



**AFRICAN UNION/INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
AU/IBAR**

AU-IBAR project profiles

March 2007

Budget Summary 2007

AU/IBAR Main Budget

Find below a comparative budget showing approved budget for year 2006, budget requested for year 2007 and approved budget for year 2007.

As regards to activities, we requested for a total sum of US\$1,168,654.00 for Meetings and Seminars but the HQ approved US\$31,650.00 only. This means that all our activities under Meetings and Seminars have not been approved. It is up to us now to find other sources of funds if we want to carry out the activities this year.

Solidarity Budget

During the year 2006 we requested funds from the Solidarity budget for activities related to Development of trade in livestock and livestock products in Africa (See table below for detail budget). The total amount requested was US\$250,000.00 however the HQ approved and transferred to our Office a lump sum US\$200,000.00 only. This amount has not yet been utilised. We can therefore realign the budget and plan some new activities as per our priorities.

Solidarity Budget		
Development of Trade in Livestock and Livestock products in Africa		
Activities	Amount	Amount
	Requested	Approved
Meeting of Technical services and Trade Professionals	50,000.00	
Setting up and running cost of PAFLEC Secretariat (12 Months)	60,000.00	
Ministerial meeting of Livestock exporting Countries	80,000.00	
Expert consultation:		
Western- Central-N. Africa	35,000.00	
Eastern-Southern Africa	25,000.00	
Total	250,000.00	200,000.00

NB:

AU HQ approved a lump sum of US\$200,000.00 only

Account Code	Description	APPROVED BUDGET	BUDGET REQUESTED	APPROVED BUDGET
		2006	FOR 2007	2007
THE INTER-AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES (IBAR)-NAIROBI KENYA				
100	Base salary	329,172	487,643	343,470
101	Post Adjustment Allowance	111,907	119,381	116,610
102	Temporary Assistance	2,000	0	0
103	Overtime	3,000	6,681	3,160
201	Travel on Home Leave	25,000	34,866	26,370
204	Dependency Allowance	28,709	39,123	29,420
205	Housing Allowance	175,536	208,656	175,530
206	Pension Scheme	49,376	71,423	51,520
208	Medical scheme	45,000	45,000	45,000
210	Training Costs	0	0	0
212	Staff welfare	300	1,440	310
215	Education Allowance	196,950	234,000	168,880
218	Acting Allowance	2,000	2,100	2,100
300	Official Missions	8,000	29,100	8,440
304	Hospitality	1,000	0	1,050
401	Maintenance of Vehicles	6,000	6,780	6,330
402	Maintenance of Equipment	5,000	52,116	5,270
403	Maintenance of Premises	15,000	52,944	15,820
404	Utilities (water and electricity)	4,000	9,300	4,220
406	Insurance of property	4,000	6,000	4,220
410	Fuel and Lubricants	5,000	9,720	5,270
501	Telephone	10,000	10,200	10,200
502	Postage	4,000	6,900	4,220
503	Diplomatic Pouches	0	0	0
504	Freight Charges	0	4,000	0
505	Fax	5,000	6,900	5,270
506	Internet Services	5,000	4,000	4,000
600	Stationery & Office Supplies	8,000	15,000	8,440
601	Bank Charges	2,000	3,996	2,110
603	Other Supplies & Services	2,500	2,640	2,630
604	Printing of Documents	25,000	10,200	10,200
605	Library books	2,500	1,740	2,500
606	Newspapers & Periodicals	2,000	1,440	2,110
609	Publication of AU Review	0	0	0
701	Improvement to Premises	0	0	0
702	Furniture & Fixtures	5,000	3,240	3,240
703	Office Equipment	15,000	23,822	15,820
710	Vehicle	0	24,860	0
800	Seminars & Meetings	0	0	0
801	Joint Meetings (ISCTRC Meeting)	30,000	111,594	31,650
802	AU/IBAR Consultation with DVS (MS)	0	34,680	0
803	OIE Annual Meeting	0	21,811	0
804	African Union Day Celebration	0	8,000	0

805	Meetings with RECs on Avian Flu	0	25,000	(
901	Support against HPAI Member States	0	600,804	(
902	Project & Regional Coord - PACE PE7	0	66,845	(
903	Emergency Livestock crisis support	0	50,000	(
904	Dev of trade in Livestock Africa	0	250,000	(
TOTAL		1,132,950	2,703,945	1,115,45

I would like to recommend that we adopt the following principle:

1. For most of our activities, we should turn to our partners and try to raise funds accordingly
2. We should request funds for salaries, office running expenses and Project counterpart funds from AU HQ

We should continue to develop our working relationship with the relevant Departments at AU HQ. We can start by inviting the Deputy Chairperson, Director from Deputy Chairperson's Office, Director of Finance, Director of Administration and Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture to come to Nairobi for a meeting with us where we can show them first hand our projects.

AU –IBAR Project Support Unit (PSU)

The PSU is designed as the institutional tool to assure AU-IBAR's capacity to implement multilateral and bilateral projects in an efficient and productive manner and offers the following services to all IBAR on going projects

:

- Human resources management;
- Financial disbursement & recording;
- Administration and Protocol issues;
- Procurement;
- Logistics.

The PSU aims at:

- Avoids the duplication of activities where every project runs the same administrative and financial services thus ensuring an economic and efficient centralised service.
- It presents a transparent and accountable mechanism of managing projects thus ensuring the confidence of the Donor.
- It ensures a consistent and complete adherence of African Union rules and regulation as well as the requirement of donors in the undertaking of project activities.
- It caters for specialized technical and management requirements of projects
- It plays a major role in ascertaining the inclusion of AU-IBAR interests during project study and proposition.
- It enhances knowledge of various procedures and regulation of the financing partners for reference and evaluation.
- It provides financial reports and budgetary evaluations to donors and stake holders.

Initially, the PSU is proposed to comprise a Project Finance Officer (head of the PSU), procurement and general services assistant, a human resource & administrative assistant, two accountants in charge of disbursement and financial recording. Further human resources will be acquired based on actual needs. Beside these services, the head of PSU co-monitors with the managers in the PCU, the activities of the project to ensure satisfactory implementation levels and

adherence to the terms and provisions of the specific project agreement as well as relevant adherence to rules and regulations of the Africa Union where required.

Currently the PSU is being established in AU-IBAR and significant steps have been taken to put in place separate accounting recording and reporting systems. It is staffed currently with a full time officer in charge and an assistant accountant. The project procurement assistant and the project disbursement Accountants will assume their post within a Month ensuring the basic human resource for the PSU.

A well developed Project support Unit is expected to develop a project monitoring and evaluation systems thus providing an early warning mechanism in the implementation of projects.

The PSU is financed from donor's contribution to AU – IBAR Administrative support.

I- Introduction

The document is a presentation of a concise synopsis of AH-IBAR projects that have just ended, those that are on start up phase and those that are ongoing as of March 2007. A note is also placed on some of the most important projects undertaken by AU-IBAR that are currently out of phase.

In line with AU Commission Vision, DREA has given AU-IBAR six mandate areas as follows:

- Control of major Trans boundary livestock diseases
- Improvement of genetic and feed resources
- Development of livestock information, communication and technology
- Enhancement of trade and marketing of livestock and livestock products
- Quality assurance of livestock and products of animal origin and
- Harmonisation of livestock related policies and the legal framework.

The mandate has been organized into three core strategic programme thrusts as follows:

- Animal Health
- Animal Production and
- Trade and Markets.

The projects profiled here therefore fall under one of the thrusts mentioned above.

I. On going projects

1. ADB support for emergency action Plans against Avian Influenza

Donor African Development Bank (ADB)
Budget Allocated USD 6.5 Million

African, Development Bank approved a grant (for the period of 6 months) of US\$ 500, 000 in support of initiatives to assist in the containment and prevention of the possible spread of Avian Influenza in infected countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger Sudan and Djibouti) in other countries at high-risk in West and Central Africa (Benin, Chad, Ghana, Mali and Togo). US\$ 300,000 will be directed for animal health support through AU-IBAR and US\$ 200,000 for human health concerns through WHO-AFRO to each beneficiary country.

The main Objectives of the project are:

- Provide awareness and sensitisation campaigns and information dissemination to farmers. This intended to mobilize public opinion and different stakeholders on the national and regional scene;
- Support to the rapid detection of outbreaks by strengthening existing national capacities and improving packaging of samples and their dispatch to reference laboratories in order to speed up the implementation of control measures (isolation, quarantine, etc.);
- Urgent supply of technical equipments (sampling, conservation and protection) and veterinary products (chemical, biological products, such as AI vaccines) for an immediate response, and prevent the disease from spreading in event of outbreaks.

2. The Somali livestock Assistance programme

Donor European Commission and the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA)

Total Allocated Budget € 3,508,431

- EC Contribution € 2,100,000
- Danish Government € 1,408,431

The main aim of the project is

- Establishment of the sheik veterinary school;
- Improvement of Somali Animal health services
- Improvement and diversification of Somali livestock trade.

This project started in Dec.2005. During phase one which covered Dec.2001-May-2005//The core teaching Staff have been recruited and took a one-year Refresher Course in the University of Bologna. The Core staff members with the assistance of Terra Nova and IINA managed to develop a 2 year Curriculum for Diploma Level

training. About 30 students were recruited and participated in a Foundation Course at the University of Hargeisa.

The management of the School is through Terra Nova. The Director of IBAR chairs the steering Committee of the School. The Italian government availed 2.2 Million Euros for the running of the School and the rehabilitation of the Infrastructure.

The project will expire on 31 December 2007

3. Dry land Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)

Donor UNEP
Budget allocated USD 925,967

Dry land Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP) falls under Thematic Programme Network (TPN) No3, one of the six Thematic Programme Networks (TPNs) for the elaboration of UNCCD for Africa region. The project, seeks novel integrated strategies for sustainable rangeland management, which can be replicated in many regions in Africa. This is highly significant since over 60% of Africa is rangeland that is being utilized by pastoralists and contains most of the large mammal and avifauna biodiversity on the continent.

The long-term impact of this is expected to be the development and design of more appropriate projects and programmes in livestock production systems in Africa's Dry lands that will conserve wildlife in the landscape while improving rural livelihoods.

The overall objective of DLWEIP is to mainstream biodiversity and livestock resources at the interface between mixed production ecosystems and protected areas in Africa through the promotion and support to sustainable land use management systems for livestock and wildlife at the interface to improve community livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation. The project seeks to demonstrate that the mixed wildlife livestock based livelihood system is more sustainable than wildlife or livestock alone, and provides the basis for more sustainable livelihoods than more settled agro-pastoral systems in African Dry lands

Handwritten note:
[Link Africa]
[Management system]
[Wildlife]
[Livestock]
[Rural livelihoods]

4. North Eastern Pastoral Development Programme (NEPDP)

Donor USAID
Allocated Budget USD 1.23 Million

The North Eastern Pastoral Development Program is a 3 year project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Kenya Office. NEPDP is a unique country based project developed and executed by the AU in collaboration with strategic local partners, to address livestock development challenges facing pastoralists in the North Eastern and Tana River districts of Kenya. The design and implementation approach adopted in the NEPDP is being used as a learning model on the best way to enhance pastoralist household incomes and food security by improving livestock marketing and service delivery through the strengthening of local private sector service institutions.

The NEPDP areas of operation represent a sample of the greater Somali Ecosystem straddling Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. It is a key livestock producing region of the Horn of Africa, beset with high poverty levels, chronic conflict and low levels of socio-economic development. Lessons learned through the NEPDP, will therefore benefit development interventions in the HoA region.

5. International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC)

Donor Regular budget vote of African Union

An international meeting held in Brazzaville, Congo, in 1948 resolved to create a Permanent Bureau and an International Scientific Committee and to hold regular meetings to discuss developments in research and control of African Trypanosomiasis. The meeting that was earlier sponsored jointly by FAO and WHO was taken over by the OAU/STRC and held its first session in Lagos in January 1965, with overall objective to address tsetse-transmitted Trypanosomiasis as purely African problem that deserved the '*uttermost attention*' of the council.

To that effect a secretariat has been established in AU-IBAR to oversee the coordination of annual executive committee and General assembly meetings as well as dissemination of presentation and important research papers on the subject.

6. Regional Programme for Tick and Tick borne diseases (CTTBD)

Donor Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Holland

Budget Allocated unidentified

This is a programme funded by initially by Governments of Belgium, Holland and Denmark and executed by IBAR through the Centre for Ticks and Tick-borne diseases (CTTBD) based in Lilongwe, Malawi CTTBD was initially established as a vaccine production centre which was later expanded to provide research support services for Ticks and Tick-borne diseases. The centre still continues to coordinate activities for the control of Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases in East and southern Africa.

II projects under start up phase

7. Support programme for integrated action plans on Human and Avian influenza (SPINAP-AHI)

Donor European Commission /ACP secretariat

Budget allocated 21.5 Million Euros

AU – IBAR Co financing 349,000 USD per year

The overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of the socio-economic impact of Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) and the potential loss of human lives by assisting ACP countries in Africa, in the preparation against and control of AHI in animals, as well as, preparing for a possible human influenza pandemic.

The purpose will be achieved by focussing on financial support and expertise to eligible 47 ACP countries in Africa prioritising the implementation of Integrated Country Actions Plans (IAP) for avian and human influenza. As decided during the Beijing Conference, this includes support to mandated international and regional organisations for technical assistance, co-ordination and support activities. In the short to medium term, this will involve strengthening national institutional capacity with the aim of controlling avian influenza and ensuring a rapid response to and the containment of human cases of the disease. For the longer term, sector reforms and better awareness of the importance of zoonotic diseases could lead to better fight of zoonosis and preparedness for emerging ones.

The project will be demand driven and will address the identified funding gaps of Integrated Country Actions Plans (IAP). For as long as no pandemic has been declared by the WHO, the majority of the project funds is expected to support interventions in the livestock sector and benefit individual countries IAPs.

8. ~~Pan~~ African nations for sanitary & phyto sanitary standard setting office (PAN SPASO)

Donor European Commission

Budget allocated 3.85 Million Euro

Most of the people who represent African countries in the OIE, IPPC and CAC meetings find it *difficult to respond to requests for SPS-related information on disease and pest prevalence*. The WTO has made considerable progress in the reduction of tariffs. However, these achievements are increasingly at risk through potential non-tariff barriers like strict SPS measures related to the use of animal and plant diseases and pests. Some agricultural products, for which African countries have a comparative advantage, have been restricted from international markets for fear of possible transmission of diseases and pests. Many African countries find it difficult to demonstrate that the products that they want to export are free from animal diseases or plant pests because they cannot adequately respond to requests for information on disease.

to be made by AU-IBAR

participate

org.

Some Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are making efforts to co-ordinate and harmonize activities among their member states. However, there are major gaps in regional and Africa-wide co-ordination and harmonization efforts

The project is designed to help African member states to gain knowledge and promote their agenda on World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures that are designed to promote fair trade and to protect human, animal or plant life or health

This knowledge in turn helps the African producer to access markets for agricultural and animal products. Without adequate and timely access to markets, many poor people cannot benefit from a growing global market.

The project activities are expected to start in April 2007

9. Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication coordination Office Phase 2 (SERRECU II)

Donor European Commission

Allocated Budget 3.92 Million euro

The project is an extension of the first phase of SERRECU and its main purpose is to eliminate the world's last remaining foci of Rinderpest infection, which persist in the Somali ecosystem of the 'Horn of Africa', so removing all threat of this scourge forever.

This project, The Somali Ecosystem Eradication of Rinderpest Coordination Unit (SERRECU II) managed and coordinated by the African Union's 'Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources' (AU-IBAR), will operate in three countries of the 'Horn of Africa': Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somali.

The project is expected to be active starting May 2007.

10. Coordination of Training and workshops on avian influenza

Donor FAO
Budget Allocated USD 400,000

The coordination of regional activities through workshops and trainings will enhance and ensure the coherence and complementarities between the activities of the FAO and AU-IBAR in the control of Trans boundary Animal Diseases in Africa. This component will aim at supporting ongoing activities, strengthening epidemiological surveillance networks, ensuring the final eradication of Rinderpest, controlling other major epizootics and improving early warning systems, emergency response, timely reporting and feedback and support for the analysis of the serological results in the Somali Ecosystem. With regard to CBPP and Avian Influenza, particular emphasis will be put in the control of these diseases.

The project is expected to be active in May 2007

III. Projects in winding up phase

11. Pan African programme for Control of Epizootics (PACE)

Donor European Commission under European development Fund
Budget allocated 77 Million Euros

The PACE programme covered 30 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. with the largest part of this budget (67%) going to activities carried out at country level.

The main activities and achievements of PACE during the foregoing period is outlined as follows:

1. Eradication of RP and control of major epizootics
2. Improvement of delivery of veterinary services
3. Emergency Rinderpest vaccine stock
4. Emergency funds
5. Development of new concepts to promote livestock trade within and from Africa

The PACE programme ended on 28th February 2007 , however final closure activities are expected to go up to 30 April 2007

12. Somali Eco system Rinderpest Eradication Unit (SERRECU I)

Donor European Commission
Budget Allocated 1.818 Million Euros

SERRECU was established within the Animal Health Unit of AU-IBAR to dynamically manage a scientific-based, coordinated and time bound regional program with the end point being the verification of absence of RP infection and OIE accreditation for RP in the ecosystem

SERRECU being the second major effort to the “Pan African Rinderpest Campaign” (PARC) which was implemented in sub-Saharan Africa under the coordination of AU-IBAR from 1986 to 1999 with major financing from the European Union (EU), has major objective of eradicating of Rinderpest from the African continent in line with the global objective of the GREP (Global RP Eradication Program) coordinated by the FAO and aims to achieve global eradication of RP by the year 2010.

The current phase of SERRECU comes to an end on February 28th, 2006, However proposal for a two-year follow-up project has been prepared and submitted to the EC.:

13. Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP HIV/AIDS,

Donor **USAID**

Budget Allocated **USD 1.61 Million**

The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP) has been one of the key programs of the African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) whose main objective is to improve food and economic security in arid and semi arid areas of the member countries in the Great Horn of Africa (GHA). Its main thrust has been supporting, promoting and facilitating the development and adoption of the policies and a legal framework supportive of market oriented livestock production and health service delivery and improving response to livestock related emergencies. Due to its comparative advantage in pastoral programming and the crosscutting nature of HIV/AIDS, AU-IBAR embarked on a mission, through this project, of improving access to HIV/AIDS services in the hard-to-reach geographic areas normal inhabited by pastoralists. These services are especially tailored to meet the needs of the youth and young adults. It is worthwhile noting that the nomadic pastoralists in North Eastern Province have the lowest HIV/AIDS awareness level (92.8%) in Kenya, compared to the national level (99%). Compounded by their high degree of mobility, inaccessibility to good health care infrastructure and high levels of poverty, risky cultural practices, the pastoralists are particularly at a heightened risk of greater negative impacts of HIV/AIDS.

AU-IBAR set out to improve access to HIV/AIDS behaviour change (BC) messages and VCT services as well as strengthen the capacity of key local stakeholders in supporting HIV/AIDS activities in hard-to-reach nomadic areas, especially among youth and young adults.

The project expired on 31 October 2006, however winding up activities are still going on.

14. PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (PLP)

Donor **USAID**

Budget allocated **USD 2.1 million**

The Pastoral Livelihoods Programme (PLP) worked to improve social and economic livelihoods of pastoralists in Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Somalia, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia through support to both public and private sectors to promote policies and legal framework that support livestock production, disease control, livestock movement, inspection and certification and trade in livestock and livestock products.

The project activities were discontinued in December 2005

15. Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (LTC)

Donor USAID

Budget allocated USD 6.7 Million

In 2003 LTC established its secretariat office in Nairobi, Kenya; the Dubai office in UAE, which houses the Assistant Secretary General, was operational. An office has also been established in Yemen, one of Middle East's key livestock importing countries. Activities were focus on the following:

1. Development of specific strategies to improve control and management of trade-sensitive diseases in sub-Saharan Africa, especially Rift Valley fever (RVF), foot and mouth disease (FMD) & Congo Crimean hemorrhagic fever (CCHF). This will improve access to export markets
 2. Develop of export systems to reduce the effects of trade embargoes related to trans-boundary diseases of livestock
 3. Finalize technical requirements for export zones and compartmentalized production systems, establish quarantine facilities
- The activities of the project was discontinued in June 2005

[AD] BAR should be able to facilitate the meeting

The Director to write a report on the outcome of the meeting with the Ambassador

IV Phased out Projects

COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH AND PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY (CAPE)

Donor **DFID**

Budget allocated **4.5 Million Pounds Sterling**

The Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) placed emphasis on policy and institutional change for Africa's livestock sector. The project addressed Poverty Reduction In line with this, the project has concentrated its activities on strengthening IBAR and engaging with the Regional Economic Communities and Organisations (REC/REO) including NEPAD plus the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO on strengthening the livestock sub-sector.

In May 2004 CAPE worked on community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) with the OIE resulted in the endorsement of the use of supervised Community-based Animal Health Workers as veterinary Para-professionals within the international animal health code, a major step forward in terms of their recognition as service providers in marginalised areas of Africa.

From January 2005 CAPE began to establish the "Institutional and Policy Support Team" (IPST) within IBAR in order to take forward some of the many lessons that IBAR and CAPE have learnt in initiating policy and institutional change for the livestock sector. CAPE project has ceased activity in March 2005

FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROLLED AREAS (FITCA) – FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The phase one FITCA project has been implemented for the last 5 years. This project coordinated meetings of tsetse and trypanosomiasis control/ eradication, economic analysis for tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication and develop a tsetse control programme in five African countries, namely: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. A formal handing over of the project management was done between September and December 2004 in the five implementing countries and the project phased out in early 2005.

REGIONAL ACTION FOR LIVESTOCK IN EAST AFRICA (RALEA)

RALEA worked in Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) countries plus Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi on dairy and poultry regional actions and was funded by the French co-operation.

From 2003 RALEA started and surveyed the following regional activities:

- Poultry feed sampling and analysis by NIRS (Near infra red spectrophotometers) technology..
- Rural poultry Newcastle disease vaccination. Some 200 veterinary kits and 800 farmer's kits were sent to different countries.
- Milk collection and transformation on secondary markets in the region.