and among the Arab countries and between the livestock importing and exporting countries.
- 2-8 Poor Policy and legislative frameworks

3- Objectives of the programme:

- 3-1 supporting the animal health surveillance programme, strengthening the capacity of veterinary services, veterinary quarantine, production of veterinary vaccines, building databases and necessary information for monitoring and early warning.
- 3-2 Develop the capacity of national personnel working in the field of monitoring, investigation and accurate diagnosis of transboundary animal diseases, quality control of veterinary vaccines, and risk management and analysis.
- 3-3 Establish appropriate mechanisms to improve the health status of the animal herds in the countries of the two regions and to strengthen the quality control procedures and adherence to international standards, which helps to promote the trade in live animals and their products of the two regions.
- 3-4 Integrated genuine partnerships between regional and international organizations involved in the control of transboundary animal diseases In order to accelerate the implementation of regional and international control strategies, particular in the implementation of the Veterinary Services Assessment and progressive control pathway of Foot and Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD).

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3-5 Assist member States in finalization of their national strategies and programmes

3-6 To strengthen Arab and African cooperation and coordination in order to provide databases and information to assist in the control of animal diseases through the integration of the regional efforts in this regard, and by making mutual use of the technical capabilities and equipment available to states.

4- Programme duration :

It is proposed that this programme should be implemented within five years.

5- Beneficiaries:

Arab and African countries, , which include all Arab countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Emirates, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen), and (14) African countries which have a comparative advantage in trade of live animals and their products: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa , Uganda, Eritrea, Senegal and southern Sudan (the belt adjoining the Arab region).

6- The Funding Parties:

Arab development fund, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), African, Rregional and International funding institutions.

7- Programme implementing agency:

Arab Organization for Agricultural Development in partnership with AU-IBAR and in cooperation with:

- The relevant national donors in the participating countries.
- Relevant regional and international technical organizations;
 - World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - European Monitoring Office for FMD

8- Components of the programme:

The programme has six main components:

Component 1: Strengthening of disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses:

This component is implemented by:

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1. Develop the information infrastructure for endemic and exotic diseases, which will help the flow of information throughout the year for decision making.
2. Conduct periodic surveys and field investigations of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses, especially those affecting intra-African and Inter-regional trade in live animals and animal products.
3. Support epidemiological surveillance and monitoring systems including periodic serological surveys and the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing for risk mapping of TADs and zoonoses. Organise and coordinate awareness-raising programmes on early warning and preventive measures, disease outbreaks reporting and improving safe trade in live animals and animal products
4. Provide technical support for monitoring and advisory field missions.

Component 2: Strengthening the capacities of veterinary quarantines at border points and customs outlets:

The veterinary quarantine is considered to be one of the most important animal health departments because it represents an important gate to the protection of national animal resources and human health transboundary epidemic diseases. Livestock in the pastoral areas in most African and Arab countries move continuously across borders in search of water, pastures and for purpose of trade. This complicates the prevention and control of epidemic diseases, particularly in view of the weakness of surveillance systems, the poor veterinary quarantine services at border crossings and customs ports in many of the countries. This component will be implemented through:

- Provision of logistical and technical support for veterinary quarantine stations and border posts in the Arab and African countries that share borders and crossings where there are no available quarantine equipment and sufficient technical personnel to enhance the early detection of pests and epidemic diseases in exported, imported or mobile animals at the national borders.
- Preparation, validation and dissemination of guidelines to coordinate and harmonise laws and regulations governing the movement of animals across borders and trade controls in live animals and animal products, consistent with international health standards and norms.

Component 3: Rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories and strengthening of laboratory networks:

- Rehabilitation of disease diagnosis laboratories:

This component is concerned with the rehabilitation of veterinary diagnostic laboratories in selected Arab and African countries to enhance

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capacities for early confirmatory diagnosis of TADs and zoonoses. This will be done by providing some laboratory equipment and consumables.

- Technical support will be provided for selected diagnostic laboratories to acquire accreditation as reference laboratories under ISO 17025.
- Rehabilitation of veterinary vaccines and sera production centres: Through this component, support will be provided for the rehabilitation of some of the outstanding veterinary vaccine production laboratories in the Arab and African countries. This will include the rehabilitation of existing buildings and provision of equipment on a need basis to increase the vaccine production capacity of these centres, with emphasis on enhancing the capacities for production of PPR vaccine.
- Establish vaccine production and diagnostic laboratory coordination mechanisms that ensure the integration of vaccine production according to the comparative advantage of countries and the linkages and networking among diagnostic laboratories within and between African and Arab countries
- Provision of vaccines to countries for prevention and control of outbreaks of PPR on a need basis.
- Support will be provided for the evaluation of the quality of locally produced and imported vaccine batches used in the prevention and control of outbreaks of diseases to ensure conformity with OIE standards.

Component 4: Capacity building and skills development:

The objective of this component is to raise the efficiency, skill and knowledge of veterinary professionals and veterinary paraprofessional staff in selected Arab and African countries to enhance early detection, reporting and response to outbreaks of transboundary epidemic diseases at the regional and country levels. Training will be carried out in the following areas among others:

1. Disease detection, confirmatory diagnosis and reporting
2. Use of modern laboratory technologies in the fields of:
 - Laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases.
 - Production of veterinary vaccines and sera.
 - Laboratory calibration and quality control.
3. Use of early warning technologies, remote sensing, GIS and mapping
4. Risk analysis and contingency planning and control strategies.
5. Development of veterinary quarantine management systems.
6. Development and application of SOPs

In implementing this component, emphasis will be placed on on-the-job training, at national and regional centres of excellence.

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Component 5: Raising awareness among key stakeholders along the value chains in African and Arab countries (livestock owners and herders, traders, trading partners, policy makers, regional and international Institutions, veterinary authorities, investors, quarantine operators etc)

This component is implemented by supporting countries' efforts in awareness raising programmes using appropriate technologies and methods:

1. Establishing regular workshops and awareness-raising programmes in beneficiary countries in the areas of public health and control of transboundary epidemic diseases, as well as improving monitoring, investigation and reporting of outbreaks.
2. Implementation of visual and audio guidance programmes, leaflets and posters, and lectures to school children.
3. Education and extension through national telecommunications companies for broadcasting simple guidance messages via mobile phones, portals, websites etc to livestock owners and other stakeholders, in order to raise their awareness about animal health and public health issues and encourage and help them to increase production and productivity of their animals and promote safe trade in live animals and animal products.
4. Development and dissemination of appropriate publications and other knowledge products.
5. Organising periodic meetings and forums between and among exporting and importing trading partners to negotiate, share experiences and agree on protocols and procedures to sustain safe and stable trade in live animals and animal products.

Component 6: Monitoring and Evaluation:

The AOAD will monitor and evaluate the activities of this programme periodically through annual reports approved by the programme steering committee. These reports should include comprehensive documentation of the activities included in the annual implementation plan of the programme, in addition to presenting the main obstacles and challenges facing the implementation of the programme in its various stages of, and making suggestions and recommendations thereon.

1. To develop and validate indicator tracking tools for national and regional levels
2. To build the capacity of veterinary services in collecting, collating and analysis and reporting and knowledge sharing
3. To conduct biannual result oriented monitoring and Midterm and Final evaluations of the programme
4. To build capacity for impact assessment of programme at regional and national levels
5. To document, publish and disseminate best practices and lessons learned

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9- Organizational and administrative structure of the programme:

9.1 Steering Committee:

The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) and AU-IBAR will implement the programme in cooperation with funding institutions, regional and international organizations, and recipient countries. It will supervise the follow-up of the implementation of its components through a steering committee.

(A) Composition of the Committee:

- Director General of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD).....Chairman
- Director of AU-IBAR.....Vice Chairman
- The Regional Coordinator of the Programme..... member and rapporteur
- The Permanent Secretary in recipient countries.....members
- Representative of each donor funding institutions.....members
- Representative of counterpart organizations (FMFAO, OIE, EU-FMD)members.

(B) The tasks and duties of the Steering Committee:

- Approval of the work plan and budget for the annual activities of the programme.
- Annual performance evaluation of the programme.

(C) Periodicity of meetings of the Committee:

The Committee shall hold one meeting each year at the invitation of its Chairman, and other meetings may be convened as and when necessary.

9.2 Management/Technical Committee

(A) Composition

- Programme CoordinatorChair
- Country coordinators.....Members
- AOAD and AU-IBAR.....Members
- The project technical adviser /M&E Expert...
Rapporteur

(B) The tasks and duties of the Management/Technical Committee

- The day to day management of the project
- Prepare annual work plans and budgets
- Prepare progress reports
- Coordinate financial and audit reports

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- Convene quarterly meetings to assess progress in implementation and identify constraints and solutions to improve programme performance
- Coordinate M&E activities under the programme
- Prepare the reports for the Steering Committee and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee
- Implement any other relevant duty assigned by the Steering Committee

9-3 Technical staff required to implement the programme:

- Programme Coordinator:

Should be a veterinarian with a post-graduate qualification in epidemiology, with sufficient practical experience in regional programme management . The functions of the Coordinator are as follows:

- Develop the operational plan for the annual activities of the programme components.
- Develop and implement follow-up and evaluation plans.
- Overseeing the implementation of the activities of the programme in accordance with the work plan and budget approved by the Steering Committee.
- Coordinate and oversee the activities of the national components of the programme
- Prepare the periodic reports required for the Steering Committee and Technical Committee meetings
- Preparation of the agenda documents of the meetings of the Steering Committee.

- Implementation Unit:

Consisting of four specialized experts, made up of one financial officer and two administrative officers and one M&E expert to undertake the financial and administrative and M&E tasks of the programme, respectively under the supervision of the Programme Coordinator

- Advisory technical experts (on short term basis) to provide consultancy and carry out the required studies under the programme as required by the plan.

- National Coordinators:

These are national experts with sufficient experience in the area of epidemiology and who are serving senior members of the national

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public veterinary services They are appointed through consultation between AOAD and the respective countries to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the programme components at the country level. They are responsible for the preparation and submission of the National annual work plans and budget to the Regional Programme Coordinator for compilation. They also manage the day to day activities of the programme at national level. They also liaise between the programme and the National government

10- Expected outputs from programme implementation:

- Disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses strengthened;
- Capacities of veterinary quarantines at border points and customs outlets strengthened;
- Veterinary laboratory capacities and networks strengthened;
- Capacities built for the formulation and implementation of policies and legislation, operational efficiencies and increased investments;
- -Inter and intra Arab/African cooperation and partnerships between regional and international organisations; and coordination of stakeholders the livestock value chains for the control of TADs and zoonoses strengthened;
- Monitoring and Evaluation capacities for improved efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation enhanced

11- Programme inputs:

11-1 The contribution of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development:

The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) contributes in the organization of the Steering Committee meetings, in addition to the following activities:

- Administrative and institutional support for the activities of the programme in coordination with the implementing partners and collaborating institutions.
- Supervising the various activities related to the programme
- Review programme reports and outputs.
- Publication of various documents related to the programme.

Documentation of information obtained from the implementation of activities and their distribution to recipient countries. The financial contribution of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) is one million US\$, distributed as follows:

Item	Thousand Dollars
– Coordination meetings	500.00
– Report preparation	100.00
– Documentation and dissemination of information	150.00

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– Managerial support	100.00
Total	1000.00

11-2 The contribution of AU-IBAR

AU-IBAR will also contribute to the organisation of the Steering and Technical Committee meetings. In addition, support will be provided to policy, legislation review and update, capacity development on effective use of international standards for safe and stable trade. Support regional networking and packaging and dissemination of knowledge including M&E.

Item	Thousand Dollars
Steering and Technical Committee meetings	200
Support policy and legislation	350
Capacity development on effective use of international standards for safe and stable trade	250
Support networking	150
Packaging and dissemination of knowledge including M&E.	50
TOTAL	1000.00

11-3 Donor Agencies Contribution:

11-3.1 Technical expertise:

The remuneration and salaries of the Programme Coordinator and the consultancy required by the Programme are as follows:

Item	Cost	Thousand Dollars
Programme Coordinator	4000\$X12monthX5years	240.00
Technical experts	400\$X125days X5years	250.00
TOTAL		490.00

11-3.2 Strengthening of disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses:

This comprises the cost of computers and software used in the analysis of

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survey data and the costs of epidemiological mapping, as well as the necessary support for related awareness campaigns. programme

Item	Thousand Dollars
Strengthening data network	450.00
Conducting surveys	400.00
Preparation of epidemiological disease maps	250.00
Organize and coordinate awareness programmes and campaigns'	300.00
Total	1400.00

11-3.3 Strengthening the capacities of national veterinary quarantines units:

This comprises of the cost of the quarantine equipment, preparation and dissemination of guidelines:

Item	Thousand Dollars
Quarantines equipment	1000.00
Guidelines	260.00
Total	1260.00

11-3.4 Rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories and strengthening of laboratory networks:

This comprises of the costs of providing necessary laboratory equipment and consumables to selected diagnostic laboratories and the rehabilitation of some of the outstanding veterinary vaccines production laboratories in the Arab and African regions including the provision of necessary equipment and consumables to enhance vaccine production capacities. In addition vaccines will be provided according to country requests or emergencies for the prevention and control of disease outbreaks. Support will be provided to laboratory networks and for activities to facilitate ISO 17025 laboratories' accreditation.

Item	Thousand Dollars
Providing laboratory equipments and consumables; support for laboratory networks and ISO 17025 accreditation;	2000.00
Support for vaccine production and provision of vaccines for emergency vaccinations	1000.00
Total	3000.00

11-3.5 Capacity building and Skills development:

This includes travel costs, travel and accommodation allowances for the Trainees, and the cost for preparation of training materials, training centre fees, and other related costs.

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Item	Thousand Dollars
On-the-Job training at National and regional centres of excellence	1000.00

11-3.6. Raising awareness among key stakeholders along the value chains in African and Arab countries (livestock owners and herders, traders, trading partners, policy makers, regional and international Institutions, veterinary authorities, investors, quarantine operators etc)programme Cost elements include workshops, awareness programmes, lectures for school students, video and audio guidance programmes, leaflets, posters and fees of national telecommunications companies as follow:

Item	Thousand Dollars
workshops, awareness programmes, meetings, symposia, conferences	500.00
video and audio guidance programmes, leaflets, posters and other publications	300.00
simple extension messages broadcast via mobile phones	300.00
Total	1100.00

11-3.7 Monitoring and evaluation of the programme:

This includes the follow-up activities of the programme and the expenses of the Independent External Experts team, which will conduct the evaluation of the programme, and the preparation of the final report at a total cost of \$ **1350.00 thousand**.

Item	Thousand Dollars
Periodic meetings of the Steering and Technical Committees	750.00
Programme monitoring, evaluation and follow up	600.00
Total	1350.00

11-4 Contributions of the Beneficiary Countries :

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All beneficiary countries contribute in kind the necessary logistical support towards the implementation of the components of the programme , in addition each country will contribute the following:

- Salary of National coordinator.
- Salary of technical assistance personnel.
- Expenditures for vaccinations campaigns.
- Providing transport means and their operating expenses (fuels, oils, maintenance, spare parts....etc.

The Contributions of the Beneficiary Countries is estimated at thousand US \$ **(18394.00)** as follow:

Item	Thousand Dollars
Salary of National coordinator	4080.00
Salary of technical assistance personnel	510.00
Expenditures for vaccinations campaigns	8500.00
Providing transport means and their operating expenses	5304.00
Total	18394.00

12- The Budget of the Programme:

The total budget of the programme is estimated at thousand US \$ (**27994.00**), while Arab, regional and international donors agencies contribute thousand US \$ (**8600.00**) , the contribution of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development is estimated at US \$ **one million**, and the Beneficiary Countries contribute US \$ thousand (**1839400.**).

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Annual Distribution of the Budget for Five Years (1000\$)

Item	Annual costs (\$ Thousands)					Total
	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	
Technical expertise						
Programme coordinator	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	240.00
Technical experts	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
Total	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	490.00
Strengthening of disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses:						
Strengthening data network	200.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	450.00
Conducting surveys	150.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	400.00
Preparation of epidemiological disease maps	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	250.00
Organize and coordinate awareness programmes and campaigns'	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
Total	550.00	300.00	200.00	175.00	175.00	1400.00
Strengthening the capacities of national veterinary quarantines units						
Quarantine equipment	800.00	200.00	-	-	-	1000.00
Extension guidelines	100.00	80.00	50.00	30.00	-	260.00
Total	900.00	280.00	50.00	30.00	-	1260.00
Rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories and strengthening of laboratory networks:						
Providing laboratory supplies and consumables; support laboratory network and ISO 17025	1000.00	500.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	2000.00
Support of vaccine production and for emergency vaccination	800.00	200.00	-	-	-	1000.00
Total	1800.00	700.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	3000.00
Capacity building and Skills development						
On-the-job training at national and regional centers of excellence	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1000.00
Raising awareness among key stakeholders along the value chains in African and Arab countries (livestock owners and herders, traders, trading partners, policy makers, regional and international Institutions, veterinary authorities, investors, quarantine operators etc)programme						
workshops, awareness, meetings, symposia, conferences programmes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
video and audio guidance programmes, leaflets, posters and other publications	100.00	80.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	300.00
Simple extension messages broadcast via mobile phones	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
Total	300.00	230.00	200.00	200.00	170.00	1100.00

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Monitoring and evaluation of the programme:						
Periodic meetings of the Steering and Technical Committees	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	750.00
Programme monitoring, evaluation & follow up	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	600.00
Total	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	350.00	1350.00
Overall Total	4098.00	2058.00	1298.00	1053.00	1093.00	9600.00

Executive Schedule Time

Item	First Year				Second Year				Third Year				Forth Year				Fifth Year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Programme coordinator	→	→	→																	
Country coordinator	→	→	→																	
the Steering Committee	→	→	→																	
Technical expertise	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Strengthening of disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Strengthening the capacities of national veterinary quarantines units	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories and strengthening of laboratory networks:	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Capacity building and Skills development	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Raising awareness among key stakeholders along the value chains in African and Arab countries)programme	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Monitoring and evaluation of the programme	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Periodic meetings		→	→	→		→	→	→		→	→	→		→	→	→		→	→	→

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Logic Framework

RESULT CHAIN	INDICATORS	Indicator Targets			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
		Baseline (2020)	Midterm (2022)	Final (2024)		
Impact Increased trade in animals and animal products for inclusive, improved livelihoods and food and nutritional security in Arab – African Region	Change in volume and value of trade in animals and animal products (Disaggregated by country, animal species and animal products)				National Statistics; Regional Statistics; Arab agricultural statistical year book; Monitoring & Evaluation Reports	Adherence to regional trade agreements within the participating countries
Outcome Reduced risks of TADs and zoonoses in selected Arab - Africa Countries	% change in incidences of TADs and Zoonoses				National Statistics; M&E Reports	Cooperation and sustained cross-border coordination to control TADs and zoonoses in selected Arab - Africa Countries
	% reduction in losses associated with TADs and Zoonoses					
	% change in public and private sector investment on the control of TADs and Zoonoses					
Outputs						
<i>Output 1:</i> Disease surveillance systems for TADs and Zoonoses strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of countries supported to establish/ strengthen livestock disease epidemiology units; - Number of countries meeting at least OIE PVS critical competence level 3. 				M&E Reports OIE Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation

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<i>Output 2:</i> Capacities of veterinary quarantines at border points and customs outlets enhanced	# of countries supported to develop and implement guidelines; # of veterinary quarantines at border points and customs outlets supported.				M&E Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation
<i>Output 3:</i> Veterinary laboratories capacities and networks strengthened	# of labs rehabilitated; # of labs that attained ISO 17025 accreditation; # of laboratory networks strengthened.				M&E Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation
<i>Output 4:</i> Capacities built for the formulation and implementation of policies and legislation, operational efficiencies and increased investment	# of countries supported to formulate / review policies for control of TADs and Zoonoses; # countries implementing policies on control of TADs and Zoonoses; # of people trained (disaggregated by type of training).				M&E Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation
<i>Output 5:</i> Inter and intra Arab - African cooperation and partnerships between regional and international organisations; and	- # of memorandums of understanding (MOUs) on the control of TADs and				M&E Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation

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coordination of stakeholders the livestock value chain for the control of TADs and zoonoses strengthened	<p>Zoonoses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of joint projects undertaken; - # of animal health platforms and networks established/strengthened; - # of knowledge and awareness products developed and disseminated. 					
<p><i>Output 6:</i></p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation capacities built for improved efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation</p>	<p># of participating countries and implementing partners with functional M&E units;</p> <p>-M&E Network for participating countries and implementing partners operational.</p>				M&E Reports	Countries are cooperative in project implementation
Activities						
Activity 1.1						
Activity 2.1						

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THEORY OF CHANGE – AOAD -TADS AND ZOOSES PROJECT



