

**ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**EUROPEAN
DEVELOPMENT FUND**

**PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE
CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS**

Ethiopia

DIRECT LABOUR

GLOBAL/INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL COMMITMENT No (*accounting number*)

PROGRAMME ESTIMATE No 5

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

FROM 01/11/2004 TO 31/10/2005

Total amount of programme estimate in national currency :

Total amount of the direct labour component in national currency :

of which

part to be carried out in national currency :

part to be carried out in EUR (*or other currency: please specify*) :

CONTENTS

1. WORK PROGRAMME	1
1.1. Summary	1
1.2. Context.....	1
1.2.1 General presentation of Ethiopia and its livestock sector	1
1.2.2 History of rinderpest in Ethiopia	3
1.2.3 Rinderpest eradication and control between 1989 and 2003	4
1.3. Logical framework	6
1.4. Activities	7
1.4.1. Overall objective of the PACE programme	7
1.4.2. Project purpose	7
1.4.3. Results	8
1.4.4. Activities	8
1.5. Implementation	10
1.5.1. Material and non-material means	10
1.5.2. Organisation	11
1.6. Provisional implementation timetable PACE Year 5	14
2. BUDGET ESTIMATE.....	19
3. FINANCING PLAN.....	20
4. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	24
4.1. Steering Committee.....	24
4.2. Management structure	24
4.3. Imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer	25
4.4. Period covered	26
4.5. Amount of the direct labour component of the programme estimate	26
4.6. “EDF imprest” bank account(s)	26
4.7. Initial allocation (advance).....	27
4.8. Replenishment requests and justification of expenditure.....	27

4.10.	Cash disbursement procedures	28
4.11.	Staff management.....	29
4.12.	Changes to the programme estimate during implementation	29
4.13.	Implementation reports	29
4.14.	Closure of the direct labour component of the programme estimate.....	29
4.15.	Audit(s)	29
4.16.	Tax and customs arrangements	30
5.	SIGNATURES	31
6.	ANNEXES.....	32
ANNEX 1:	PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MANAGEMENT OF DIRECT LABOUR OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMME ESTIMATES FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND.....	33
ANNEX 2:	LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	34
ANNEX 3:	DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATE.....	41
ANNEX 4:	SUMMARY TABLE OF POWERS DELEGATED BY THE NATIONAL /REGIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER FOR CONTRACT AND GRANT AWARD PROCEDURES	48
ANNEX 5:	STAFF MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS.....	49
1.	PACE Project - Budget Year 5 - Manpower Plan....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2	Additional allowances	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1	Local staff	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2	Officials allocated to the PACE Programme	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3	Management staff other than officials recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4	Non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5	Staff Insurance	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.	Travel allowances.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEX 6:	LIST OF VEHICLES	52
Status		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEX 7 :	RINDERPEST SURVEILLANCE PLAN.....	55

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AGIDt	Agar Gel Immuno Diffusion Test
AHA	Animal Health Assistants
AHT	Animal Health Technicians
BCO	Branch Co-ordination Office
CAPE	Community nased Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia
cELISA-H	Competitive ELISA
CBAHW	Community based animal health worker
DVM	Veterinary doctor
EARO	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organisation
EC	European Commission
FAHD	Federal Animal health Department
JP 15	Joint Project against Rinderpest
IBAR	Interafrican Bureau for Animal resources
Ic ELISA	Immuno capture ELISA
LLDC	Least developed countries
NAHRC	National Animal Health Research Centre
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NVI	National Veterinary Institute
NGO	Non governmental organisation
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
ORS	Oromya Regional State
PA	Peasant Association
PARC	Pan African Rinderpest Campaign
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PDS	Participatory disease search
RP	Rinderpest
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SNNP	Southern Nations and Nationalities Regional State
SRS	Somali Regional State
Woreda, wereda	District
WRL	World Reference Laboratory

1. WORK PROGRAMME

1.1. Summary

Ethiopia has – since 1989 participated in two subsequent programmes that is to say PARC and PACE funded mainly by the EU and focusing on the eradication of Rinderpest. The results are very promising. In fact since 1996 Ethiopia has seen no outbreak of rinderpest anymore, vaccination against Rinderpest has ceased and the sero-surveillance does not show the existence of any Rinderpest virus in Ethiopia.

This had entailed a self declaration of provision freedom from Rinderpest on zonal basis in May 1999, a second self declaration modifying and enlarging the provisional disease free zone in December 2003 and the preparation of an application for freedom from Rinderpest on zonal basis in early 2004.

The unclear Rinderpest situation in neighbouring countries, that is to say Kenya and Somalia does not allow Ethiopia to go further on the OIE pathway , so far no freedom from infection on zonal basis is foreseen by OIE.

In order to attain the overall goal of eradicating Rinderpest worldwide – the remaining possible Rinderpest foci seem to be situated only in the Somali Ecosystem, Ethiopia is willing to join its neighbours in their effort to eradicate Rinderpest in maintaining a surveillance zone bordering Kenya and Somalia and in monitoring continuously the concerned districts for the presence of Rinderpest not only in cattle but also in wildlife which is suspected to maintain the virus.

This additional tasks above routine activities of disease surveillance in order to attain the next step in the OIE pathway entails additional costs for Ethiopia. Considering that the initial indicative budget allocated to Ethiopia for the execution of a 5 year control programme have not been spent completely, in fact Ethiopia has only benefited so far from 4 years of funding, the present programme estimate for a two years extension was prepared.

The objective of the planned activity is to identify any potential sources of Rinderpest and to consolidate the rinderpest free status in and beyond the actually provisional disease free zone and to integrate the Rinderpest surveillance into the national epidemio-surveillance network which focuses on the control of other major epizootics such as CBPP, RVF, PPR etc.

1.2. Context

1.2.1 General presentation of Ethiopia and its livestock sector

Ethiopia is a landlocked country in Eastern Africa. with 5328 km of border of which 912 km with Eritrea, 349 km with Djibouti, 1600 km with Somalia including Somaliland and Puntland, 861 km with Kenya and 1606 km with Sudan

It covers an area of 1,127,127 km with a population of approximately 67 million in mid-2003.

Ethiopia is a federal democratic republic composed of nine regional states and two city councils (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa). Most of the regional states are sub-divided into zones. The regional states comprise different numbers of weredas (about 610 districts, but this number changes constantly due to administrative reforms taking place in the regional states), these again are subdivided in Kebeles or Peasant Associations (PAs) in the rural areas

The economy of the country is predominantly agrarian; agriculture contributing 55% of the GDP and 90% of the export earnings, 90% of the labour force is employed in agriculture (Earth Trends, 2001). The livestock sector accounts for 16% of GDP and contributes about 30% of the national agricultural output and 40% of the agricultural export (Ethiopian Herald, April 03, 2004)

In fact, Ethiopia has a total estimated livestock population of about 38 million cattle, 23 million sheep, 16 million goats, 4.9 million equine and 2.1 million camels. Cattle play the most important role in the farming economy.

Veterinary services are mainly provided by the public sector. According to the administrative set-up of the country there exist a federal animal health department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and regional veterinary services teams attached to the regional Bureaus of Agriculture in each regional state /city council.

The total number of animal health professionals is about 4800 composed of veterinarians (DVM), animal health assistants (AHA) and animal health technicians (AHT). This number is constantly increasing due to the fact that today 5 veterinary faculties train veterinarians. In addition the regional states have training facilities for AHT.

In general, every woreda in the country has one district veterinary clinic and, in addition, a varying number of veterinary posts according to the livestock density in the woreda. However the woredas bordering Somalia and Kenya (Somali Eco System) can be considered as particularly under-equipped and understaffed and under-funded

The network of veterinary service providers is enhanced by approximately 2000 community based animal health workers (CBAHW), some trained by the government but the majority trained and equipped by NGOs. These CBAHW are namely found in the pastoral zones attached to the PAs from which they originated.

The private sector comprises a total of 217 professionals composed of 57 veterinarians (out of the 720 veterinarians registered with the Ethiopian veterinary Association), 58 animal health assistants (AHA) and 102 animal health technicians (AHT) currently providing animal services in a private capacity. There are 56 private veterinary clinics, 21 private animal health posts, 127 veterinary pharmaceutical importers, and 170 drug shops

Ethiopia is since 1976 member of World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The activities of the federal animal health department focuses on several transboundary diseases in carrying out control programmes a control programme of rinderpest (RP) and

follow up programmes for Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia (CBPP) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF).

Major projects under the auspices of the Federal Animal Health Department besides the PACE project are :

- **The National Livestock Development Project (ADB funded)**

The objective of the project is to achieve a sustainable increase in incomes of livestock keeping household. In order to achieve these objectives the project will focus on four components: (1) livestock production, (2) forage development, (3) animal health, and (4) project management.

- **FITCA project (EC funded)**

Farming in Tsetse Control Areas (FITCA) is an Eastern African Regional Program coordinated by AU/IBAR located in Nairobi, Kenya. Apart from Ethiopia, the program also involves Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The main objective of the project is to control tsetse flies using integrated community based and sustainable control techniques and rehabilitate mixed farming system in those communities that are relatively recently affected by the encroachment of tsetse flies. Ultimately this will enhance the food security of the country.

The FITCA project collaborates closely with the National Trypanosomiasis and Tsetse Investigation centre situated in Bedele.

- **Rift Valley Fever project (FAO funded)**

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the surveillance system for Rift Valley Fever in order to facilitate the lifting up of the livestock trade ban imposed by some countries in the Gulf Region.

- **Quality and sanitary aspects of animal products in Ethiopia project (funded by the French technical cooperation, FSP)**

The overall objective of the project is the capacity building of the National Veterinary Services through training of the staff of the federal and regional veterinary services in epidemiology and animal product inspection, strengthening the epidemiology surveillance network and drafting contingency plans for list A diseases, and strengthening of the capacity of regional laboratories through training in animal disease diagnosis, quality control of animal products and implementing a quality assurance approach.

1.2.2 History of rinderpest in Ethiopia

Rinderpest has made its appearance in Africa since the middle of the last century as consequence of cattle imports from Europe (Romania) and India. In Africa, south of Sahara, rinderpest first appeared in Ethiopia in 1884. The Somali Ecosystem had suffered in particular from this disease which had caused losses up to 90% of the indigenous cattle

governments and international institutions to eradicate this disease for over one century met with limited success as the diseases persisted and became endemic in some areas of the continent. During the 1960s and 1970s, the joint project (JP15) campaign succeeded in controlling rinderpest and there were fewer outbreaks and losses (Chad in 1970, Ethiopia in 1975, Cameroon in 1976 and Senegal in 1980). However after the end of the funding period many governments reduced its surveillance and in the 1980s rinderpest reappeared in West (Burkina Faso, Mali Ghana) and East Africa, namely Sudan and Ethiopia (25 rinderpest outbreaks between 1986 and 1989 the starting year of the PARC Ethiopia project). Several thousands of cattle died as result.

As consequence the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) was initiated under the auspices of AU/IBAR with the EC as major donor. The implementation agreement was signed in 1986. In 1999, PACE was launched to consolidate the achievement of PARC and to contribute to the goal set by the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme to wipe out Rinderpest world-wide by 2010.

Ethiopia has participated in all three Pan African rinderpest campaigns (JP15, PARC, PACE since 2000).

1.2.3 Rinderpest eradication and control between 1989 and 2003

During PARC Ethiopia succeeded in eradicating rinderpest completely from its national territory. In fact, with the implementation of blanket vaccination at early stages of PARC (Phase I and II) including ring vaccination at later stages, the number of rinderpest cases were reduced dramatically. Only three reports (two confirmed positive) were received at the ends of 1995. These two last outbreaks were in Temenjaze district (SNNP regional state) in October 1995 and Mehoni district (Southern zone, Tigray regional state) in November 1995. On the other hand, the southern parts of the country (the lowland woredas of the Somali Regional State never reported any outbreak of rinderpest and vaccinations had stopped as early as 1981.

Vaccination from almost 80% of the country was withdrawn as early as 1997. Up to May 2000 vaccination was limited to only the six weredas in the surveillance zone bordering South Sudan. This was due to the outbreak in S. Sudan in 1998. Rinderpest vaccination was officially halted on the country level as of April 2000.

Ethiopia has declared provisional freedom from Rinderpest on a zonal basis on May 1, 1999 for 519 districts covering 94% of the country's surface area and 92% of the cattle population.

In order to advance on the OIE pathway passive and active disease were carried out. The core elements of the surveillance consisted of sero-monitoring (approximately 12000 sero samples during the last 5 years from all woredas in the surveillance zone and the sanitary cordon, and randomly selected woredas in the disease free zone), participatory disease search, and emergency intervention in reply to rumour reports. The results of the laboratory examination showed no indication for a circulation of the rinderpest virus in Ethiopia.

After the 3rd annual PACE conference Ethiopia started to prepare its application for freedom from rinderpest on zonal basis.

Due to the outbreak of rinderpest in the Somali ecosystem of Kenya and in order to face the threat of re-infection of its livestock Ethiopia decided to establish a provisional surveillance zone composed of 28 districts listed below neighbouring Somalia and North Kenya (self declaration of December 19, 2003 valid since January 01, 2004)

This decision was taken because the local cattle population in this zone had not undergone any vaccination for more than 20 years and is expected to be highly susceptible to rinderpest. In fact, no presence of rinderpest was detected through active disease search and sero sampling during the last 12 years in this zone.

Since January 2004 the entire surveillance frame had been adjusted to this declaration. A reinforced active disease search incorporating the existent CBAHW in charge namely of participatory disease search is carried out in the 28 woredas of the surveillance zone, whereas sera are collected randomly but statistically correct in the provisional disease free zone

In response to the reported outbreak of mild rinderpest in Kenya Ethiopia has reacted promptly. Teams from the regional veterinary laboratories of Dira Dawa (Gode), Assela (Afder and Liben) and Sodo (Borena) had been sent to the surveillance zone. Liben and Afder Zones of the Somali region are bordering southern Somalia and north Kenya at a distance of about 800 km south of Addis Ababa. The Dawa and Genale rivers are important water resources. Transhumance and commercial exchanges take place between Dolo Bay and the Gedo Region in Somalia and between Dolo Odo and Mandera (Kenya). However traditionally no livestock is shipped towards the highland areas north of these two zones, prices for livestock being much better in Somalia and Kenya than in the Ethiopian markets.

The active disease search activities combined with participatory disease search revealed the appearance of some mild rinderpest like symptoms in two of the woredas (Dolo Odo and Dolo Bay), namely diarrhoea and bi-lateral lachrymation. The sera taken from animals in these herds and the tissue samples from a culled animal examined by the WRL Pirbright however did not confirm the presence of rinderpest virus in the area.

Before the end of the actual PACE period a wildlife survey will be carried out in the surveillance zone.

The unclear situation and contradictory laboratory findings make it necessary to continue to surveillance activities in order to confirm or reject the maintenance of rinderpest virus in the Somali Ecosystem and to identify the agent provoking mild rinderpest-like symptoms in cattle and wildlife.

The extension period will help Ethiopia to go ahead in the OIE pathway. During the two years extension period Ethiopia should

- Obtain the status of freedom from rinderpest on zonal basis (may 2005)
- Redefine the surveillance zone 22 of the 28 woredas which form actually the surveillance zone had been declared provisional free from rinderpest in the self declaration of May 1999)
- Obtain the status of freedom from rinderpest for these districts (may 2006)
- Prepare an application for freedom from infection on zonal basis for the rinderpest free zone by May 2007. In fact the status of zonal freedom from infection does not yet exist but it is quite probable that OIE will introduce this

status. The status of infection freedom lies outside of the extension period however the application will be prepared and submitted before the end of the extension phase.

1.3. Logical framework

The logical framework for the PACE programme for the period 2000 to 2004 was the following

Table 1: Objectives of the PACE Programme 2000 -2004

<i>Overall objective</i>	Contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing animal production through effective and efficient animal disease control
<i>Project purpose</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prepare & enforce veterinary legislation and regulations in order to improve animal health services delivery & drug supply. - Improve the control of major animal diseases (OIE List A diseases) and improve the capacity for emergency preparedness.
<i>Expected results</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major animal diseases is reinforced 2. Private veterinary services & drug supplies to livestock are promoted by developing the involvement of private veterinarians in disease control and by enforcing progressive cost recovery in the public sector. 3. Rinderpest verifiably eradicated from Ethiopia and effective control of other epizootic diseases, particularly CBPP and RVF. 4. Coordinated disease control capacity & emergency preparedness of public veterinary services enhanced

For the extension period of two years the expected results for the programme had been reduced to the following two¹ :

1. To develop control strategies for rinderpest in the Somali Ecosystem
2. To reinforce animal epidemiology services against major diseases and to develop control strategies for major epizootic diseases

These expected results have been taken over as project purpose by the PACE project Ethiopia which is particularly concerned with the eradication of possibly remaining rinderpest foci in its part of the Somali Ecosystem

Table 2: Objectives of the PACE Programme 2004 -2006

Overall objective	Contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing animal production through effective and efficient animal disease control
Project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To prepare & enforce veterinary legislation and regulations in order to improve animal health services delivery & drug supply.- Improve the control of major animal diseases (OIE List A diseases) and improve the capacity for emergency preparedness.
Expected results	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To develop control strategies for rinderpest in the Somali Ecosystem2) To reinforce animal epidemiology services against major diseases and to develop control strategies for major epizootic diseases

The detailed logical framework for the two years extension period is presented in Annex 2 to this programme estimate.

The achievement of the expected results and of the project purpose is based on the following key assumptions

- Commitment of decision makers at federal to fund surveillance activities
- All woredas, namely in the surveillance zone are accessible for continuous disease search
- No positive laboratory findings for rinderpest from the provisional disease free zone
- Livestock movement out of the risk zone can be controlled
- Funds for CBPP and RVF control can be secured

1.4. Activities

1.4.1. Overall objective of the PACE programme

The overall development objective to which the project, and therefore this programme estimate, is intended to contribute is:

to contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing animal production through effective and efficient animal disease control

1.4.2. Project purpose

The purpose of the Ethiopian programme is :

- To develop control strategies for (mild) rinderpest in the Somali Ecosystem
- To reinforce animal epidemiology services against major diseases and to develop control strategies for major epizootic diseases

1.4.3. Results

The expected results from the activities carried out over the period covered by this programme estimate are:

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Capacity of surveillance network is enhanced2. Zonal freedom from rinderpest is achieved |
|--|

1.4.4. Activities

The activities that will be carried out to achieve each of the expected results listed in the previous section are:

1.1 Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project

- 1.1.01 Co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate PACE activities
- 1.1.02 Prepare programme estimates
- 1.1.03 Initiate and follow-up local and foreign procurement
- 1.1.04 Administrate imprest account and ensure regular and timely accounting
- 1.1.05 Supervise BCO activities
- 1.1.06 Ensure functioning of office and car fleet
- 1.1.07 Organise bi-annual harmonisation meetings with BCO, regional laboratories, NAHRC and NVI
- 1.1.08 Participate in annual PACE programme meetings
- 1.1.09 Attend other relevant meetings (OIE/IBAR, export zones)
- 1.1.10 Implement operational communication unit
- 1.1.11 Report project progress timely (monthly reports to Animal Health department, quarterly and annual reports to NAO, EC Delegation, IBAR/PACE)
- 1.1.12 Participate in cross-border meetings with neighbouring countries
- 1.1.13 Enhance capacities of PACE staff (including staff from collaborating institutions) through training and re-training
- 1.1.14 Organise/attend animal health information workshops locally

1.2 Enhance national surveillance network

- 1.2.01 Conduct impact assessment for transboundary animal diseases and control programmes
- 1.2.02 Train national staff in economic impact assessment
- 1.2.03 Train federal and regional staff in PID
- 1.2.04 Install PID in regional veterinary services
- 1.2.05 Ensure regular and timely disease reporting from regions to PACE/FAHD
- 1.2.06 Ensure regular and timely reporting to IBAR/PACE and OIE
- 1.2.07 Improve data collection in the field
- 1.2.08 Improve data management at the federal level
- 1.2.09 Conduct market route and livestock pattern assessment
- 1.2.10 Train veterinarians and paraprofessionals in PDS
- 1.2.11 Conduct impact assessment of CBAHW activities together with CAPE
- 1.2.12 Ensure linkage with specific disease surveillance activities (rinderpest, CBPP, RVF, wildlife)
- 1.2.13 Integrate NGOs in surveillance activities (harmonisation workshops)

1.3 Rinderpest surveillance

- 1.3.01 Elaborate sero sampling framework for disease free and surveillance zone
- 1.3.02 Organise sero-surveillance nationwide
- 1.3.03 Organise continuous PDS in surveillance zone
- 1.3.04 Provide necessary consumables for sero surveillance and laboratory diagnosis
- 1.3.05 Monitor laboratory diagnosis activities
- 1.3.06 Organise regular verification of validity of RP vaccine stock
- 1.3.07 Conduct quality assessment of laboratory diagnostic capacities
- 1.3.08 Analyse RP laboratory findings and adjust surveillance zone accordingly
- 1.3.09 Procure logistics to districts in surveillance zone
- 1.3.10 Raise awareness and sensitise stakeholders for rinderpest
- 1.3.11 Assist in the preparation of communication material
- 1.3.12 Participate in ESS harmonisation meetings
- 1.3.13 Participate in RP epidemiology workshops

1.4 Carry out wildlife surveillance

- 1.4.01 Plan and conduct wildlife surveillance in risk areas namely surveillance zone
- 1.4.02 Procure sampling materials
- 1.4.03 Organise sampling logistic (rent of car, plane)
- 1.4.04 Carry out sampling
- 1.4.05 Identify potential source of rinderpest maintenance in wildlife

1.5 Enhance CBPP and RVF surveillance

- 1.5.01 Implement CBPP control activities
- 1.5.02 Implement RVF control activities
- 1.5.03 Conduct workshop on CBPP epidemiology
- 1.5.04 Follow up study on use of antibiotic in CBPP control
- 1.5.05 Conduct sero-monitoring (CBPP/RVF)
- 1.5.06 Provide diagnostic kits to laboratory
- 1.5.07 Organise training of meat inspectors in CBPP diagnosis
- 1.5.08 Attend CBPP workshops

2.1 Update OIE application for freedom of rinderpest on zonal basis

- 2.1.01 Actualise application according to findings
- 2.1.02 Integrate progressively actualised documents into application
- 2.1.03 Adjust whenever necessary the surveillance zone (self declaration)

2.2 Lobby for endorsement of subsidiary regulations

- 2.2.01 Assist in finalising existing draft documents
- 2.2.02 Organise harmonization workshop for stakeholders

2.3 Ensure rinderpest emergency preparedness

- 2.3.01 Update continuously emergency preparedness plan
- 2.3.02 Prepare action plan to ensure prompt reaction on rumour reports
- 2.3.03 Ensure availability of emergency fund
- 2.3.04 Create awareness among livestock holders and animal health professionals in high risk areas conjointly with RP epidemiologist
- 2.3.05 Participate in harmonisation meetings in border areas
- 2.3.06 Participate in emergency preparedness workshops

2.3.07 Train technicians in emergency preparedness reaction

The activities and sub-activities to be carried out during the extension period are in line with the activities of the previous years focusing on ensuring the sustainability of the programme after the end of the funding period.

In fact, the PACE project Ethiopia had been carrying out the following activities during the years 1 to 4

- Strengthening the governmental veterinary service through
 1. Establishing a surveillance network composed of 8 Branch Coordination Office and the collaboration and participation of the 9 regional veterinary laboratories, the National Animal Health Research Centre in Sebeta, the National Veterinary Institute and PANVAC laboratory in Debre Zeit
 2. Establishing epidemiology and economic database units at the Federal Animal Health Department
 3. Ensuring emergency preparedness for rinderpest
 4. Carrying out communication activities (awareness creation and sensitisation among stakeholders)
- Rinderpest eradication
 1. Monitoring the situation through active sero-surveillance in the provisional disease free zone and the remaining surveillance zones
 2. Active disease surveillance including participatory disease search
 3. Wildlife surveillance
- Rationalising veterinary service delivery through
 1. Promotion of private veterinary activities (loan, training)
 2. Training and support of CBAHW (in collaboration with NGOs)
 3. Assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive legal framework
- Control of CBPP and Other epizootics
 1. Active disease search
 2. Sero surveillance
 3. Development of control strategy for CBPP

1.5. Implementation

1.5.1. Material and non-material means

The project employs the following means for the execution of the activities :

1. Human resources
 - Government budget
 - PACE National Coordinator, imprest administrator
 - Imprest accounting officer
 - Secretaries
 - Accounting clerk
 - EC contribution
 - Epidemiologist for surveillance network
 - RP/CBPP epidemiologist
 - Privatisation officer

- Emergency officer
- Communication Officer
- Logistic officer
- 3 data management clerks, secretaries,
- 15 mechanics
- Technical assistance
- Supporting structure (government budget, see Annex 5)
 - 8 Branch coordination Offices
 - 9 regional laboratories
 - NAHRC Sebata
 - NVI Debre Zeit
 - PANVAC Debre Zeit namely for quality control of the RP vaccine stock
- 2. Equipment
 - Vehicles
 - existing vehicles from PARC project, about 125 Landrover (see Annex 6 for details, namely with regard to their status)
 - 25 vehicles about to be purchased
 - 10 Motorbikes
 - Office equipment
 - computers for regional veterinary services (PID information system)
 - Supplies
 - Laboratory consumables for RP, CBPP, RVF and wildlife surveillance
 - Spare parts for existing vehicles (carry over activity from WP&CE 4)

1.5.2. Organisation

The PACE project Ethiopia is managed in accordance with the « Implementation and management procedures » of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement , in particular with regard to the roles and responsibilities of the Regional and National Authorising Officer , the Head of Delegation and the Paying Agent.

With regard to technical aspects, PACE Ethiopia is part of the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics which covers 32 African countries and which is coordinated and supervised by the AU /IBAR/PACE coordination unit in Nairobi.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the national component lies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development (MoARD). The project will be managed by a national coordinator appointed by the MoARD from its permanent staff, placed under the auspices of the Head of the Federal Animal Health Department. He will work in close cooperation with the Regional PACE Coordinator and the EC Lead Delegation in Nairobi as well as with the NAO and the local EC Delegation in Addis Ababa.

The programme will be implemented on the basis of national programme estimate and works, supplies and services contracts as required. The procedures for the financial management, award of contracts and execution of payments will follow the rules set up in the « Practical guide to management of direct labour operations and programme estimates financed by the European Development Fund (EDF), version 1.0 of February 2004 ».

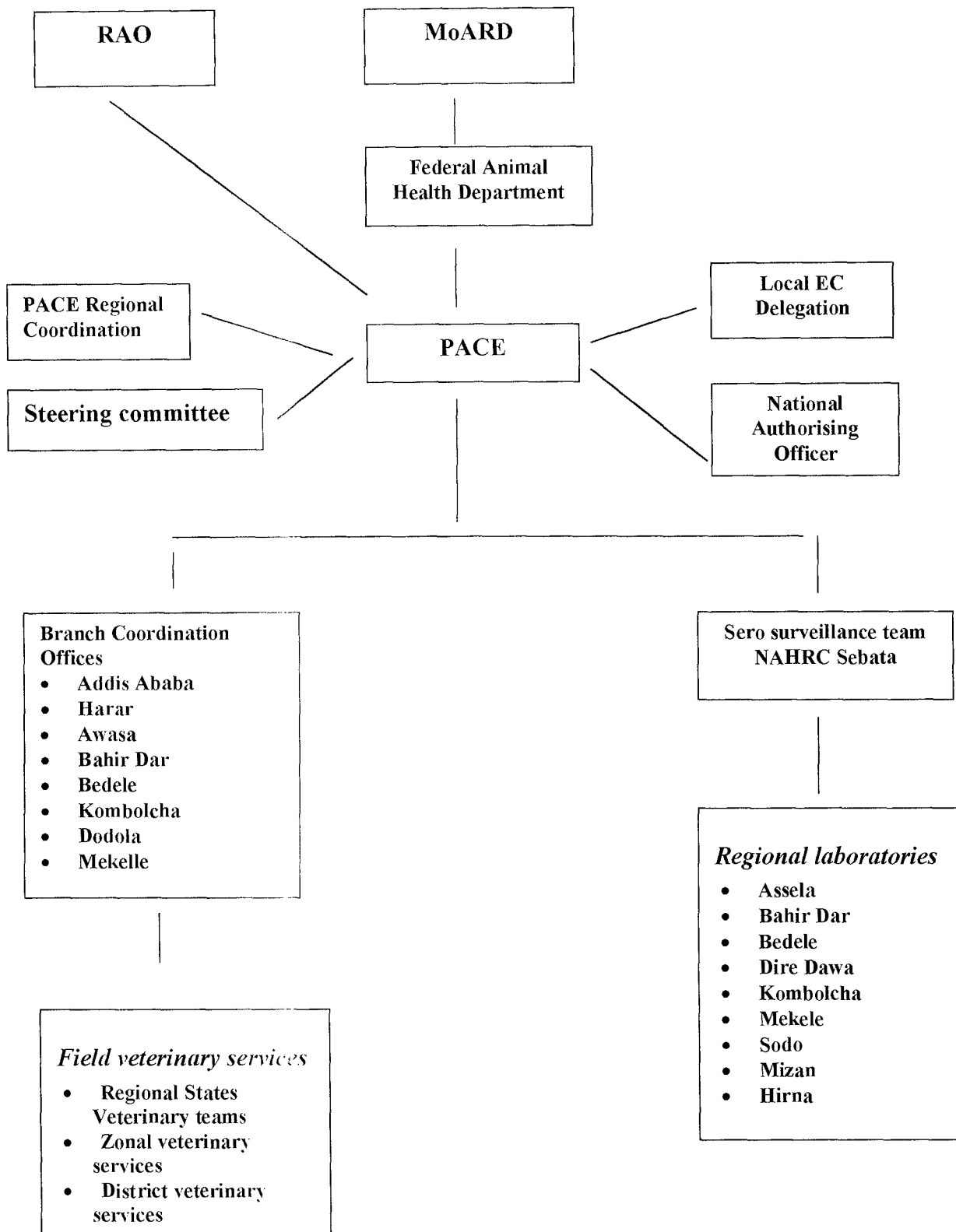
The executive responsibility for the project implementation lies with the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project. The PSC will meet at least twice a year. The PSC will approve annual work programmes prepared by the National Coordination Unit and will receive from it regular technical and financial reports. The PSC will be chaired by the State Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The National Coordination Unit will prepare and implement programme estimates, submit technical and financial reports to the PSC, and open and manage the EDF imprest account according to EDF rules and requirements.

The project will be implemented through the National Coordination Office and 8 Branch Coordination Offices. The Regional States will provide staff for the Branch Coordination Offices and will avail their laboratory staff for random sampling surveys. The planning, administrative and financial capacity will be enhanced as well as its epidemiology, data processing, communication and economic analysis capacities through employment of project staff in addition to the existing veterinary services staff. Eight Branch Co-ordination Offices together with the associated sero-surveillance units of the 9 regional veterinary laboratories are delegated to conduct the operational activities. The Wereda, Zone and Regional Agricultural Bureaux will be involved in general and active disease reporting, in various other types of disease surveillance work and in case of an outbreak in control activities. They will also be involved in the introduction of stock movement control and emergency preparedness activities. These responsibilities are dealt with in the existing legislation. Testing of samples collected for rinderpest sero-surveillance will be performed by the NAHRC Sebata.

Chart 1 shows the organisational set up of PACE Ethiopia.

Chart 1 : PACE Ethiopia



Provisional implementation timetable PACE Year 5

Budget coding	Activity	1st quarter			2nd quarter			3rd quarter			4th quarter		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.1	Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project												
1.1.1	Co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate PACE activities												
1.1.2	Prepare programme estimates for 2nd year extension												
1.1.3	Initiate and follow-up local and foreign procurement												
1.1.4	Administrate imprest account and ensure regular and timely accounting												
1.1.5	Supervise BCO activities												
1.1.6	Ensure functioning of office and car fleet												
1.1.7	Organise bi-annual harmonisation meetings with BCO, regional laboratories, NAHRC and NVI												
1.1.8	Participate in annual PACE programme meetings												
1.1.9	Attend other PACE relevant meetings (OIE/IBAR, export markets, etc)												
1.1.10	Implement operational communication unit												
1.1.11	Report project progress timely (monthly reports to Animal Health department, quarterly and annual reports to NAO, EC Delegation, IBAR/PACE)												

[illegible]

1.2.14	Intensify communication activities												
1.3	<i>Rinderpest surveillance</i>												
1.3.1	Elaborate sero sampling framework for disease free and surveillance zone												
1.3.2	Organise sero-surveillance nationwide												
1.3.3	Organise continuous PDS in surveillance zone												
1.3.4	Provide necessary consumables for sero surveillance and laboratory diagnosis												
1.3.5	Monitor laboratory diagnosis activities												
1.3.6	Organise regular verification of validity of RP vaccine stock												
1.3.7	Conduct quality assessment of laboratory diagnostic capacities												
1.3.8	Analyse RP laboratory findings and adjust surveillance zone accordingly												
1.3.9	Procure logistics for surveillance zone												
1.3.10	Raise awareness and sensitize stakeholders for rinderpest												
1.3.11	Assist in the preparation of communication material												
1.3.12	Participate in ESS harmonisation meetings												
1.3.13	Participate in RP epidemiology workshops												
1.4	<i>Carry out wildlife surveillance</i>												
1.4.1	Plan and conduct wildlife surveillance in risk areas namely surveillance zone												

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. BUDGET ESTIMATE

The budget estimate for the programme estimate is presented in Section 3 dealing with the financing plan. It summarises the estimated costs of implementing the programme estimate without giving details of the breakdown of programmed activities, sub-activities or their various components

The detailed estimate of costs is in Annex 3 to this programme estimate. The detailed budget estimate is made up of the estimated cost of the programme estimate's activities and sub-activities plus estimated investment and operating costs necessary to the implementation of the programme estimate

Budget heading	Activities and other costs	Budget requirement
3.		
1	Activities	
111000	Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project	652,776
112000	Enhance national surveillance network	1,201,500
113000	Rinderpest surveillance	930,149
114000	Carry out wildlife surveillance	448,200
115000	Enhance CBPP and RVF surveillance	352,580
121000	Update OIE application for freedom of rinderpest on zonal basis	0
122000	Lobby for endorsement of subsidiary regulations	29,960
123000	Ensure rinderpest emergency preparedness	1,132,760
	SUBTOTAL FOR ACTIVITIES	4,747,925
2	Investment costs ²⁾	
210000	Equipment	
210100	Communication material	170,000
210200	Purchase of computers for ES	400,000
220000	Vehicles	
220200	Motorbikes (10)	500,000
230000	Supplies	
230100	Laboratory consumables RP	599,208
230200	Laboratory consumables CBPP and RVF	585,600
	SUBTOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	2,254,808
3	Operating costs	
310000	Staff	1,038,600
320000	Office operating costs	715,016
330000	Vehicle operating costs	826,500
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING COSTS	2,580,116
	SUBTOTAL 1 & 2&3	9,582,849
	CONTINGENCIES ¹⁾	842,993
	TOTAL	10,425,842
	AUDIT Year 5	100,000
	Carry over expenditure from PACE 4	
	Purchase of cars spare parts	700,000
	Purchase of laboratory equipment	480,000

1) Contingencies only for EDF budget

2) The Governmental contribution is about 135% of the value of tax free imported goods, see Finance Plan

FINANCING PLAN

4. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Steering Committee

The steering committee is composed of the following members

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| ➤ State Minister of Agriculture | - | Chairman |
| ➤ Head, Federal Animal Health Department | - | Vice Chairman |
| ➤ Head of Planning and Programming Department | - | Member |
| ➤ D/National Authorising Officer | - | Member |
| ➤ EC-Delegation to Ethiopia | - | Member |
| ➤ PACE Technical Assistant | - | Member |
| | | |
| ➤ PACE National Co-ordinator | - | Member/Secretary |

The Project Steering Committee will:

- meet on a bi-annual basis and more often if necessary;
- evaluate activities, consider and approve programme estimates, and implementation strategies,
- review work programme, with reference to agreed annual work programme and budget,
- identify constraints to project implementation, recommend solutions and assign tasks to relevant parties concerned,
- examine and verify the reports on implementation drawn up and submitted by the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer

In the absence of the chairman, the meetings of the steering will be chaired by the vice-chairman

4.2. Management structure

The National Pace Coordinator, permanent staff of the MoARD acts as imprest administrator under the auspices of the Head of the Federal Animal Health Department

The imprest accounting officer is also a permanent staff of the MoARD acting under the auspices of the Head of the Finance Department

The programme shall be technically and financially autonomous as regards management of part of the resources allocated to it: in particular, payment of expenditure financed under the EDF imprest account shall be made under the authority of the designated imprest account administrator and officer.

Payments in respect of expenditure under the EDF imprest account may be made only:

1. After the National Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Local Head of Delegation of the European Commission have approved the relevant programme estimate, and hence the imprest account column contained in it, and have signed and countersigned, respectively, this contractual document.

2. After the endorsement of the higher mentioned Programme Estimate - through a consolidated Work Programme - by the Regional Authorising Officer of the EDF & the Head of the Lead Delegation of the European Commission in Nairobi.

4.3. Imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer

The imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer are appointed by MoARD, This appointment is approved by the NAO and endorsed by the head of Delegation.

The imprest administrator is responsible for drawing up the technical and operational parts of the programme estimate.

In implementing the direct labour component of the programme estimate, the imprest administrator is also responsible for all expenditure commitments, payment authorisations and recoveries.

The imprest accounting officer is responsible for drawing up the financial part of the programme estimate. During the implementation the imprest accounting officer is responsible for verification and implementation of payments and recoveries after their authorisation by the imprest administrator. This includes responsibility for bookkeeping of these operations.

The duties of imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer are separate and mutually incompatible. There must be no form of subordination between the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer in the exercise of their duties.

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds shall, in accordance with Article 35 (1) of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement, partially delegate his powers to the imprest account holders designated below:

- for signing works contracts, supply/equipment contracts and certain service contracts, subject to the limits set out in the table below;
- for signing memoranda of agreement, subject to the limits set out in the table;
- for the payment of expenditure in the form of local wages, subject to the limits set out in the table below.

The partial delegation of powers shall be subject to the following:

- compliance with the general accounting rules proposed by the Financial Unit of the A.U.
- IBAR PACE Programme.
- compliance with the rules set out in the annexed document "Practical Guide to management of Programme Estimates Financed by EDF (version 1.0)
- the certified lodging of authorised signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- the opening of a special bank account named "*AU/IBAR – PACE Programme Yr.5*" for the PACE Programme;
- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks;

The designated imprest administrator is: *Dr Dagninet Yimenu, PACE NCO*

The designated imprest accounting officer is: Ato Amare Alemayhu, Head of Project Finance Section

The substitute imprest administrator is: Dr Sileshi Zewdie, Head Animal Health Department

The substitute imprest accounting officer is: Ato Belsti Mihretu, Head of Finance Department

4.4. Period covered

The period covered by this programme estimate runs from *November 01, 2004* to October 31, 2005, i.e. *12 months*.

Payment under this imprest account may be made only for expenditure incurred during the above period. Some management operations may extend beyond above closing date, however, e.g. the final request(s) for replenishment and/or clearance corresponding to the last items of expenditure in the period, and also operations relating to closure of the imprest account. In all cases the imprest account must be closed not later than six months after the final date give above.

The account may be closed only where the “imprest account balance” is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the EC Delegation will refuse the commitment for the next imprest account).

4.5. Amount of the direct labour component of the programme estimate

The total amount of the direct labour component of this programme estimate is:

Ethiopian (ET) Birr 6,792,633.10

4.6. “EDF imprest” bank account(s)

Account in national currency

Bank: National Bank of Ethiopia

Name: AU/IBAR-PACE Programme Year 5

Account No:

This is a double-signature account requiring the signature of:

- the imprest administrator- or the co-imprest administrator
- the imprest accounting officer – or the imprest co-accounting officer

(Specimens of their signature have been sent to the RAO and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya.)

All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be paid into the above account:

- payment of advance (initial allocation);
- payment at intervals of successive replenishment.

Only payments corresponding to the expenditure set out in the tables in Budget estimate/Finance Plan , column EDF Resources Direct labour Commitment Year 5 of the programme estimate may be made from this account.

4.7. 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 40% of direct labour commitment:

ET Birr 2,717,053

4.8. 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 National (or Regional) Authorising Officer at least every 4 months

4.9. Contract and grant award procedures

The table summarising the powers delegated by the National (or Regional) Authorising Officer for contract and grant award procedures is set out in Annex 4 of this programme estimate

For expenditure on works, services and supplies, the procedures vary according to the amount involved (*i.e.* the equivalent in local currency of):

- up to **Euro 2 500**, direct purchase (order form suffices)
- between **Euro 2 500 and Euro 5 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, without endorsement by the National Authorizing Officer or Delegation (order form suffices); the expenditure memorandum must be accompanied by evidence of the bids from at least three local suppliers, in the form of three *pro forma* invoices;
- between **Euro 5 000 and Euro 25 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, with endorsement of at least three *pro forma* invoices by the National Authorizing Officer and the Local Delegation of the EC (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the supplier);
- between **Euro 25 000 and Euro 100 000**, restricted local invitation to tender; at least three suppliers will be asked to make closed bids; the tenders will be opened together and assessed; award of the contract follows the same rules as those governing the selection of successful tendered for major EDF-financed works or supply contracts and is valid only after endorsement by the National Authorizing Officer and the Head of Delegation.

For expenditure on services from Euro 5 000 to Euro 10 000, the prior agreement of the National Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC is required (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the suppliers).

4.10. Cash disbursement procedures

A petty cash fund may be opened to cover any small items of expenditure concerned with the normal running of the PACE Programme. The accounting officers will manage it. The total size of the fund may in no case exceed Euro 5 000 over any single year.

In so far as the provision of evidence of expenditure is concerned, this facility must be used in accordance with the same rules as for other expenditure (at least one supporting document for each item of expenditure).

Payments will be made from the “Euro Interest” bank account(s) referred to in section 4.6. These transactions do not require the intervention of the National Authorising Officer or the Head of Delegation.

4.11. 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 out in Annex 5 to this programme estimate.

4.12. Changes to the programme estimate during implementation

Any change to this programme estimate requires the prior written authorisation of the National 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.

4.13. Implementation reports

The imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer must draw up 4 summary interim implementation reports 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.

One copy of the reports must be submitted to the National Authorising Officer, one copy to the supervisory technical department (MABARD Animal Health Department), 1 (one) copy to the Head of Delegation and one copy to the JIBAR/PACE Coordination Unit.

One copy of the annual report will be sent to every member of the Steering Committee two weeks before the scheduled date of its meeting.

4.14. 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. It must be closed not later than six months after the end of the period it covers.

The amounts corresponding to non-justified or unjustified expenditure must be refunded without delay by the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer. If they fail to do so, and if a financial guarantee was not obtained before payment of the initial allocation, the National 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.

4.15. Audit(s)

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF Funds and the Head of the Lead Delegation (Nairobi) of the European Commission may decide to carry out audits, subject to the terms of reference laid down by these authorities.

Appointed Auditors - as well as the PACE Programme Financial Controller - may carry out any accounting, technical, administrative or legal check they consider useful or necessary and, for that purpose, may demand to see any documents relating to the PACE Programme. The following is an illustrative list of original documents to be kept at the national PACE Programme offices:

- original documents relating to the general PACE Programme accounts (including the register of capital expenditure and the staff payroll)
- original documents relating to the EDF imprest account administration statement and various operations covered by the statement (notably initial allocation, replenishment, transfer of the advance and closure);
- original documents relating to "EDF imprest account" bank account for the PACE Programme (credit and debit items, reconciliation and balance);
- original documents relating to contracts awarded by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (invitations to tender, results of invitations to tender, bids from suppliers, with *pro forma* invoices where appropriate, and so on);
- original contractual documents signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (contracts, including order forms, and memoranda of agreement);
- original documents concerning local wages signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (lists, grounds for payment, evidence of receipt by wage earners).

4.16. Tax and customs arrangements

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

5. 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 National (or Regional) Authorising Officer
for approval

(name and position)
(date and signature)

The Head of Delegation
for endorsement

(name)
(date and signature)

6. ANNEXES

All annexes to this programme estimate are an integral part thereof. They have the same force as the programme estimate itself.

The following annexes are still in preparation

- Annex 3, costing of sub-activities (details)
- Annex 4, exchange rate ET birr – Eur (as of August 2004)
- Annex 5: Staff management documents
- Annex 6 List of vehicles and their status
- Annex 7: Rinderpest surveillance plan year 5

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

2: Logical framework

2: Logical framework Ethiopia

OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Control strategies developed for mild rinderpest in the Somali Ecosystem</p> <p>Regional epidemiology services against major diseases reinforced</p> <p>Control strategies developed for major epizootic diseases</p> <p>Capacity of surveillance network enhanced</p>	<p>Until end of 2005 the surveillance areas are revised and redefined</p> <p>The rinderpest like virus circulating in the Somali Ecosystem is identified during the extension period</p> <p>Until May 2005 PID is introduced in the regional veterinary services and operational</p> <p>Involvement of private vets, paraprofessionals and NGOs in disease surveillance activities</p> <p>Ethiopia is recognised free from rinderpest on zonal basis by May 2005</p> <p>By May 2005, all subsidiary regulations are endorsed by the Council of Minister</p>	<p>GIS data and map of the risk zone</p> <p>Result report from reference laboratory</p> <p>Reports prepared through PID</p> <p>MoU with the concerned parties</p> <p>OIE website</p> <p>Endorsed subsidiary legal texts</p>	<p>Commitment of decision makers at federal to fund surveillance activities</p> <p>All woredas, namely in the surveillance zone are accessible for continuous disease search</p> <p>No positive results from the provisional disease free zone</p> <p>Livestock movement out of the risk zone can be controlled</p> <p>Funds for CBPP and RVF control can be secured</p>
<p>Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project</p>	<p>OVERALL COSTS ET birr</p> <p>Without government contribution</p>	<p>MEANS</p>	

project	Activities 1.1	653,776	Human resources	
Co-ordinate, monitor and	Activities 1.2	1,201,500	- PACE Coordinator (Imprest	
uate PACE activities	Activities 1.3	930,149	account administrator)	
Prepare programme estimates	Activities 1.4	448,200	- Imprest accounting officer	
Initiate and follow-up local and	Activities 1.5	352,580	- Epidemiologist for surveillance	
ign procurement	Activities 2.1	0	network and GIS	
Administrate imprest account	Activities 2.2	29,960	- RP/CBPP epidemiologist	
ensure regular and timely	Activities 2.3	1,132,760	- Privatisation officer	
ounting	Subtotal Activities	4,747,926	- Planning officer	
Supervise BCO activities			- Emergency officer	
Ensure functioning of office and	Investments	2,254,808	- Communication Officer	
fleet			- Logistic officer	
Organise bi-annual	Operating costs	2,580,116	- Support staff (drivers, data	
monisation meetings with BCO,	Overall SubTotal	9,582,849	management clerks, secretaries,	
ional laboratories, NAHRC and	Contingencies	842,993	mechanics)	
l	Total	10,425,842	Equipment	
Participate in annual PACE			- 10 Motorbikes	
programme meetings			- computers for regions	
Attend other relevant meetings			- Laboratory consumables for RP,	
(OIE/IBAR, export zones)			CBPP, RVF and wildlife	
Implement operational			surveillance	
communication unit				
Report project progress timely			Operation:	
(monthly reports to Animal			- 125 old vehicles (PARC)	
Health department, quarterly			- 25 new vehicles (PACE year 4)	
and annual reports to NAO, EC				
Delegation, IBAR/PACE)				
Participate in cross-border				
meetings with neighbouring				
countries				
Enhance capacities of PACE				
staff (including staff from				
collaborating institutions)				
through training and re-training				
Organise/attend animal health				
information workshops locally				

<p>Prepare phasing out of PACE programme</p> <p>ance national surveillance work</p> <p>Conduct impact assessment for boundary animal diseases and rol programmes</p> <p>Train national staff in economic act assessment</p> <p>Train federal and regional staff ID</p> <p>Install PID in regional veterinary ices</p> <p>Ensure regular and timely ase reporting from regions to CE/FAHD</p> <p>conduct workshops on disease orting</p> <p>train private veterinarian and AHW in disease reporting</p> <p>train/re-train CBAHW</p> <p>train private veterinarians in business management</p> <p>Ensure regular and timely orting to IBAR/PACE and OIE</p> <p>Improve data collection in the d</p> <p>Improve data management at : federal level</p> <p>Maintain passive disease orting database</p> <p>: Maintain and update baseline tabase</p> <p>: Update sero surveillance</p>			
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<p>base</p> <p>Train staff in data management</p> <p>ad</p> <p>Conduct market route and</p> <p>stock pattern assessment</p> <p>Train veterinarians and</p> <p>professionals in PDS</p> <p>Conduct impact assessment of</p> <p>.HW activities together with</p> <p>'E</p> <p>Ensure linkage with specific</p> <p>ase surveillance activities</p> <p>erpest, CBPP, RVF, wildlife)</p> <p>Integrate NGOs in surveillance</p> <p>ities (harmonisation workshops)</p> <p>Intensify communication</p> <p>ities</p> <p>Prepare communication and</p> <p>sitisation themes</p> <p>Conduct communication skill</p> <p>ing</p> <p>Conduct community workshop</p> <p>sitisation)</p> <p>Produce communication</p> <p>aterials</p> <p>Launch and enhance</p> <p>sitisation for disease awareness</p> <p>ough multi media communication</p> <p>Assess impact of</p> <p>ommunication activities</p> <p>Participate in communication</p> <p>orkshop abroad</p>			
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<p><i>rinderpest surveillance</i></p> <p>Elaborate sero sampling network for disease free and surveillance zone</p> <p>Organise sero-surveillance nationwide</p> <p>Organise continuous PDS in surveillance zone</p> <p>Provide necessary consumables for sero surveillance and laboratory diagnosis</p> <p>Monitor laboratory diagnosis facilities</p> <p>Organise regular verification of quality of rpv vaccine stock</p> <p>Conduct quality assessment of laboratory diagnostic capacities</p> <p>Analyse RP laboratory findings and adjust surveillance zone accordingly</p> <p>Procure logistics for surveillance</p> <p>Raise awareness and sensitize herders for rinderpest</p> <p>Assist in the preparation of immunisation material</p> <p>Participate in ESS immunisation meetings</p> <p>Participate in RP epidemiology workshops</p> <p><i>Carry out wildlife surveillance</i></p> <p>Plan and conduct wildlife surveillance in risk areas namely surveillance zone</p>			
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<p>Procure sampling materials</p> <p>Organise sampling logistic (rent car, plane)</p> <p>Carry out sampling</p> <p>Identify potential source of erpest maintenance in wildlife</p> <p><i>ance CBPP and RVF</i></p> <p><i>veillance capacity</i></p> <p>Implement CBPP control activities</p> <p>Implement RVF control activities</p> <p>Conduct workshop on CBPP demiology</p> <p>Follow up study on use of ibiotic in CBPP control</p> <p>Conduct sero-monitoring (CBPP, RVF)</p> <p>Provide diagnostic kits to laboratory</p> <p>Organise training of meat inspectors in CBPP diagnosis</p> <p>Attend CBPP workshops</p> <p><i>date OIE application for freedom from pest on zonal basis</i></p> <p>Actualise application according to findings</p> <p>Integrate progressively actualised documents into application</p> <p>Adjust whenever necessary the surveillance zone (self declaration)</p>			
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<p>by for endorsement of subsidiary lations</p> <p>Assist in finalizing existing draft ments</p> <p>Organise harmonization shop for stakeholders</p> <p>ure rinderpest emergency paredness</p> <p>Update continuously emergency paredness plan</p> <p>Prepare action plan to ensure reaction on rumour reports</p> <p>Ensure availability of emergency d</p> <p>Create awareness among stock holders in high risk areas (jointly with RP epidemiologist)</p> <p>Participate in harmonisation etings in border areas</p> <p>Participate in emergency paredness workshops</p> <p>Train technicians in emergency paredness reaction</p>			
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ex 3: Detailed budget estimate

udget iding	Activities and other costs	EDF resources Direct Labour	EDF resources Specific commitments	Government contribution	Total
1	<i>Activities</i>				
111000	<i>Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project</i>				
111070	Organise bi-annual harmonisation meetings with BCO, regional laboratories, NAHRC and NVI	81,440			
111080	Participate in annual PACE programme meetings (4 per/8 days/year)	86,336			
111090	Attend other project relevant meeting (OIE/IBAR etc)	70,000			
111120	Participate in cross-border meetings with neighbouring countries	150,000			
111130	Enhance capacities of PACE staff (including staff from collaborating institutions) through training and re-training	175,000			
111140	Organise/attend animal health information workshops locally	90,000			
112000	<i>Enhance national surveillance network</i>				
112010	Conduct impact assessment for transboundary animal diseases and control programmes	20,000			
112020	Train national staff in economic impact assessment	45,000			
112030	Train federal and regional staff in PID	22,100			
112051	conduct workshops on disease reporting	63,500			
112052	train private veterinarian/CBAHW in disease reporting	110,000			
112053	train/re-train CBAHW	45,000			
112054	Train private veterinarians in business management	18,800			
112070	Improve data collection in the field	104,125			
112084	Train staff in data management, GIS, PID abroad	105,000			

112090	Conduct market route and livestock pattern assessment	150,000			
112100	Train veterinarians and paraprofessionals in PDS	73,000			
112110	Conduct impact assessment of CBAHW activities together with CAPE	20,000			
112130	Integrate NGOs in surveillance activities (harmonisation workshops)	45,000			
112142	Conduct communication skill training	45,000			
112143	Conduct community workshop	13,510			
112144	Produce communication materials	15,000			
112145	Launch and enhance sensitisation for disease awareness through multi media communication	273,745			
112146	Assess impact of communication activities	5,140			
112147	Participate in communication workshop	27,580			
113000	<i>Rinderpest surveillance</i>				
113020	Organise sero-surveillance nationwide	567,409			
113030	Organise sero-surveillance in surveillance zone	130,000			
113040	Organise sero-surveillance in surveillance zone	20,000			
113070	Conduct quality assessment of laboratory diagnostic capacities	10,000			
113090	Provide logistics for surveillance zone	50,000			
113100	Raise awareness and sensitize stakeholders for rinderpest	70,000			
113120	Participate in ESS harmonisation meetings	55,160			
113130	Participate in RP epidemiology workshops	27,580			
114000	<i>Carry out wildlife surveillance</i>				
114020	Procure sampling materials	112,040			
114030	Organise sampling logistic (rent of car, plane)	250,000			
114040	Carry out wildlife sampling	86,160			
115000	<i>Enhance CBPP and RVF surveillance</i>				
115030	Conduct workshop on CBPP epidemiology	60,000			
115040	Follow up study on use of antibiotic in CBPP control	30,000			

115050	Conduct sero-monitoring	200,000			
115070	Organise training of meat inspectors in CBPP diagnosis	35,000			
115080	Attend CBPP workshop	27,580			
120000	<i>Freedom from rinderpest</i>				
122020	Organize harmonization workshop for stakeholders	29,960			
123030	Ensure availability of emergency fund and capacity of the unit	1,000,000			
123040	Create awareness among livestockholders in high risk areas jointly with RP epidemiologist	45,000			
123050	Participate in harmonisation meetings in border areas	15,180			
123060	Participate in emergency preparedness workshops	27,580			
123070	Train technicians in emergency preparedness reaction	45,000			
	SUBTOTAL FOR ACTIVITIES	4,747,925			4,747,925
	Investment costs				
220000	<i>Vehicles</i>				
220200	Motorbikes (10)		500,000	custom, tax	
230000	<i>Supplies</i>				
230100	Laboratory consumables RP		599,208	custom, tax	
230200	Laboratory consumables CBPP		585,600	custom, tax	
	SUBTOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS		2,254,808		2,254,808
	3 Operating costs				
310000	<i>Staff</i>				
310100	National PACE Coordinator				
310200	Accounting and bookkeeping				
310300	Secretaries				

310400	Drivers				
310500	Support staff BCO, laboratories				
310600	Epidemiologist surveillance network and GIS	42,800			
310700	Epidemiologist RP and CBPP	42,800			
310800	Emergency preparedness officer	42,800			
310900	Planning officer	30,000			
311000	Economist/privatisation officer	42,800			
311100	Communication officer	42,800			
311200	Logistic officer	16,440			
311300	Data clerks (3)	37,440			
311400	Mechanics (15)	316,800			
320000	Office operating costs				
320100	Office supplies	120,000		20,000	
320200	Telephone, fax, post, fax, email, post	80,000		32,500	
320300	Staff insurance	15,000			
320400	Travel, per diem, etc.			20,000	
330000	Vehicle operating costs				
330100	Fuel, oil, lubricants, maintenance, insurance	350,000		476,500	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING COSTS	1,427,196		729,000	2,156,196
	TOTAL	6,175,121	2,254,808	729,000	9,158,929

TING OF SUB-ACTIVITIES

Annex 4: Summary table of powers delegated by the National /Regional Authorising Officer for contract and grant award procedures

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorizing powers to the designated Imprest account holders for the “EDF imprest account”

		Ethiopian Birr (ETB)
1. Works contracts Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< ETB
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< ETB
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< ETB
3. Memoranda of agreement (Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< ETB
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	< Euro 10 000	< ETB
4.3 RDP management personnel ²	Yes	Yes
4.4 RDP non-management personnel ³	Yes	Yes

At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = 1000 (exchange rate August 04)

² Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the AU/IBAR (their salaries will continue to be a charge on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

³ Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

Annex 5: Staff management documents

ANNEX 6: List of vehicles

ANNEX 7 : RINDERPEST SURVEILLANCE PLAN

DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATE

Activities and other costs	EDF resources Direct Labour	EDF resources Specific	Government contribution	Total
1 Activities				
1 Support PACE management structure in the implementation of the project				
2 Organise bi-annual harmonisation meetings with BCO, regional laboratories, NAHRC and NVI	81,440			
3 Participate in annual PACE programme meetings (4 per 8 days/year)	86,536			
4 Attend other project relevant meeting (OIE IBAR etc)	70,000			
5 Participate in cross-border meetings with neighbouring countries	150,000			
6 Enhance capacities of PACE staff (including staff from national and regional laboratories, the regional and national training programmes, all of whom will be health professionals) (national and regional)	104,125			
2 Enhance national surveillance network				
1 Conduct impact assessment for transboundary animal diseases and control programmes	20,000			
2 Train national staff in economic impact assessment	45,000			
3 Train federal and regional staff in PID	22,100			
4 Conduct workshops on disease reporting	63,500			
5 Train private veterinarian/CBAHW in disease reporting	110,000			
6 Train/re-train CBAHW	45,000			
7 Train private veterinarians in business management	18,800			
8 Improve data collection in the field	104,125			
9 Train staff in data management, GIS, PID abroad	105,000			
10 Conduct market route and livestock pattern assessment	150,000			
11 Train veterinarians and paraprofessionals in PDS	73,000			
12 Conduct impact assessment of CBAHW activities together with CAPE	20,000			
13 Integrate NGOs in surveillance activities (harmonisation workshops)	45,000			
14 Conduct communication skill training	45,000			
15 Conduct community workshop	13,510			
16 Produce communication materials	15,000			
17 Launch and enhance sensitisation for disease awareness through multi media communication	273,745			
18 Assess impact of communication activities	5,140			
19 Participate in communication workshop	27,580			
3 Rinderpest surveillance				
1 Organise sero-surveillance nationwide	567,409			
2 Organise continuous PDS in surveillance zone	130,000			
3 Organise regular verification of validity of RP vaccine stock by PANVAC	20,000			
4 Conduct quality assessment of laboratory diagnostic capacities	10,000			
5 Provide logistics for surveillance zone	50,000			
6 Raise awareness and sensitize stakeholders for rinderpest	70,000			
7 Participate in ESS harmonisation meetings	55,160			
8 Participate in RP epidemiology workshops	27,580			
4 Carry out wildlife surveillance				
1 Procure sampling materials	112,040			
2 Organise sampling logistic (rent of car, plane)	250,000			
3 Carry out wildlife sampling	86,160			

<i>Enhance CBPP and RVF surveillance</i>				
Conduct workshop on CBPP epidemiology	60,000			
Follow up study on use of antibiotic in CBPP control	30,000			
Conduct sero-monitoring	200,000			
Organise training of meat inspectors in CBPP diagnosis	35,000			
Attend CBPP workshop	27,580			
<i>Freedom from rinderpest</i>				
Organize harmonization workshop for stakeholders	29,960			
Ensure availability of emergency fund and capacity of the unit	1,000,000			
Create awareness among livestockholders in high risk areas conjointly with RP epidemiologist	45,000			
Participate in harmonisation meetings in border areas	15,180			
Participate in emergency preparedness workshops	27,580			
Train technicians in emergency preparedness reaction	45,000			
SUBTOTAL FOR ACTIVITIES	4,747,925			4,747,925
<i>Investment costs</i>				
<i>Equipment</i>				
Communication material		170,000	custom, tax	
Purchase of computers for ESS		400,000	custom, tax	
<i>Vehicles</i>				
Motorbikes (10)		500,000	custom, tax	
<i>Supplies</i>				
Laboratory consumables RP		599,208	custom, tax	
Laboratory consumables CBPP		585,600	custom, tax	
SUBTOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS		2,254,808		2,254,808
<i>Operating costs</i>				
<i>Staff</i>				
National PACE Coordinator				
Accounting and bookkeeping				
Secretaries				
Drivers				
Support staff BCO, laboratories				
Epidemiologist surveillance network and GIS	42,800			
Epidemiologist RP and CBPP	42,800			
Emergency preparedness officer	42,800			
Planning officer	30,000			
Economist/privatisation officer	42,800			
Communication officer	42,800			
Logistic officer	16,440			
Data clerks (3)	37,440			
Mechanics (15)	316,800			
<i>Office operating costs</i>				
Office supplies	120,000		20,000	
Electricity, telephone, fax, email, post)	80,000		32,500	
Staff insurance	15,000			
Maintenance (computers, other equipment)	65,000			
Travel, mission, per diems	182,516		200,000	
<i>Vehicle operating costs</i>				
Fuel, oil, lubricants, maintenance, insurance	350,000		476,500	
SUBTOTAL OPERATING COSTS	1,427,196		729,000	2,156,196
TOTAL	6,175,121	2,254,808	729,000	9,158,929