

**Countries involved in the Somali ecosystem**

Kenya  
Ethiopia  
Somalia

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

**Somali Ecosystem (SES)**

**WORK PLAN FOR THE  
OPERATIONAL PERIOD**

June 2005 – October 2006

## 1 Introduction

Since the introduction of Rinderpest to the African continent in the 1890s there have been several efforts to remove this disease. These efforts had by 1905 succeeded in southern Africa. But for several reasons efforts to eradicate rinderpest from the rest of sub-Saharan Africa have been more complicated and only intermittently and temporarily successful. The factors include: endemic maintenance of rinderpest within persistent residual foci of infection in remote pastoral herds, the unclear role of the wildlife sentinel population in endemic maintenance, the inadequacy of veterinary services, pastoral husbandry practices *per se* aiding viral persistence, insecurity and war.

The first major coordinated, international effort "Joint Programme 15" (JP15), a multi-donor funded project, implemented during the 1960s and 1970s was coordinated by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and assisted by many international organisations and government veterinary authorities. Relying extensively on mass vaccination campaigns, JP 15 succeeded in confining the disease to the more remote pastoral areas but was unable to eradicate it. Once the pressure of vaccination was reduced the disease spread from the residual foci of infection left in the Senegal River basin and in the Greater Horn of Africa.

The second major effort, the "Pan African Rinderpest Campaign" (PARC 1986 - 1999) learnt important lessons from "JP15" and was widely considered a success for its holistic approach. It aimed at progressively ceasing vaccination against rinderpest, setting-up early warning systems, which can detect as early as possible the presence of disease, strengthening veterinary services and putting in place a emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest. Another novel approach of PARC is a use of active disease searching and community-based animal health delivery systems in remote pastoralist areas.

Historically the ecosystem (SES) can be described as the zone occupied by the Somali ethnic community and their livestock and adjacent areas into which these animals are moved for pasture or trade purposes. According to the epidemiological rinderpest situation the SES covers north-east Kenya, Southern and Central Somalia, and the region V of Ethiopia. However, this definition needs to be flexible and will be based on the agreed epidemiological situation at any given time. This also fits in with the OIE approach of zoning in order to be able to follow a procedure for confirming absence of the virus. Currently the exact extent of virus circulation is not known.

The rinderpest virus detected in the SES in the seven years prior to 2002 generally caused a mild disease in cattle, while causing more often, a severe disease in certain susceptible wildlife species with up to 60 per cent mortality in African buffaloes (*Syncerus caffer*) and very high mortality of affected lesser kudu and some other bovine antelopes like eland and bushbuck. Some other wildlife species are infected with little sign of disease or appear resistant to infection. There is no cause for complacency as history suggests that movement of this virus into a fully susceptible population could lead to re-emergence of virulent strains of virus capable of reproducing cattle plague. As the SES presumed to be the last focus of rinderpest, the rest of Africa is immediately vulnerable to another pandemic. Being so close to global rinderpest eradication, this threat is the prime reason for eradication of this virus

once and for all from Africa and the Globe. It is clear that the eradication of rinderpest virus has become an international public good. It is unlikely that veterinary services in Africa could mobilize and control the spread of the virus once it started to move from remote, pastoralist areas of the Horn of Africa towards southern and central Africa.

AU-IBAR and FAO/GREP policy is to verifiably eradicate rinderpest by the year 2010. Whether this policy will succeed depends fully on the eradication of rinderpest from the SES.

### **1.1 Overall objective of the PACE programme**

The overall objective of the programme is to relieve the poverty of those involved in the livestock-farming sector (producers, services providers and consumers) in Africa by the improving animal productivity, trade and food security.

The specific objectives of the two years extension of the PACE programme include:

- Eradication of rinderpest and control of other epizootic diseases
- Strengthening of surveillance systems to support policy formulation for the control of major epizootics and better access to global livestock markets.

### **1.2 Purpose**

The purpose for the Somali ecosystem is in line with the first specific objective and is described as follows:

*Progress made towards the eradication of rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem and funds secured to complete the eradication rinderpest infection from the zone*

The purpose is to preclude all possibility of a rinderpest pandemic occurring in the now fully susceptible cattle and wildlife populations of Africa and Asia as a result of resurgence of rinderpest infection within and emanating from the SES. The eradication of rinderpest from the SES is clearly an international public good. Whilst aiming at ensuring elimination of rinderpest virus from the infected ecosystem in the shortest possible time, the proposed strategy is based on realism and a flexibly managed process. Its progress will constantly be reviewed and when required the direction amended. Even if the investigations conducted through this programme demonstrate absence of rinderpest from the SES – a valuable result in itself – the programme's inputs and activities will have contributed significantly to the capacity to detect, investigate and respond to a broad spectrum of epidemiologically significant disease events.

The dynamic management overseeing the eradication of mild rinderpest from the SES will be based in AU-IBAR. During the PACE extension phase, groundwork will be laid and

of PEU, but this can only be tackled effectively once the behaviour of the persisting virus is adequately understood.

One incident occurred at Sakew, Middle Juba, Somalia in February 2003 (6 samples that tested positive for rinderpest virus antigens in pen-side (clear-view) test conducted in the field turned out negative when tested in the laboratory using PCR. From 20 sera collected within the same herds where positive clear-view results were obtained, 3 samples were rinderpest antibody positive by cELISA. In addition there were incidents at Ruga, Garissa district in Kenya, on the border with Somalia in October 2003, at Tabta village, Afmadow district in October 2003, at Doblely in Afmadow district in March 2004, at El Wak in Gedo District in March 2004 and at Elquran, Dolo Bay district in Ethiopia, near the Somali border in May 2004. In all these instances a national or regional reference laboratory made a positive diagnosis. However, subsequent follow up at international reference laboratories failed to confirm the diagnosis. Serological surveillance conducted in Ethiopia, three months after the mild rinderpest-compatible syndrome was observed in Elquran, confirmed the absence of rinderpest virus circulation in Dolo Bay district. Retesting the samples from Elquran in the national laboratory turned also negative. Kenya pre-vaccination serology (2003) shows 5 percent pre-vaccination sero-prevalence in Garissa, Ijara and Wajir districts. This on its own is not enough to prove virus circulation, while it is too high to prove absence of virus circulation.

Despite active disease searching in the three concerned countries (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) over the last year, review of all the available data currently available must lead to the conclusion that the presence of infection in cattle, caused by rinderpest virus in the SES is presently uncertain.

In order to develop eradication strategies in this zone, three important workshops were organised.

- The first one held in June 2002 adopted the “seek, conform and eliminate” strategy. Although very good disease searching work was done in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, it was still not conclusively demonstrated whether or not the syndrome detected is caused by rinderpest virus and if so to which lineage the virus belongs. One reason for failure to arrive at a definitive statement is the lack of appropriate laboratory support. It has been inadequate and the results equivocal.
- As follow on workshop on the eradication of mild rinderpest from the SES, a second one was conducted at Kenyan Wildlife Services on February 2004. It was also agreed that further delineation of the area of endemic maintenance is required, and targeted vaccination leading to immuno-sterilisation of primary endemic focus will be applied.
- The last workshop held in Nairobi in October 2004 set up an ad hoc group was set comprising of national epidemiologists (Ethiopia, Kenya and PACE Somalia) and PACE epidemiology unit to design a surveillance methodology to be applied in SES.

It was agreed on the mandate, the structure and the TORs of different components of Somali ecosystem rinderpest eradication coordination unit (SERECU).

Following the recommendations of the last workshop the regional epidemiologist for East Africa defined the SES according to the current epidemiological data from each country, and an agreement was reached on it. A sub-ad hoc group was set up and designed a sampling frame for epidemiological surveillance in SES. In accordance with the agreed TORs an advertisement was made in "New African Journal" in April 2005 to recruit SERECU personnel (staff). The results of this process will be presented at the next workshop to be held in May 2005 in Nairobi.

The elaborated strategic plan for rinderpest eradication from SES was presented and endorsed by the 10<sup>th</sup> Advisory Committee Meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in March 2005.

### **3 EXPECTED RESULTS**

Four results were identified for the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU).

- Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Unit established and functional
- Rinderpest surveillance system in the Somali ecosystem is coordinated and areas of rinderpest infection or freedom are clearly delineated and agreed with concerned countries.
- Veterinary Services delivery system harmonised;
- Final rinderpest eradication strategy prepared, endorsed and coordinated.

#### **1. Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Unit established and functional**

The reasons for setting up the SES Programme for Rinderpest Eradication directed by the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit within AU/IBAR is to dynamically manage a science-based, coordinated and time-bound regional programme with the end point being verification of rinderpest freedom as an entry point onto the OIE rinderpest freedom accreditation process; to maintain focussed action; to monitor progress and, fundamentally, to prevent once and for all re-emergence of rinderpest occurring in the susceptible cattle and wildlife populations of Africa.

#### **Main activities**

- 1) *Recruit SERECU personnel according to agreed and endorsed structure of 10<sup>th</sup> ACM March 2005*
  - Contracts prepared for SERECU personnel.
  - Personnel established in post at IBAR.
- 2) *Make SERECU operational*
  - Organise and implement induction workshop
  - Convene regular technical harmonisation meetings to analyse surveillance results and ensure coordinated cross border activities (e.g. disease investigations, surveillance with spatial and temporal comparability).

- Organise workshops, i.e. to establish criteria and the justification for launching a vaccination programme.
- Organise cross-border meetings to ensure common understanding and support for the policies, strategies and activities.
- Assure the coordination of results 2, 3 and 4.
- Liaise with other normative and technical organisations like OIE, FAO/GREP, World Reference Laboratories and communicate with RECs and donor organisations.

## **2. Rinderpest surveillance system in the SES is coordinated and areas of rinderpest infection or freedom are clearly delineated and agreed with concerned countries**

The first element of the strategy is the disclosure of virus infection and, if present, the delineation of areas of infection. National veterinary services will establish or strengthen reporting systems for mild rinderpest like disease and perform participatory disease searches. Detected suspected cases will be investigated by a specialised “disease search team” to be established and co-ordinated by SERECU. This specialised team will be properly equipped, financed and authorized to act on behalf of AU-IBAR and the Veterinary Services of the three concerned countries immediately there is a suspicion of “rinderpest compatible disease” in the SES. The team will include international and national experts with a mandate to search wherever necessary to diagnose rinderpest, including immediate dispatch of diagnostic material to international, regional and national laboratories.

Disease searching and epidemiological investigation of disease suspicions arising from all sources will be combined with serological investigations. The results of surveillance activities in SES will clarify the following situation:

- Improve an understanding of the epidemiology of mild rinderpest in the Somali ecosystem (wildlife involvement, lineage, improving case definition etc.)
- Delineate foci of rinderpest infection in each country
- Prove absence of circulating virus in provisionally free zones
- Provide information for the monthly animal disease status report III to OIE.

To achieve the expected above-mentioned results, the following methods or tools would be made available:

- Routine disease reporting and communication to all stakeholders
- Random clinical and serological surveys and participatory disease searching (PDS)
- Wildlife (serological) surveillance
- Specialised disease investigation team (Co-ordinated at regional level)
- Timely laboratory diagnosis

### **Main Activities**

- 1) *Assure that the above listed surveillance tools are well established and if required organise training in them.*
- 2) *Develop consensus on the surveillance requirements and methods (passive and active reporting systems, PDS, sero-surveys, wildlife surveys, investigation by specialised team).*

- As part of the established adaptive management structure, agree on a two-monthly basis, the spatial and temporal surveillance activities in the SES.
  - Maintain a central archive of data and perform analysis of data for both livestock and wildlife and provide feedback through the management
  - Agree and confirm on laboratory systems and protocols.
- 3) Establish a centralised management for the submission and documentation of samples for the reference laboratories.
- 4) Assure timely and quality laboratory diagnosis by:
- Establishing external quality assurance systems
  - Back-up training (supported laboratory expert)
  - Limited financial and material support

### **3. Veterinary Services delivery system harmonised**

This will require much attention and input, is strengthening of delivery systems involving private and public veterinarians and community-based animal health workers (CAHWs). It will require (if needed in country) the establishment of a network of CAHWs that are supervised by private and public veterinarians. If a decision is made at regional level to vaccinate a delineated area, the veterinary service delivery system should have the capacity to perform bi-annual vaccination of the whole cattle population against rinderpest within a period of three months and perform the required surveillance and monitoring activities. To achieve this will require recruitment and concerted action of all elements of national veterinary services. On top of this, and on a continuous basis, the delivery system will be required to deliver the veterinary services the pastoralists need in order to obtain support for rinderpest eradication activities. It was agreed that a pre-requisite for defining required interventions is that the delivery systems in the three countries need to be assessed and the needs identified.

#### **Main activities**

- 1) *Evaluate the current and estimate the required capacity of the veterinary service delivery system in SES.*

The norm being that the delivery system should be able to perform an area-wide vaccination campaign twice a year in the dry season within a period of three months, while at the same time able to deliver the veterinary services the pastoralists requires.

This include:

- Audit of the delivery system currently in place
- Reach agreement on what is required in terms of manpower and equipment and how to build accountability into the system
- Role of CAHWs
- Role of NGOs
- Role of private sector
- Role of communities

- 2) *Harmonise roles and activities of various actors in the SES*

- Clarify the public good aspect of rinderpest eradication at all levels;
- Stimulate the establishment of local taskforces and regular meetings.

- Stimulate clan harmonisation meetings in Somalia.

### 3) *Coordinate the activities of all stakeholders*

- community
- private
- public sector activities.

### 4) *Facilitate policy initiatives to support integrated veterinary service delivery in support of rinderpest eradication*

- Organise meetings with all veterinary service deliverers (by country)
- Assure that these policies are communicated to the community at large
- Assure that the management systems for the activities are in place.

## 4. Final rinderpest eradication strategy prepared, endorsed and coordinated

Until there is a clear understanding of the rinderpest status of the ecosystem there is no point in trying to determine detailed strategies for virus elimination, nor indeed is it possible to do so. The first element of the strategy is the disclosure of virus infection and, if present, the delineation of areas of infection.

### Main activities

#### 1) *Analyze all surveillance data at a SES level to assist strategy development*

Disease searching and epidemiological investigation of disease suspicions arising from all sources will be combined with serological investigations. The existing serological data from Somalia needs to be followed up by retesting cohorts of carefully aged animals in areas where high sero-prevalence was identified in the previous study. Surveillance results will lead to a critical break-point decision on the rinderpest status of the SES.

- No evidence for the presence of rinderpest virus then accreditation of rinderpest freedom
- Evidence for the presence of rinderpest virus (delineated): start a programme of three years immuno-sterilisation.

#### 2) *Establish an awareness system*

All aspects of the strategy should be communicated to the international scientific community, donors, policy makers, technicians, traders and the livestock owning community at large in order to establish and sustain community understanding, co-operation and ownership.

#### 3) *Eliminate the negative impact of the perceived presence of mild rinderpest to international export trade from the SES*

- Obtain approval from OIE to vaccinate all export trade cattle with PPR or other agreed vaccine, if required by the importer
- Assuming that the OIE approves the changes to the pathway, promote the establishment of an identification and certification system of all animals destined for export, assuring that only vaccinated cattle from the infected and surveillance zones is exported
- Conduct meetings with traders to ensure understanding and compliance
- Assist countries with the procurement of the agreed vaccine.



#### *4) Apply vaccination strategy*

If one or more areas of endemic persistence have been defined during the first two years of the PACE extension, a 3-year programme of immuno-sterilisation of the primary endemic focus will begin. Vaccination programmes will be focused as far as possible in order to increase the chance of success in achieving immuno-sterilisation. The campaign for elimination of the virus would probably comprise at least 3 years of pulsed bi-annual vaccination, based on a conservative estimate of the possible period of persistence of rinderpest in wildlife populations once the risk of transmission from cattle is ended. For maximum effect, each vaccination programme requires to be completed within a period of 1 month. As soon as one becomes sanctioned for use, a vaccine and matching test that enables differentiation of infected from vaccinated animals will be employed. Performance of timely sero-monitoring will need to be incorporated into management of the vaccination programmes. Contingent revaccination will need to be catered for. At the same time in contiguous areas active surveillance and rapid reaction will be established and the verification of freedom will be initiated, whilst continuing to support enabling activities. The foci (consisting of epidemiologically significant, discrete cattle populations defined in dialogue with the affected communities), will be eliminated through focused vaccination, preferably with a marked vaccine with sero-monitoring follow-up to ensure effectiveness of the action. If there is no marked vaccine available, no vaccinated animal will be allowed to escape ear notching.

#### *5) Prepare an add-on and follow-up project*

Once the disease status of the ecosystem has been determined, a follow-up project will be prepared to carry out the second phase of the SES Programme for Rinderpest Eradication in order to finalise the work started under PACE and continued under the PACE extension. Depending on disease status the follow-up project will either focus on elimination of the rinderpest virus reservoir or, alternatively, coordinate verification of rinderpest freedom and OIE accreditation. AU-IBAR jointly with FAO/GREP develop a concept paper and send it to the countries involved and that the countries work out their respective country-level proposals and re-send them to AU-IBAR by the same date. AU-IBAR and FAO should jointly complete the project document. The resulting project proposal was to be presented to the countries, the PACE Annual Coordination Meeting and the GREP Technical Consultation or Advisory Group Meeting that were to be organised in Nairobi, with the aim of building a consensus and obtaining donor support. Consequently AU-IBAR prepared a concept note, while the countries involved in the Somali ecosystem prepared country proposals.

#### *6) Follow up the modification of the OIE pathway to support the verification of eradication of mild rinderpest in the SES.*

At the end of the surveillance phase a critical break-point decision will be made as to the rinderpest status of the SES. Should there be no evidence for the presence of rinderpest virus. The focus of activities will be to drive accreditation of rinderpest freedom. After all the surveillance data are compiled at a SES level, the information will be used to frame national policies and define free and endemic zones that will be consequently reported to the OIE. This will facilitate participation in the OIE Pathway mechanism of rinderpest freedom accreditation, on a zonal basis initially. Simultaneously, alternative options to facilitate safe

trade will be pursued with the OIE, especially vaccination and marking of trade cattle. Consequently, the main activities of SERECU will be:

- Support countries to go down the OIE pathway by harmonising zonation at regional level
- Coordinate surveillance for the verification of absence
- Assist with the preparation of dossiers.

#### 4 PLANNED MISSIONS, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

Activities	August 2005	Sept. 2005	Nov. 2005	Feb. 2006	Mar 2006	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	June 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2005
Introductory workshop	X													
Technical harmonisation meetings (6)	X		X	X		X			X		X			
Workshops (4)		X			X			X		X				
Cross-border meetings (3)			X			X					X			
Field missions (5)	X		X	X		X			X					
Annual coordination meetings							X					X		
Annual lab meetings		X											X	
Ministerial meeting		X												
Advisory committee meetings					X									X
PEU meetings					X		X					X		X

## 5 MAIN ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS FOR SERECU

### 5.1. Material and non-material means

#### Organisation

The “Somali Ecosystem Co-ordination Unit (SERECU)” will be established in AU-IBAR. On behalf of AU-IBAR it will manage and coordinate the implementation of the rinderpest eradication programme from the Somali ecosystem. It is anticipated that the eradication programme will receive funds from the EC through the PACE programme for the first two years.

#### ***Justification for establishing the SERECU parallel to the PACE programme in the AU-IBAR structure***

- It is impossible to verifiably eradicate rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem within the lifetime of the two-year PACE extension programme.
- The EC has indicated that it is unlikely that the PACE programme will be extended beyond October 2006.
- In case it is decided to go for an area-wide vaccination of a delineated area, the funding required, exceeds by far the funding available under the PACE programme.
- It is therefore anticipated that the eradication of rinderpest will require multi-donor support. (In fact there are already a number of donors involved, i.e. Italian and Swiss governments in Somalia, OFDA in North-Eastern Kenya and various donors through various NGOs in Ethiopia.)
- The EU is one of the donors that will provide funding for coordination of the eradication programme and funding for the surveillance component and veterinary service delivery components during the PACE extension phase from November 2004 to end of October 2006.
- To assure coherence in implementation, letters of agreement between the countries involved and IBAR are required on the modalities. “Funding will depend on accepting the modalities”.
- IBAR is able to provide the political support for such a programme and raise the funds to finalize the eradication programme.

The Director of AU-IBAR will delegate the day-to-day management of the eradication programme to a Management Unit that coordinates the technical implementation of the Somali ecosystem field operations. The epidemiologist for East Africa will coordinate the operations of the SERECU.

#### ***Country representation***

Each of the three countries will be represented in the management unit, assuring a strong link with the country programmes. A liaison officer from each of the three countries will be employed from the budget allocated for the Somali ecosystem. They will preferably have different expertise. Whilst being part and parcel of the SERECU, they will assist the national PACE Coordinators in the coordination of the rinderpest eradication programme in the SES.

A Steering Committee with members representing the three countries involved, regional and international organisations like FAO/GREP and donors involved will be established. These meetings will be linked to the PACE Advisory Committee.

Based on a MoU with the implementer of the EC funded Somali Animal Health Services Project there will be an amount of 300,000 Euro available for activities identified by the SERECU.

Activity	Indicators
<b><i>Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Unit established and functional.</i></b>	
Employ liaison officers for the three countries involved in the SES	SERECU personnel in place by end of June 2005
Organise and implement induction workshop	Workshop completed and report available by August 2005
Convene regular technical harmonisation meetings	6 Meetings completed and reports available 2 months after each meeting.
Organise workshop	4 Workshops completed and reports available 3 months after each workshop
Organise cross-border meetings	3 Meetings completed and reports available 2 months after each meeting
Liaise with other normative and technical organisations OIE, WRL, FAO/GREP and communicate with RECs and Donors	Correspondence with other Institutions. Attendance of FAO representative at all workshops
<b><i>Rinderpest surveillance system in the Somali ecosystem is coordinated and areas of rinderpest infection or freedom are clearly delineated and agreed with concerned countries.</i></b>	
Assure establishment of surveillance tools, assessment and training	1 Sampling frame and PDS/wildlife Purposive plan June 2005 2 Somali teams trained in wildlife techniques for surveillance in Somalia August 2005

Activity	Indicators
Establish a centralised management for submission and documentation of samples for reference laboratories.	1 Mechanism for submission in place by June 2005 2 Reports from reference laboratories.
<b><i>Veterinary Services delivery system harmonised</i></b>	
Evaluate the current and estimate the required capacity of the veterinary service delivery system in SES.	1 The situation analysis report by July 2005
Harmonise the roles and activities of various actors in the SES	Meeting and workshop reports within 2 months of meeting.
Coordinate community, private and public sector activities	Project reports
Facilitate policy initiatives to support integrated veterinary service delivery in support of rinderpest eradication	Draft policy document submitted to Government by December 2006
<b><i>Final rinderpest eradication strategy prepared, endorsed and coordinated</i></b>	
Analyse all surveillance data at a SES level to assist strategy development.	Analytical reports available on surveillance data 1 month of receipt of data.
Communicate all aspects of the strategy to establish and sustain community understanding, cooperation and ownership.	Situation reports provided every 4 months
Follow up ongoing activities on development of marked vaccine and use of PPR vaccine	Reports of progress and publications
Preparation of an add-on or follow-up project for the eradication of mild rinderpest or the verification of its absence.	Draft proposal for follow on project by March 2006
Follow up on the modification of the OIE pathway to support the verification of eradication of mild rinderpest.	OIE pathway modified (or not)
Support countries in going down the OIE pathway by harmonising zonation a regional level.	OIE Pathway progress.

## 6. Budget and cost estimate

PACE has got two pots of money with total of euro 1.8 Million:

- 1.5 Million of Regional funds for the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit covering the two-year extension. This is to establish the coordination unit.
- 0.35 Million for the Somali PACE National programme.

The technical and administrative implementation arrangements will be worked out in accordance with the EDF 9 rules. The technical and administrative implementation arrangements presented in Annex 5 will be adjusted after agreement has been reached about the technical issues.

### Budget in Euro

#### Results and Activities

		Year 1	Year 2	Total	
<b>1. Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit established and functional</b>	<b>units</b>	<b>price</b>			
<b>Personnel</b>					
Epidemiologist for East Africa, including DSA, Transport etc.		50,000	60,000	110,000	
Counterpart wildlife epidemiologist		30,000	60,000	90,000	first year 6 months employed
Liaison officer 1		50,000	60,000	110,000	first year 10 months employed
Liaison officer 2		50,000	60,000	110,000	first year 10 months employed
Liaison officer 3		50,000	60,000	110,000	first year 10 months employed
CAHWs Coordinator		50,000	60,000	110,000	first year 10 months employed

**Equipment**

Laptop computer (4* 1500)	4	1500	6,000		6,000
Desktop computer (4* 1400 Euro)	4	1400	5,600		5,600
4* UPS	4	400	1,600		1,600
Scanner plus sheetfeeder (1)	1	1000	1,000		1,000
Laserjet printer, colour	1	5000	5,000		5,000
Deskjet printer A3	1	500	500		500
LCD projector	1	3500	3,500		3,500
Networking computers					

**Office furniture**

4 L-shaped desks	4	300	1,200		1,200
4 Desk chairs	4	600	2,400		2,400
8 Visitors chairs	8	70	560		560
4 Filing cabinets	4	100	400		400
4 White boards	4	100	400		400

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**If a rented office is required**

Office rent	month	500	5,000	6,000	11,000
Installation lease line	one off	30000Ksh	300		300
Modems, 1 in IBAR the other in the office	2	100000Ksh			1,000



Monthly costs Lease line	month	60000Ksh	600	600	1,200
Network Cabling 5 computers		20000 Ksh	200		200

***Running costs***

CAHW Coordinator (100 days/year)			15,000	15,000	30,000
Travel - Liaison 1			15,000	15,000	30,000
Travel - Wildlife epidemiologist (100 days per year)			7,500	15,000	22,500
Travel - Liaison 2 (100 days/year)			15,000	15,000	30,000
Travel - Liaison 3 (100 days/year)			15,000	15,000	30,000

Consumables, cartridges, paper, pens etc			5,000	5,000	10,000
Consumables			5,000	5,000	10,000
Preparation of communication material			5,000	5,000	10,000
Radio messages			5,000	5,000	10,000

***Improved laboratory support***

Support to Regional Reference Laboratory					-
Laboratory equipment (Muguga)	see sheet 2		65,000	-	65,000
Consumables - Muguga					-
- 1 H cELISA kit	1	7000	7,000		7,000
- 2* ic ELISA kit	2	3000			6,000

			6,000		
- VNT - 1000 samples	1000	10	10,000		10,000
- PCR - 1000 samples including differential diagnosis	1000	25	25,000		25,000
Consumables - Kabete					-
- 1 H cELISA kit	1	7000	7,000		7,000
- 2* ic ELISA kit	2	3000	6,000		6,000
Consumables - Sebete				-	-
- 1 H cELISA kit	1	7000	7,000		7,000
- 2* ic ELISA kit	2	3000	6,000		6,000
Emergency preparedness					-
- 1 H cELISA kit	1	7000	7,000		7,000
- 2* ic ELISA kit	2	3000	6,000		6,000
- Biopacks			1,000		1,000
- funds for forwarding to ref lab (10* 600)	10	600	6,000	4,000	10,000
- penside tests (clearview)	1000	4.5	4,500	4,500	9,000
- RNA Later or Trizol			5,000		5,000
- Disease investigation kit			10,000		10,000
- Post mortem kit			500		500
- GPS receivers 4	4	250	1,000		1,000
Wildlife surveillance, 2 surveys of 25,000 per year					-
					100,000

	50,000	50,000	
(other surveys planned under the national components)			-
Training wildlife surveillance	10,000	10,000	20,000
Sero-survey Southern Somalia (4500 sera)	45,000	22,500	67,500
Sero-survey Southeastern Ethiopia (4500 sera)	45,000	22,500	67,500
Sero-survey Eastern Kenya (4500 sera)	45,000	22,500	67,500
<b>Meetings and conferences</b>			-
3 times per year a SES coordination meeting, including travel and DSA of participants	30,000	30,000	60,000
Attendance PACE coordination meeting (5 people 1 * per year)	10,000	10,000	20,000
Audit of vet services, starting situation 3 countries 5000 per country	15,000		15,000
Audit of vet services, end 2005		15,000	15,000
Exchange visits (3 per year, 1 to Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia)	35,000	35,000	70,000
Training PDS	5,000		5,000
Training CAHWs	10,000	10,000	20,000
Traning disease investigation and sample collection	5,000	5,000	10,000
Meeting NGOs involved	5,000	10,000	15,000
Surveillance in low prevalence.....			FAO consultancy
International disease investigation teams	15,000	15,000	30,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,635,360</b>

	907,760	727,600	
<b>Contingency</b>	90,776	72,760	163,536
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>998,536</b>	<b>800,360</b>	<b>1,798,896</b>

### Laboratory equipment for Muguga

Euro

Gel documentation system		
Water distillation and deioniser unit	3,500.00	Fyson
Milli RO 60 water reservoir		
Milli RO 60 reverse osmosis system		
ELISA reader with accessories	10,000.00	
ELISA reader verification kit	2,000.00	
Biological Freezer (-70)	30,000.00	
Freezer (-20)	1,500.00	
Refrigerator	1,500.00	
Desktop computer plus accessories	2,500.00	
UPS plus batteries	500.00	

**Total 51,500.00**

### Harmonisation meetings should be limited to about 25-30 people

Because most people live in Nairobi, they will be organised in Nairobi

Budget Item	Unit	Unit costs	No of units	Total
Meeting room and facilities				
Coffees and lunches	person		30	1000
Travel staff Ethiopia	person	500	5	2500
DSA Ethiopia PACE staff	person	160	35	5600
material				500
Sub/total				9600
<b>Contingency</b>				<b>400</b>
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>10000</b>

# 7. ANNEXES

# **Annex 1: Practical Guide to management of direct labour operations and programme estimates financed by the European Development Fund**

## **1. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The technical and administrative implementing arrangements of this programme estimate comply with the rules and procedures set out in the annexed "Practical guide to management of direct labour operations and programme estimates financed by the EDF".

This section provides detailed and additional information on some of the arrangements for this programme estimate.

### **1.2. SERECU Steering Committee**

The SERECU Steering Committee meets every month under the chairmanship of the Chief of Animal Health at IBAR, and more often if necessary. The activities of SERECU are coordinated by the Regional Epidemiologist for East Africa who is also the secretary of the committee. The committee approves and supervises the overall approach and strategy of the project and examines and verifies the programme estimates, adjudicates procurement and examines the reports on implementation drawn up and submitted by the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer.

### **1.3. National Steering Committees**

The National Steering Committees meet every three months, or more often if necessary. They approve and supervise the overall approach and strategy of the national components. The relation of the National Steering Committee to SERECU should be worked out.

### **1.4. Management structure**

Under the provisions of the corresponding financing agreement the project has technical and financial autonomy in managing the resources allocated to it for the direct labour component of this programme estimate.

The direct labour component of this programme estimate will be implemented by the imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer named below.

### **1.5. Imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer**

For implementation of the direct labour component of this programme estimate, the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer partially delegates his/her powers to the imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer designated below. This partial delegation of powers is conditional upon:

- strict observance of the rules and procedures set out in the "Practical guide to management of direct labour operations and programme estimates financed by the EDF" and in this programme estimate;
- deposit of the authorised signatures of the imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer (*and of any substitute*);
- opening of one or more "EDF imprest" bank accounts.

The designated imprest administrator is: (*name and position*) .....

The designated imprest accounting officer is: (*name and position*) .....

The designated substitute imprest administrator is: (*name and position*)  
.....

The designated substitute imprest accounting officer is: (*name and position*)  
.....

The designated substitute imprest administrator is: (*name and position*)  
.....

The designated substitute imprest accounting officer is: (*name and position*)  
.....

The tasks and responsibilities of the imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer are described in the Practical guide. Any additional tasks expected of them in the course of programme estimate implementation should be mentioned here.

## 1.6. **Period covered**

The period covered by this programme estimate runs from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2005 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2005, i.e. 17 months.

**For the last programme estimate, add:**

The closure period, included in the period covered by this programme estimate, runs from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006 to 29<sup>th</sup> February 2007, i.e. 4 months.

Payments under the direct labour component of this programme estimate can only be made for expenditure linked to operations properly scheduled and implemented during this period.

No further expenditure may be committed after the end of this period. Only certain management transactions<sup>1</sup> relating to the closure of the direct labour component of this programme estimate can be carried out after this date.

Expenditure paid and/or committed before the date on which this programme estimate is endorsed by the Head of Delegation will, on no account, be covered by the EDF.

**1.7. Amount of the direct labour component of the programme estimate**

The total amount of the direct labour component of this programme estimate is:  
part to be carried out in EUR (or other currency: please specify):

*(EUR) 1.8 million*

**1.8. "EDF imprest" bank account(s)**

The references for the "EDF imprest" bank account(s) are:

Account in national currency

Bank:

Name:

Account No: .....

**1.9. Initial allocation (advance)**

The amount of the initial allocation (advance) that will be paid into the bank account in the local currency specified above is set at:

***Kenya Shillings ?***

<sup>1</sup> Payments for expenditure incurred during the period covered by the programme estimate and in drawing up the request for closure of operations for the direct labour component of the programme estimate.



## 1.10. Replenishment requests and justification of expenditure

Replenishment requests, including justification of expenditure incurred, will be drawn up by the imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer and submitted to the Regional Authorising Officer at least every 2 months.

## 1.11. Contract and grant award procedures

The table summarising the powers delegated by the Regional Authorising Officer for contract and grant award procedures of this programme estimate is shown below

*The amounts should be adapted depending on the level of delegation of powers*

	imprest administrator	Regional Authorising Officer
	EUR equivalent	EUR equivalent
<b>Preparation of tender, calls for proposals and consultations dossiers (**)</b>		
Works	< 300,000	between 300,000 + 5,000,000
Supplies	<= 150,000	N.A.
Services (***)	< 200,000	N.A.
Grants	<= 100,000	> 100,000
<b>Launching and publication of tender procedures and calls for proposals and launching of consultations</b>		
Works	< 300,000	>= 300,000
Supplies	<= 150,000	> 150,000
Services (***)	< 200,000	>= 200,000
Grants	<= 100,000	> 100,000
<b>Setting-up of evaluation committees (****), receipt and evaluation of tenders</b>		
Works	< 300,000	>= 300,000
Supplies	<= 150,000	> 150,000
Services (***)	< 200,000	>= 200,000
Grants	<= 100,000	> 100,000
<b>Contracts and grants award</b>		
Works	< 300,000	>= 300,000
Supplies	<= 150,000	> 150,000
Services (***)	< 200,000	>= 200,000
Grants	<= 100,000	> 100,000
<b>Signing of contracts and addenda</b>		
Works	< 300,000	>= 300,000
Supplies	<= 150,000	> 150,000
Services (***)	< 200,000	>= 200,000
Grants	<= 100,000	> 100,000

(\*) **IMPORTANT:** These amounts are the same as the ceilings mentioned in section 4.2 of the present practical guide.

The NAO/RAO is empowered to lower these thresholds but may **never** raise them.

(\*\*) International tender dossiers are prepared by the European Commission.

(\*\*\*) Excluding use of the framework-contract and audit and evaluation contracts.

(\*\*\*\*) Including appointment of the members of each evaluation committee.

Tender dossiers will / will not be (complete according to the choice of the Head of Delegation) approved by the Head of Delegation before they are launched. The documents relating to the calls for proposals will have to be approved by the Head of Delegation before they are launched.

The proposals for award of contracts and grants must be presented to the Head of Delegation for approval. Depending on the choice of the Head of Delegation, ..add “, excluding the proposals of award of contracts to be concluded on the basis of one single offer, that is to say up to EUR 5,000 or lower threshold as indicated in the above mentioned annex (specify currency and exact amount) ”.

### **1.12. Cash disbursement procedures**

Payments will be made in the name and on behalf of the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer from the “EDF imprest” bank account(s) referred to in section 4.6. These transactions do not require the intervention of the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer or the Head of Delegation.

The National (or Regional) Authorising Officer, in agreement with the Head of Delegation, may decide to fix a threshold above which all payments need his or her prior authorisation. If so, this threshold and any implementing conditions must be specified here.

For payments in foreign exchange, the rules for the use of the currencies to make payments must be described where they differ from or supplement the rules set out in Annex 5 to the Practical guide.

If necessary, petty cash in national currency may be kept to pay sundry administrative expenditure. The petty cash will be managed under the responsibility of the imprest accounting officer.

### **1.13. Staff management**

A list of staff, references to/texts of the rules in force, a copy of the standard contract for contract staff, pay scales, rates for additional allowances and for daily mission allowances are set up according to the current AU-IBAR rules and regulations.

#### **1.14. Changes to the programme estimate during implementation**

Any change to this programme estimate requires the prior written authorisation of the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer and, where applicable, of the Head of Delegation. If this is not done, no expenditure arising from the change will be covered by the EDF.

#### **1.15. Implementation reports**

The imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer must draw up **quarterly** summary interim implementation report(s) and a full final implementation report. The final report must be submitted at the latest 30 days after the end of the period covered by this programme estimate.

1 copy of the reports must be submitted to the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer, 1 copy to the supervisory technical Ministry, 1 copy to the Director AU/IBAR, 1 copy to the AU/IBAR PACE Coordinator and 1 copy to the Head of Delegation.

Copies will be sent to the members of the National Steering Committee two weeks before the scheduled date of its meeting.

#### **1.16. Closure of the direct labour component of the programme estimate**

Closure of the direct labour component of this programme estimate must take place as soon as possible after the end of the period it covers. The closure request, including the final statement of expenditure of the direct labour component of the programme estimate, must be drawn up and submitted not later than three months after the end of the period covered by this programme estimate, the second year must be closed no later than six months after the end of the period it covers.

The amounts corresponding to non-accepted or unjustified expenditure must be refunded without delay by the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer or, where applicable, by the third-party organisation referred to in section 4.2. If they fail to do so, and if a financial guarantee was not obtained before payment of the initial allocation, the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer will become responsible for the debt and the amounts due will have to be refunded to the EDF by the ACP State concerned.

#### **1.17. Audit(s)**

A financial audit of expenditure will be carried out once through external auditors of reputable companies.

The auditors may carry out any accounting, technical, administrative and legal verification they deem useful or necessary. For this purpose they have a right to see any document relating to the project and the implementation of this programme estimate.

#### **1.18. Tax and customs arrangements**

The tax and customs arrangements are those set out in Article 31 of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement.

## 2. SIGNATURES

**The imprest administrator**

for agreement

*(name and position)*

*(date and signature)*

**The imprest accounting officer**

for agreement

*(name and position)*

*(date and signature)*

The technical ministry *(if applicable)*

for agreement

*(exact title)*

*(name and position)*

*(date and signature)*

**The Regional Authorising Officer**

for approval

*(name and position)*

*(date and signature)*

**The Head of Delegation**

for endorsement

*(name)*

*(date and signature)*