

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT**



**PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
TANZANIA COMPONENT
(PACE-TZ)**

**EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NUMBER REG/5007/005
EDF VII and VIII**

FINANCING AGREEMENT No 61215/REG

ACCOUNT NUMBER 8 ACP TPS 032

**ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME & COST ESTIMATE FOR PACE TANZANIA
YEAR 2 (1ST NOVEMBER 2002 TO 31ST OCTOBER 2003)-AWP & CE 2**

**TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COMMITTED Tsh.1, 129,646 900-(Euro 1,189,102
AT AN EXCHANGE RATE OF 1 EURO TO 950 Tsh)**

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SEPTEMBER 2002

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PART I-INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR ACTIVITIES

1.INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

This is a second Annual Work Plan and Cost Estimate for the PACE (Tanzania) Component which is part of the Regional Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) under the African Union Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). The first Annual Work Plan and Cost Estimate was approved and funded Tsh.1, 004,080,000 equivalent to Euro 1,056,926 running from 1st November 2001 to 31st October 2002.

The Tanzanian Component got on board late and thus there was a lost time of two years that need to be taken in consideration in the mid term review for a possible extension after October 2004.

The Government of Tanzania (GOT) has met the requirement that National Budgets to Epidemio-surveillance activities should show an increasing trend in budget allocation to Animal Health Services and that countries should be committed towards compliance to the OIE Pathway in the eradication of Rinderpest. In the fiscal year 2001/2002 besides Personnel Emoluments indicated in Year 1 Work Plan of Tsh.182, 000,000 the government released Tsh 847,700,000 to PACE (TZ) related activities, which were for CBPP control (Tsh.434, 000,000) and Other Veterinary Services (Tsh 413,700,000).

In year 2002/2003 the government budget to Epidemio-surveillance and control of epizootic diseases of high economic significance is envisaged to increase following the adopted Activity & Target based Budgeting System and the inclusion of Animal Diseases Control Programme as one of the Intervention logic in the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP)

The first year of PACE (TZ) was mostly a capacity building and inception phase of the programme. Implementation of the planned activities and funds utilization up to July 31st 2002 reached good levels. A developed Performance Management System (PMS) spearheaded project performance in year 1 Work Plan.

1.1 CONTEXT

The purpose of the second year Work Plan remains the same as those of the overall programme as contained in the Global Plan. This includes revitalization of animal health services through strengthening National and ADRI/VICs capabilities to sustain surveillance, as well as strategic control of major animal diseases, and to improve animal health care, in Tanzania.

The achievement of effective control of the OIE List "A" diseases would facilitate Tanzania participation in international trade of livestock and their products, which would have benefits for livestock producers, traders and the national economy.

More emphasis shall continue to be placed in Epidemio-surveillance and compliance to the OIE Pathway for the Eradication of Rinderpest. In the first year the project in collaboration with FAO/TCP/URT/0067 (E) Emergency Surveillance for Rinderpest funded sero-surveillance activities, clinical surveillance activities in both livestock and wildlife, staff training, initiated Rinderpest Risk Analysis and supported field reporting elements that are essential in following the OIE Pathway. These activities will continue to be emphasized following a change of Rinderpest status in Kenya after the Rinderpest outbreak in buffaloes in Meru National Park from July 2001 to early 2002.

Rinderpest disease surveillance in wildlife will continue to be given emphasis but this time would extend into the southern circuit of the National Parks. TANAPA and TAWIRI will continue to be commissioned to undertake this task.

National Veterinary Laboratory System (Central Veterinary Lab-CVL & Veterinary Investigation Centres- VICs) as a surveillance tool will be upgraded and provided a more prominent role in the 2nd year by allocating its own Cost Centre and funds.

The Communication component will be given more weight in view of the new thinking of Communication for Development to address other important issues such as Audience Analysis rather than concentrating only in production and distribution of publicity materials.

Regional Meetings convened by either PACE, AU-IBAR or OIE were under budgeted in the first year Work Plan. In this year budget more provision is made to allow the Director of Veterinary Services (DVS), Assistant Director-Animal Health Services (AD-AHS), PACE –NPC and other PACE project core staff attend those meetings that are relevant to the Programme. A guideline to oversee this provision is conducted in a fair and transparent manner developed in Year 1 work plan shall be followed in deciding to support Tanzanian delegates to these meetings.

1.2 ZOOSANITARY SITUATION

The Zoosanitary situation in Tanzania in the year 2001 and 2002 was relatively calm. Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) continued to be the main major problem affecting 53 districts out of 120 and the Government supported its control strategy through the purchase of Vaccines and logistics. As planned in the 1st Annual Work Plan and Cost Estimate (1st Nov 2001 to 31st October 2002) the Government fulfilled its commitment in the release of funds for the purchase of CBPP vaccines

As for Rinderpest Tanzania is pursuing the OIE pathway in the fifth year since vaccinations were ceased and surveillance started. Active and passive Rinderpest surveillance was carried out under PACE and FAO TCP and so far no outbreak of rinderpest has been reported..

However as from previous experience there are threats to our Northeastern border. The recent rinderpest epidemic in Kenyan buffaloes that started in July 2001 and ended in March 2002, which DVS Kenya confirmed and reported to OIE in December 2001 posed a great threat. Following these reports a joint PACE PCU (Wildlife Expert) and DVS Tanzania rapid appraisal was made in the adjoining areas in December 2001 and no positive cases were found. Rinderpest status thus continued to be under provisional disease freedom

2.0 PROGRAMME REVIEW

2.1 RESULTS EXPECTED

The objectives of this Work Plan are to consolidate and achieve the objectives of the PACE (TZ) Component that were specified in the Year 1 Work Plan

PACE-TZ project overall national objective were stated to be contributing towards poverty alleviation and food security through livestock development

The expected results of the Tanzania PACE programme are indicated in the matrix below.

Objectives of the PACE (TZ) Programme

Goal (Overall objective)	Contribute to poverty alleviation and food security through livestock development.
Purpose (Immediate objective)	To improve the capacity of national animal health services to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the strategic control of epizootic diseases.
Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity in epidemio-surveillance, socio-economics and communications networks to manage major epizootics-[Rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, NCD, LSD, ASF, RVF & Rabies] strengthened. 2. Delivery of Animal Health Services improved through promotion of Private Animal Health Delivery System and Legislation Review 3. OIE recognition of freedom from Rinderpest disease in Tanzania achieved. 4. National Master plan for CBPP control and other Epizootics developed.

2.2 Start up

The PACE (TZ) Component of the Regional PACE programme took off in November 2001. Government Funds were availed in August 2001 and EDF Funds in January 2002.

Programme implementation started earlier in collaboration with a bridging FAO TCP and government funds.

A start up workshop involving all stakeholders was not convened instead substituted with a meeting of key players in project implementation and monitoring under the ministry.

2.3 Summary of first year work plan and cost estimate.

PACE (TZ) first year work plan achieved modest achievement being a start up year. The analysis of expected results and achievements is depicted in Table 1.

2.4 Government Contribution

Government contribution to PACE (TZ) in year 1 were channelled in 3 lines- (I) Direct to the project as development funds that reached Tsh 119,185,000.00 (ii) CBPP control Tsh-434, 000,000 and (iii) fund to Veterinary Services Operations Tsh 294,515,000 This excludes personnel emoluments to AHS staff which were paid in full as per budget.

In total government contribution in year 1 reached TSh-847, 700,000, which is 115 percent of the planned Tsh 759,758,000.00.

In year 2 through the inception of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme donor basket funding and government commitment in activity based & target oriented budgeting more government contribution will be channelled to PACE programme related activities thus fulfilling agreed obligation under PACE which requires governments to commit funds to epidemiosurveillance activities in an increasing rate

PART II ANALYSIS OF FIRST YEAR WORK PLAN AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF PACE.

ABLE 1 ANALYSIS OF FIRST YEAR WORK PLAN AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF PACE

ity Description	Expected Results	Achievements.	Comments and Observations
acity in epidemio-surveillance, socio-economics, communications networks strengthened			
ict capacity assessment lement PACE-	Implementation capacity established and capacity building addressed (Consultant report produced and adopted)	A management consultant was engaged to develop a Performance Management System under TORs developed by the EDF Advisor. . A report was produced in August 2002 and applied in awarding performance bonus	The Consultancy on capacity assessment was replaced by internal assessment
op and implement g programme	Human Resource Capacity in disease control rose through Training key project staff-AD-AHS, Epidemiologist and Economist.	AD-AHS, NPC, and VIC Arusha Officer In charge trained at Pretoria University for 1 week in Epizootics disease control. Training materials obtained and knowledge gained put into use in planning for animal diseases control programmes.	Other scheduled trainings rescheduled to year 2

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lish and maintain ive and efficient gement	<p>Project is well managed and delivers expected results. Project staffs selected, given job descriptions and are in their posts by Non 2001.</p> <p>Management Consultancy engaged.</p> <p>Minutes of the meetings of the Administration and Monitoring /Technical Advisory Committees produced and distributed to members within 1 week.</p>	<p>8 Core staff earmarked for the project assumed their posts fully in January 2002.</p> <p>The Management Consultancy was engaged and produced a Performance Management System for PACE (TZ).</p> <p>Only 2 meetings of the ADMC and one meeting of the TAC were held and brief action oriented minutes produced within the specified time of within 1 week.</p>	<p>Delay in the release of funds and engagement of some PACE (TZ) Core Staff in other assignments outside the project affected the pace of implementation and fulltime commitment.</p>
e equipments and als	<p>Directorate of Veterinary Services is well equipped to undertake key roles.</p> <p>Procure earmarked equipments and materials in accordance with EDF procedures.</p>	<p>Most YR 1 earmarked equipments and materials were procured and delivered as indicated in Table 2</p>	<p>Vehicles, which were subject to Specific commitment and International Tender, have not been delivered up to August 2002.</p>

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<p>op and implement niosisurveillance network</p>	<p>Epidemiosurveillance system networked and operates in mutual agreements.</p> <p>Provide Internet Connections to networked points.</p> <p>Design and adopt for use reporting formats.</p> <p>Conduct 2 Zonal meetings with DVOs and agree on procedures for improved disease surveillance</p>	<p>An Epidemiosurveillance network system was developed, accepted and is Operational involving 7 VICs, 1 CVL, Epidemiology Unit and collaborating outside institutions as in Figure 1</p> <p>Abattoir and Disease surveillance forms were designed, discussed, tried and adopted for use.</p> <p>2 Zonal meetings for Southern Highlands/Eastern and Northern, Central and part of Lake Zone were conducted in June and August 2002 with 65 DVOs, 20 Private Vets, and 40 Pharmacists in attendance.</p>	<p>Zonal Meetings were combined with Consultation meetings with Private Animal Health Service providers. They were held at Mbeya and Arusha.</p>
<p>then Laboratory stic capacity and king.</p>	<p>Veterinary Laboratory System able to undertake basic and referral diagnosis work for priority epizootics.</p> <p>Procure sufficient diagnostic equipment and materials for CVL/ADRI and VICs.</p> <p>Link VICs with CVL by Internet connections and provide them with vehicles and operational funds to carry out disease surveillance.</p>	<p>Some basic diagnostic materials and equipment for the Protozoology Unit of CVL were procured and used.</p> <p>Drilling a borehole by June 2002 and provision of a submersible pump (September 2002 solved a chronic water supply problem to CVL/ADRI.</p> <p>All 7 VICs, CVL and the Epidemiology Unit are now linked through Internet.</p> <p>CVL/ADRI and VICs carried out surveillance activities, diagnostic work and enabled to attend DVS meeting through provision of operational funds.</p>	<p>Project vehicles have not arrived yet.</p>

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<p>Communication Unit to produce and disseminate educational materials on disease surveillance for priority epizootics</p>	<p>The community and key stakeholders are well aware of PACE project disease surveillance focus. Produce and disseminate Rinderpest recognition, CBPP, ASF, NCD and Rabies posters, leaflets and Video/TV Episodes.</p>	<p>All earmarked publicity materials were produced and disseminated. PACE (TZ) took part in the farmers Shows in August. Earmarked Audio-visual equipments (camera, TV sets) were procured. A Quarterly PACE (TZ) Newsletter was launched</p>	
<p>Formulate control strategies for 5 selected epizootic diseases</p>	<p>Priority Epizootics have well spelt out disease control strategy. Formulate control strategy for FMD</p>	<p>An FMD Control strategy was formulated and used as an input to the FMD EAC Regional Programme Proposal write-up.</p>	
<p>Conduct baseline study on livestock and economics aspects</p>	<p>Baseline study report produced and submitted in time.</p>	<p>The baseline study was conducted and report produced</p>	

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ipate in PACE regional hops & meetings on niology, lab diagnostics wildlife	Support participation of PACE and DVS staff in PACE regional co-ordination meetings, workshops and exchange visits	<p>PACE (TZ) participated in most meetings and workshops that were called up by PACE-AU IBAR. Back to Office reports were submitted and recommendations forwarded to the DVS</p> <p>The MWLD, DLD, AD-AHS, AD-TVB, NPC, PE, CBPP-C and ADRI Researcher were supported to attend PACE/AU-IBAR workshops and meetings in Entebbe, Lome, Addis Ababa, and Abidjan</p>	Budget provision for workshops/meetings convened regionally was inadequate.
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/ERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVED THROUGH PROMOTION OF PRIVATE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE /ERY AND LEGISLATION REVIEW.

TVB to review tion	Initiate the review of animal diseases Ordinance Cap 156 through the Livestock Sector legislation committee and stakeholders meeting.	<p>Review process of Cap 156 is in progress. A stakeholders meeting was held and the Legislation Committee worked on it. It has reached the level of being tabled at the Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>New Regulations for the Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance were drafted under project support.</p>	A DANIDA Funded programme Agriculture Sector Programme Support ASPS and DfID had addressed review of Cap 376 Veterinary Surgeon Ordinance.
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PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS AWP&CE YR2 (2002/2003) TZ

ort TVB to conduct a y on privatisation	Status of Delivery of Private Animal health Services established. Engage Consultant to conduct survey on the status of Private Animal Health Service Delivery and receive Consultancy report.	A survey was conducted through assignment to Private and Public Veterinarian (the later were no Private Vets existed in the area). A Status report has been submitted.	
ort the re-defining of veterinary services	Roles of public veterinary services spelt out. Engage a short term Consultant to evaluate the capacity of public veterinary services to fulfil new mandates	An Organizational Development Consultancy will be launched and report to be presented.	
ish links and oration between Private nary Practitioners and /S	Public –Private Veterinary Services Partnership developed. Conduct 3 Zonal Consultation meetings	3 Zonal Consultation meetings for Private Veterinary Practitioners and the DVS/TVB were conducted in combination with Surveillance Workshops.	
te sanitary mandating ate veterinarians	Sanitary mandate protocol adopted. DVS/-MWLD/DEDS-PORALG offer Sanitary Mandates to Private Vets	Sanitary mandating was not achieved	This activity had no budget line due to Activity/Budget line Linkage problems

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Port Livestock Associations to participate in animal health services every.	Engage 4 Recent Vet graduates to compile database of livestock associations Prepare a Master Plan to Integrate Livestock Associations as Partners in Tripartite negotiations with the DVS& TVA	A Database has been produced and the master plan is still being developed.	
Port the Privatisation of every of animal health services.	Sponsor 3 Private Veterinarians Short time Training in Business Management	9 Private Veterinarians were sponsored to attend a short time training at SUA	
Port Senior Livestock Officers Conference	Sponsor Senior Livestock/Veterinary Officers attend Annual Scientific Conference of TSAP/TVA/TAEAB	4 Livestock economists involved in the project were sponsored to attend their Annual Scientific Conference held in Tanga. A back to Office report submitted.	
RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM FROM RINDERPEST DISEASE IN TANZANIA ACHIEVED.			
the requirements of the pathway for freedom from rinderpest.	Issue regulations barring the importation and use of Rinderpest Vaccine	A regulation to enforce stoppage of Rinderpest vaccination was put up.	
the preparation of emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest	Submit the plan for endorsement to OIE and AU -IBAR	Emergency preparedness Plan document submitted both the OIE and AU-IBAR.	

Carry out sero-surveillance based on random samples in all clusters	Collect 4,500 serum samples from cattle and 1000 from sheep/goats	12,828 serum samples from cattle and 3,500 from sheep/goats were collected .5000 sera have been tested by August 2002 and were all negative amongst the eligible group.	This activity was initiated and carried out in collaboration with an FAO TCP 0067 E. A surveillance strategy was developed after the budget and AWPCE for PACE was ready
Monitor livestock movement in strategic areas and on stock routes to reduce the risk of reintroduction of rinderpest	Commission livestock movement study across international borders in strategic areas.	A Consultancy study on livestock movement was not engaged	
Develop and maintain liaison with veterinary services of neighbouring countries	Hold Cross border meetings with Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda & Establish active working groups along the borders at key points Establish networking with veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries	1 cross border meeting with Kenya planned in September 2002. Active cross border working groups to be emphasized at the cross border meeting.	Synchronization of activities schedule and budget between neighbouring countries were a problem in the first year.

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Carry out wildlife epidemiological surveillance in appropriate sentinel populations and species	<p>Collect and test 60 serum samples from buffaloes from National Parks bordering Kenya.</p> <p>Undertake clinical surveillance amongst wildlife RP susceptible species</p>	<p>15 new and 10 old (total 25) buffalo serum samples were submitted to Muguga by July 2002 for testing. TAWIRI shall collect and submit the remaining 45 sera by October 2002. A joint PACE PCU & TZ rapid appraisal on the rinderpest status along the border with Kenya was made after the later reported a confirmed case of RP in buffaloes at Meru National Park. The joint mission was a success with no evidence for wildlife disease indicative of rinderpest virus.</p>	In adequate funding and slow response from TANAPA & TAWIRI
Develop and implement joint activities between DVS and Wildlife authorities in disease surveillance.	<p>Establish a working committee.</p> <p>Hold Joint planning meetings</p>	<p>A Memorandum of Understanding stipulating the establishment of technical and policy committees was drawn and adopted.</p> <p>1 joint meeting was held in August 2002</p>	
Linkage with Regional disease surveillance networks	Source, compile and share by electronic transmission to SADC, EAC OIE & AU-IBAR.	Report submission and sharing improved significantly. All scheduled reports were prepared and submitted in time.	

4 NATIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR CBPP CONTROL DEVELOPED			
4.1 In service training of DVOs in CBPP surveillance through zonal workshops.	Conduct 2 zonal workshops at 2 Centres for 80 DVOs	The 2 workshops were conducted at Mbeya (June 2002) and Arusha (August 2002) for 70 DVOs in conjunction with Disease Surveillance Training workshops	
4.2 Upgrade laboratory capacity for CBPP surveillance	Provide ADRI with diagnostic capacity to carry out Mycoplasma culture, CFT, ELISA and Immuno-histochemistry	CVL/ADRI was provided with CBPP diagnostics equipments and chemicals as per their identified needs. Water supply to the National Lab was also improved through provision of a borehole and pump.	
4.3 Provide regular monthly information to SADC and EAC on CBPP	Facilitate the attendance of DVS, AD-AHS, CBPP Co-ordinator & Epidemiologist to international meetings on CBPP	The AD-AHS, CBPP Control Coordinator, Epidemiologist and ADRI CBPP Scientist were sponsored to attend the PACE CBPP meeting in Addis Ababa.	

II-2 PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLIES IN YEAR 1

All earmarked procurements and supplies in the Year 1 Work Plan Cost estimates were done and received with exception of project motor vehicles that were subjected to International tendering procedure under specific commitment. An overview of the local and foreign procurement and supplies in Year 1 is presented in Table 2.

II-3 PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLIES IN YEAR 1**Table 2 Overview of local, foreign procurement and supplies in Year 1**

No	DESIGNATION	Amount planned in Global plan	Amount acquired	Observation	Remarks
	Desk top Computer and accessories	12	12	7 Computers will be distributed to VICs	Delivered and paid.
	Motor Vehicles	14	0 (Not yet)	Subject to International Tender & EDF Rules	Under specific commitment
	Lap top	4	4	Tendering took long due to 1st specifications being high	Delivered and allocated as planned.
	Scanner	1	1	Will be availed to the Epidemiology Unit	One more scanner is needed for the DVS
	Multimedia Equipment	Lump sum	Lump sum	To be availed to the Communication Officer for use in publicity campaigns	Need to prepare containers for packing TV screen in the vehicle and other equipments
	Bicycle*	280	140	They are OK for field works	Delivered and availed to 10 best district performers in Surveillance reporting
	Motorcycle*	22	10	Supply contract for 10 motorcycles awarded. Delivery waiting Custom clearance.	To be availed to Zoosanitary, Meat inspection and epidemio-surveillance units

II-4 TRAINING PLANNED DURING YEAR 1

Several training opportunities were earmarked in year 1 as per training needs assessment identified at the proposal stage. However only a few were implemented due to earmarked candidates being engaged in the start up process of the project. As such most trainings of 9-12 months have been rescheduled to year 2.

An overview of what trainings were planned and implemented in year 1 is presented in Table 3

Table 3 Type, venue and duration of training in Year 1

Type of training	Type of training planned in the global	Training planned in Year 1	Training performed in year 1	Venue and Number of Trainees	Observations
Training in livestock Information & Planning	Short Course	1	1	University of Pretoria (3)	Three people were trained in SA for 1 week in Epizootics Diseases Control Planning
Training in Vet. Epidemiology and Economics	Short Course	1	-	-X	Training shifted to 2 nd year
Training in Management	Workshop	1	1	X	Rescheduled to next year
Training in desktop Publisher	Short Course	1	1	Scheduled in October in Arusha or DSM. (1)	
Training on disease surveillance and reporting	Workshop	1	1	Mbeya and Arusha (130)	This has to be combined with zonal consultative meetings
Training on monitoring tools and evaluation	Workshop	1	1	Morogoro (15)	This was carried jointly with PCU-Nairobi
Training on Economics and disease modelling	Short course	1	1	DSM. (15)	Organised together with PCU
Training on Private vet practice and management	Short Course	1	1	SUA-Morogoro (8)	Organized jointly with TVB and SUA

II-5 FINANCIAL AND BUDGET ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST YEAR WORK PLAN AND COST ESTIMATE

In the first year plan a total of 2,351,784 Euro was allocated of which 1,338,773 Euro was from EDF and 1,013,011 as Government contribution.

In the first instalment a total of 356133 Euro was released and the rest released in September. Government contribution was not direct to the project. This was disbursed directly to the site and implementing units such CBPP vaccine, Zoosanitary strengthening, TVB support and surveillance for VICs.

Nevertheless, majority of the budgeted activities were under funded such as Baseline survey, Communication strategy development, workshops and consultancy e.g. Performances management system was budgeted Tsh 10,000,000 where as the actual work was Tsh 39,000,000.

PART III-PACE ACTIVITIES AND WORKPLAN IN YEAR II (2002/2003)

III-1: THRUST I: Enhanced National Capacities for Disease Surveillance.

This Thrust area shall continue to be leading in terms of funding and activity

As in year 1. Emphasis shall be placed in sustaining main achievements in year 1.

Table 5 :Indicative schedules of main activities to Thrust 1.

Activity		Expected Outputs/Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
Management/ Co-ordination				
1.1.1.1	Recruit and Engage Short time consultancies	Improved Performance of the DVS based on adoption and implementation of Consultancy recommendations.	Consultancy TORs and Reports produced and accepted 14 days after due date	Consultancy reports. DVS and PACE NPC reports
1.1.2	Implement training programme	Capacity to plan and coordinate disease control programme improved.	8 PACE Core Staff and 4 CVL/VICs to attend scheduled training by October 2003	Training Component report.
1.1.3	Sustain and maintain effective and efficient management	PACE Tanzania programme efficiently delivers expected outputs	Performance Management Assessment done at the end of each quarter.	PMS Appraisal reports
1.1.3.1	Recruit Drivers	Project vehicles operational	3 drivers recruited by January 2003	Project quarterly report.
1.1.3.2	Recruit and Engage a TA	Technical skills in programme management under studied and improved	A TA in place by March 2003	Project quarterly report.
1.1.3.2	Convene meetings of Admin Monitoring Committees, as per calendar	Project efficiently managed	4 meetings of the ADMC held per annum as per quarterly schedule.	Minutes of meetings
1.1.3.3	Convene meetings of Tech Advisory Committee	Project efficiently managed	2 meetings of the TAC held per annum 1 every 6 months.	Annual and half year project physical progress reports

1.2 EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE			
1.2.1 Implement Epidemio-surveillance network for stated priority diseases	<p>Prepare a List of priority diseases by March 2003.</p> <p>Surveillance strategies for priority diseases produced by April 2003</p>	List of national priority diseases	Report on Surveillance strategies for priority diseases
1.2.1.2 Set up regular review meetings of heads of units (PACE TZ, Epidemiology, VICs, ADRI)	<p>Stirred teamwork in executing PACE activities (To be measured in quarterly review/assessment.</p> <p>Enhanced Responsibility and efficiency of thrust area officers</p>	Resolutions on the performance status of PACE - TZ	Minutes of the review meetings
1.2.1.3 Facilitate two zonal; meetings of DVOs convened for Lake and Western zones	<p>Improved animal disease reporting by Nov. 2003.</p> <p>Strengthened epidemio-surveillance network by Nov. 2003.</p> <p>Enhanced Information sharing and exchange.</p>	Quality and reliable animal disease records and reports.	<p>Proceedings of the meeting.</p> <p>Number of animal disease events reported</p>
1.2.1.4 Maintain reporting guidelines according to agreed standards	Good and reliable animal health reports from the field.	<p>Feedback to data capturers</p> <p>Training on animal disease recognition and reporting</p>	<p>Training Report</p> <p>Feedback to field staff</p>
1.2.2 Operationalise Epidemio-Surveillance networking	<p>Strengthened surveillance teams</p> <p>Timely submission of monthly reports to DLD, SADC and OIE</p> <p>Feedback to data capturers/reporters</p>	Number of stakeholders actively involved in animal disease reporting	Inventory of the epidemio- surveillance network (personnel & equipment)
1.3 Communications			
1.3.1 Implement PACE and Information Management Strategy	<p>Increased public Awareness in different livestock disease control such as Rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, LSD, ASF, NC and Rabies</p> <p>Increased public awareness in private</p>	Designed, produced and disseminated public awareness and promotional materials by year 2003	<p>Copies of produced materials</p> <p>Project report</p>

	animal health services delivery		
1.3.1 Participate in PACE Regional Communication Officer Workshop	Increased regional Co-operation in the exchange of Livestock disease information	Participate in a regional Communication workshop by year 2003	Workshop report
1.3.2 Produce and disseminate promotional materials	Increased public awareness on animal disease control, disease reporting and promotion of private animal health services delivery	<p>200 quarterly Animal disease surveillance Newsletter produced and disseminated by 2003</p> <p>2000 posters on CBPP symptoms produced by June 2003.</p> <p>5000 leaflets on CBPP disease symptoms and control measures produced by June 2003</p> <p>2000 copies of 2003 calendar produced by December 2003</p> <p>3000 leaflets on promotion of privatisation of animal health service delivery produced by June 2003</p> <p>3000 posters and leaflets to sensitise animal disease reporting by October, 2003</p> <p>Prepared and aired two radio programme on animal disease control and promotion of private sector in animal health service delivery on monthly basis</p> <p>Livestock disease control Cinema/Video shown in two zones by September 2003</p>	<p>Quarterly animal Disease Surveillance Newsletter produced and disseminated</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>CBPP poster produced</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>CBPP Leaflets produced</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>2003 year Calendar produced.</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>Leaflet on promotion of private sector on animal disease service delivery produced and distribution list</p> <p>Leaflet on animal disease reporting produced</p> <p>Distribution lists.</p> <p>Produced and aired radio programme on disease CBPP control, disease reporting and privatisation of animal health service delivery and disease reporting</p> <p>Report document</p>
1.3.1.3 Design and conduct Communication stakeholders Impact Analysis	Measured impact of awareness campaign conducted towards livestock disease control and disease	Impact analysis studies by November, 2003	Impact Analysis Study document

1.3.1.4 Co-ordinate preparation and participation of PACE/AHS in Nanenane	Public awareness on MWLD mandate on Animal health service delivery and PACE activities	Prepared AHS/PACE programme on Nanenane agricultural shows by April, 2003 Design and produce materials for display by July 2003	Produced Nanenane programme Produced Nanenane materials Report document
1.4 Socio-economics			
1.4.1 Conduct socio-economic studies of impacts of 2 selected epizootic diseases in addition to Rinderpest.	Social economic status of 2 priority diseases elaborated.	CBPP and NCD social economic status established by June 2003	Social economic status study report
1.4.2 Strategy formulation for animal disease control	Disease Control for priority/focused diseases improved	2 disease control strategies for NCD and Lumpy Skin Disease produced by October 2003	Disease control strategy documents
1.4.3 Up date the existing Emergency preparedness plan for Rinderpest and other epizootics.	Good Emergency Preparedness for responding to major epizootics put in place and workable	Animal Diseases Emergency Fund established by October 2003. Animal Diseases Emergency Committees established by June 2003	DVS Report
1.4.3.1 Comply to EMPRES/IBAR guidelines for Emergency Preparedness	Good Emergency Preparedness for responding to major epizootics put in place and workable	Animal Diseases risk analysis quarterly reviewed	Risk analysis report.
1.4.3.2 Formulate control strategies for the 5 selected epizootic diseases based on 1.4.1.	Disease Control for priority/focused diseases improved	2 disease control strategies for NCD and Lumpy Skin Disease produced by October 2003	Disease control strategy documents
1.4.3.3 Participate in PACE Regional Economic workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased regional Co-operation in the exchange of Livestock disease economics information 	Participate in a regional Livestock Economist workshop by year 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report

1.5 Support National/Central Veterinary Laboratory and VICs System

1.5.1 Equip and Facilitate the CVI/VICs undertake referral/basic diagnostics works	ADRI as CVL and VICs capacity to diagnose and participate in surveillance of major epizootics improved.	Diagnostic Tests, Equipments and Chemicals for Referral/Specialised Tests at ADRI and basic tests for Major Epizootics at VICs procured, established and operational by January 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly and Annual Laboratory reports - Feed back of results to the stake holders
1.5.2 Facilitate Training of VRO and VIC in modern diagnostic techniques.	Modern diagnostic techniques adopted and used at CVL and VICs by October 2003	Training of 4 VROs and 4 VLT completed by October 2003.	Technical Reports
1.5.3 Undertake Laboratory Building Renovation & Furnishing VIC Tabora Mtwara & Mpwapwa	Smooth and Efficient operations of VIC Tabora, Mtwara and Mpwapwa	Renovation and Furnishing of VICs Tabora, Mtwara, Mpwapwa completed by the end October 2003	Inspection and Verification
1.5.4 Provide reliable water supply to ADRI and VICs (Mtwara & Tabora)	Diagnoses Activities improvised through provision of reliable supply of water to ADRI and VICs Tabora and Mtwara	Reliable water supply in place by the end of October 2003	Inspection and Verification
1.5.5 Facilitate ADRI conduct FMD Study in Small holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FMD Virus serotypes known in small holder - Monitoring and Strategic control methods on FMD in small holder recommended 	Socio-economic importance and prevalence of FMD in small holder sector established	Progress and final reports on the project.
1.5.6 Facilitate PACE Liaison Officer attends Regional National Laboratories Meeting.	National and Regional Networking and Support on Laboratory aspects or priority diseases under PACE maintained	PACE ADRO Liaison Officer attend regional National laboratories Meeting	Feedback and report from the Regional National Laboratories Meeting

1.6 Regional cooperation			
1.6.1	Participate in PACE regional workshops & meetings on Epidemiology, lab diagnostics and wildlife	DVS and PACE Tanzania regularly participates and adopts recommendations from Regional Meetings organised by PACE PCU/OIE	Back to Office reports produced within 7 days on return from regional meetings
			Back to office reports documents and proceedings.

III-2 THRUST II: Improved Delivery of Veterinary Services and Animal Health Care.

Most of the activities under this Thrust Area were scheduled for implementation in year 2 and thus more activities shall appear unlike the case in year 1

These activities are shown in table 6.

Table 6 Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 2

Activity	Expected Outputs/Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
Delivery of animal health services improved.			
2.1 Develop & implement a strategy for PACE-TZ to support the privatisation of animal health services delivery	Delivery of Animal Health Services through Private Service providers promoted and improved.	By October 2003, at least 10 district councils have engaged private vets in compulsory vaccinations (notably against CBPP) through sanitary mandates	District Councils reports
2.1.1 Assist TVB to review legislation.			
2.1.1.1 Proceed to completion the review of Animal Diseases Ordinance (Cap 156) and Veterinary Surgeon Act	Livestock Sector legislations updated	Animal Diseases Ordinance reviewed and passed by parliament by April 2003. Veterinary surgeons Ordinance by November 2002.	Bills and Acts Supplements
2.1.1.2 Conduct awareness meetings of new legislations to Private Vets (Tanzania Food and Drugs Act-TFDA)	New Veterinary legislations awareness created	2 Zonal awareness meetings held and publicity campaign through mass media conducted by June 2003	Proceedings of meetings and copies of publicity materials produced.

2.1.1.3 Conduct workshop for animal health services providers. .	Roles and opportunities of different Animal Health Service providers elaborated	2 Zonal workshops for the Western and Lake Zones conducted by November 2002	Workshop report/list of participants.
2.1.2 Foster and support re-defining of activities of Public Veterinary Services	Roles and opportunities of different Animal Health Service providers elaborated	1 Short time consultancy or Task group assignment engaged by January 2003	Consultancy/Task group assignment report.
2.1.2.1 Assist in evaluating the capacity of Public Veterinary Services conduct their new mandate	Roles and opportunities of different Animal Health Service providers elaborated	Short time consultancy or Task group assignment engaged by January 2003	Consultancy/Task group assignment report.
2.1.2.2 Assist Veterinary services in designing new functions for Public Veterinarians	Roles and opportunities of different Animal Health Service providers elaborated	Short time consultancy or Task group assignment engaged by January 2003	Consultancy/Task group assignment report.
2.1.3 Create opportunities to establish the links and collaboration between Private and Public vets.	Public/Private Partnership in Animal Health service delivery established	Zonal Consultation meetings between Public and Private Vets (100) for Lake and western Zone held by December 2003.	List of participants and meeting report.
2.1.3.1 Lobby for the adoption and provision of sanitary mandates.	Sanitary Mandate principle adopted and operational	Privatisation Officer to contact 40 District Council authorities and elaborate on sanitary mandates by June 2003	Back to Office reports. Responses from District Councils.
2.1.4 Promote sanitary mandate	Sanitary Mandate principle adopted and operational	By October 2003, at least 10 district councils have engaged private vets in compulsory vaccinations (notably against CBPP) through sanitary mandates	District councils reports

2.1.4.1 Assist in designing contracts between DVS/LGA and Private Vets on sanitary mandates	Sanitary Mandate principle adopted and operational	Contract forms for sanitary mandate adopted and in use by January 2003	Project Progress report and copies of forms
2.1.4.2 Assist in designing regulations for Sanitary mandates	Sanitary Mandate principle adopted and operational	Regulations allowing sanitary mandate put in place by the Minister (MWLD) by December 2002	Project Progress report and copies regulations
2.1.4.3 Assist DVS in developing TOR for private Vets involvement in Epidemiological surveillance and response to Disease outbreaks.	Sanitary Mandate principle adopted and operational	40 percent of Private Veterinarians participates and submits disease surveillance reports regularly by October 2003	Project Progress report
2.1.5 Support livestock association to participate in animal health services delivery.	Community participation through Member based Organisation promoted.	2 Livestock Associations Animal Health Delivery Services supported through sponsoring training in drug or business operations by October 2003.	Progress report
2.1.5.2 Assess the capacities of Livestock Associations in Vet. Drugs delivery at field level	Capacities in drug handling of Livestock Associations known	1 Task Group assignment for the assessment engaged and produce a report by June 2003	Assessment report document.
2.1.6 Support TVA & TVB in privatisation of Animal Health Delivery.	TVA and TVB participate effectively in promoting private animal health service delivery.	Financial support to TVA and TVB meetings provided as per budget PACE NPC and Privatisation Officer attends at least 2 TVA Executive Committee meetings.	Financial Progress report. List of attendance and acknowledgement from TVA
2.2 Promote the use of quality assured drugs in collaboration with TFDA	TVB and TFDA Drug Inspectorate Services improved	Support TVB and TFDA to issue drug inspectors identity to DVOs by January 2003.	List of DVOs issued with Inspectors identity cards.
2.3 Coordinate the usage,	The concept,	Ministerial position,	Ministerial

monitoring of CAHWs and other Animal Health Service Providers in disease reporting (CAPE/Vetaid) and disease control activities	scenario for using CAHWs elaborated and accepted	training curriculum on/for CAHWs given by November 2002.	
2.4 Develop and Implement pilot schemes to demonstrate the benefits of Livestock Development Fund expenditure in Animal Health Services. in selected/priority eco-zones.	Sustainable Animal health services delivery by Local Government Authorities system established	5 Districts with operational Livestock Development Funds engaged in Piloting Sanitary mandating and other options of private animal health Service Delivery e.g. cattle dip operations	Pilot progress report.

III 3 THRUST III Rinderpest Verifiably Eradicated

Under this Thrust emphasis shall continue to be placed in complying with the OIE Pathway. Rinderpest surveillance shall be carried out to present verifiable data for rinderpest freedom recognition.

The activities in year 2 are as shown in table 7

Table 7 Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 3

Activity	Expected Output/Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification
OIE recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease in Tanzania			
3.1 Full fill the requirements for the OIE pathway for freedom from rinderpest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sero – surveillance results Clinical disease search results Participatory RP search. (Tanzania recognised free from RP disease by October 2004)	12,500 cattle and 2500 shoats sera collected and tested by June 2003 Application dossier for freedom from RP submitted to OIE by Sept. 2003	Report on the status of RP in Tanzania
3.1.1 Review clusters and sample frame for RP sero-surveillance	Surveillance strategy for RP developed, adopted and used	Strategy document produced by Dec. 2002	RP strategy document
3.1.2 Carry out Sero-surveillance based on random sample on all	Established RP status in the surveillance zone	12,500 cattle and 2500 shoats sera collected and tested by June 2003	Surveillance report

3.1.3	Carry out wildlife epidemio-surveillance in appropriate sentinel population and species	Status of RP in Wildlife known	70 serum samples collected by TAWIRI/TANAPA from wildlife surveillance by June 2003	DLD/DWS joint report on surveillance in wildlife
3.1.4	Carry out clinical disease search (SEO)	Clinical disease search carried out and Clinical disease search results	Distribute clinical RP search forms in all districts in surveillance zone by Dec. 2002	Quarterly reports on Clinical disease search
3.1.5	Follow-up of RP-like syndrome in both livestock and wildlife	Investigation of all RP – like rumours.	Event based investigations of RP-like syndrome rumours.	Report on RP-like rumours investigated
3.1.6	Ensure appropriate assured laboratory capacity and availability of test kits	Laboratory test capacity sustained.	Laboratory test kits for Rinderpest, CBPP and other priority epizootics ordered by January 2003 and delivered by June 2003.	Delivery notes and financial report.
3.1.7	Carry out testing and dispatch to reference laboratories of serum samples according to expert panel recommendations	Test results Carry out test on samples locally and through reference laboratories	Number of samples corrected (No. of samples to be determined by sampling protocol) Number of samples tested locally (ADRI/CVL) Number of samples sent /dispatched to reference laboratories	Reports on results on: Samples tested locally Samples tested in reference laboratories
3.1.8.	Update Emergency preparedness plans regularly.	Updated emergency preparedness plan.	Make the emergency preparedness plan operational by June 2003.	Adopted emergency preparedness plan
3.1.9	Source, compile and submit monthly reports to OIE and AU/IBAR according to set requirements	Monthly report submitted to OIE and AU/IBAR.	Animal disease reporting forms distributed to districts by Oct. 2002 Reporting formats to OIE and AU/IBAR obtained by October 2002	Monthly report submitted to OIE and AU/IBAR timely

3.2	Launch publicity campaign on stomatitis – enteritis syndromes to promote livestock owners' participation in passive reporting (see 1.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness in reporting on stomatitis – enteritis syndromes. 2. Improved animal disease report submission 	Design and produce publicity campaign materials (2,000 Calendars, posters and leaflets by Dec. 2002). Prepare a radio/TV program by Jan. 2003	Public awareness materials produced – Calendar, leaflets and posters. Radio/TV program produced
3.3	Monitor livestock movement in strategic areas and on stock routes to reduce the risk of reintroduction of RP	Established livestock strategic check points in identified livestock routes	Establish Livestock strategic check points by April, 2003	Number and location of livestock checkpoints established
3.3.1	Commission livestock movement study across international borders in strategic areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Livestock movement pattern established 2. Develop proposal to stop/control livestock movements across the border by June 2003 	Produce strategy to control livestock movement across the border by April, 2003	Strategy to control Livestock movements across the border
3.3.2	Collaborate with TLMP in the use of stock routes and proper authenticated livestock movement permits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of the stock routes ready by March 2002. 2. Review and approve livestock movement permit by January 2002 	Supervision of stock routes and harmonised issuing of livestock movement permit by Feb 2003	List of stock routes to be used. Agreement on guidelines on issuance and supervision of livestock movement permits
3.3.3	Monitor traditional livestock movements along the Kenyan and Ugandan border. (Hold neighbouring meeting of DVOs along the border for the 4 border PACE countries)	Controlled TADs and livestock movement along the Tanzania – Uganda - Kenya borders.	Conduct first meeting on TADs and livestock movement across the borders by Feb 2003 By June 2003, develop a strategy to control livestock movement by: Public awareness campaign on TADs Livestock keepers training	Strategy paper on joint (EAC member countries) on control of livestock movement along the border.

3.4	Develop and maintain liaison with Veterinary services of neighbouring countries	Regional TADs control strategy and animal health information exchange	Convene at least one meeting to deliberate on matters pertaining to control of TADs by May 2003	Resolutions/agreements to control TADs emanating from the meeting
3.4.1	Establish active working groups along the borders at key points	Increased vigilance to TADs along the borders	Working groups established by May 2003	Functioning reporting groups
3.5	Implement joint activities between DVS and wildlife authorities in disease surveillance	Joint surveillance on livestock-wildlife diseases.	By Jan. 2003 put in place an approved and signed memorandum of understanding between the DLD and DWS on areas of collaboration, disease information sharing and exchange	Signed memorandum of understanding between the DLD and DWS on surveillance
3.5.1	Support working committee to oversee and improve the collaboration	DVS and DW work closely and meets regularly	Technical Advisory Committee and Policy Committees meets at least once per year	Minutes of meetings and list of participants
3.5.2	Plan and conduct jointly routine surveys and specific diseases investigation	Epidemiological facts to establish the status of diseases in order to plan interventions	Priority disease surveys/specific disease investigation presentation by Feb 2003	Report on surveys conducted
3.5.3	Organise sample testing results interpretation and distribution	Results and their interpretation.	Test RP samples obtained by a stipulated sampling strategy/ protocol. Test other TADs samples	Interpretation and dissemination of results

III 4 THRUST IV National Master Plan for CBPP Control and Other Epizootics Developed.

Activities of this Thrust Area were also planned be implemented in year 2. These Activities are shown in table 8.

Table 8 :Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 4

Activity	Expected Outputs/Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
National master plan for CBPP control developed			
4.1 Strengthen ongoing surveillance of CBPP			
4.1.1 Support in-service training of DVOs/Meat Inspectors in CBPP active abattoir surveillance (2 Workshops for 100 DVO/Meat Inspectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection of the disease • Increased efficiency in disease surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Workshops conducted by the Nov. 2003 100 meat inspectors/DVO trained by Dec. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop proceedings
4.1.2 Design and execute study of vaccination status in six selected districts	Vaccination status known	Study carried out in six districts by August 2002	Study report
4.1.3 Carry out sero-surveillance in conjunction with similar activity for Rinderpest	Immunity status of animals known	14,000 serum samples collected and tested by November 2003	Reports
4.2 Review and pilot a control program for CBPP regards on the 4.1.2 findings	Pilot control program Designed and Executed	Pilot control program designed by June 2002. Execution of the pilot control program started by Sept. 2006	Reports
4.2.1 Review and improve existing CBPP control strategy	Control strategy reviewed and improved	Reviewed CBPP strategy document in place by August 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project report • Strategic document
4.2.2 Support the on going CBPP Control Strategy (GoT Initiatives)	Protection of animal against the disease	7 Million doses of vaccine procured by February 2003 6.8 million animals vaccinated by December 2003	Reports District reports DVS report Project report
4.2.3 Produce recommendations on the final improvement of the CBPP Control strategy (CBPP Control policy/preparedness/strategy)	Control strategy in place Emergency Preparedness plan	Draft document prepared by August 2003	Control strategy document

4.3 Upgrade laboratory capacity for CBPP surveillance	CBPP Diagnostic capacity improved	List of requirements completed for VICs ready by January 2003	CBPP Coordinator report
4.3.1 Provide ADRI with additional diagnostic capacity needs to carry out Mycoplasma culture, CFT, ELISA and Immuno-histochemistry	Diagnostic capacity increased	List of requirements for ADRI completed by Jan.2003 Procurement procedures initiated and equipment purchased by March 2003.	Equipment & Chemicals provides
4.3.2 Provide 6 VIC s with basic CBPP diagnostic capacity	Diagnostic capacity increased	6 VICs provided with CBPP diagnostic materials by 2003	Procurement report VIC reports
4.4 Support the designing of control strategies, response to disease outbreak and preparedness for other priority epizootics (FMD, NCD, ASF, RFV,)	Control policy for NCD, ASF & RVF developed	Document draft document for NCD by March 2003 Draft document for RVF by August 2003.	Report Final document by October 2003
4.5. Attending international meetings on CBPP control.	Harmonise regional control for the disease	Meetings attended	Proceedings & meeting reports

PART IV: SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMATES YEAR 2 2002/2003

A detailed analysis of cost estimates for which provisions is made in the year 2-work plan and cost estimate is herewith presented in text and Annexed budget tables.

1.0 PACE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

1.1.1 PERSONNEL

1.1.1.1 National PACE Coordinator (budget item 11151&11166)

The incumbent National PACE Coordinator shall continue to be engaged as The Project Manager. Provision of his personal emoluments is included in the recurrent government budget for the Department of Veterinary Services where as the EDF funds provision is for him to receive rented accommodation as per Article 8(1) d of Imprest account contractual document at not more than 70 Euro/month and performance bonus in accordance to EDF and government financial rules. Subject to the results of performance evaluation, the Coordinator may be eligible to receive a performance-related bonus.

1.1.1.2 Project Accountant (11150 &11166))

A Project Accountant will continue to be attached from the government to manage the accounts related to the project 's imprest account and to produce financial reports .Provision is made for the Accountant to receive rented accommodation as per Article 8(1) d of Imprest account contractual document at not more than 50 Euro/month and a Performance bonus, subject to the results of

1.1.1.3 Supplies Officer (11162)

The Department of Veterinary Services has appointed one of its staffs as the project Supplies Officer. S/he will be responsible for the timely procurement of all necessary equipment and materials, in compliance with EDF procedures and will maintain an up to date inventory of all project assets. Provision is made for the **Supplies Officer** to receive a Performance bonus, subject to the results of performance evaluation.

1.1.1.4 Administrative Assistant (11163)

An Administrative Assistant will be attached from the government and will assist the coordinator to take responsibility for project documentation and routine administration issues.

Provision is made for the Administrative Assistant to receive a Performance bonus, subject to the results of performance evaluation.

1.1.1.6 Watchmen (11166)

The Department of Veterinary Services has appointed two of its staffs to this post, the costs of which will be paid by the government budget.

1.1.1.7 Messenger (11167)

The Department of Veterinary Services has appointed one of its staffs to this post, the costs of which will be paid by the government budget.

1.1.1.8 Commissioned services (11168)

Provision is made under this item to meet the costs of short-term consultants that the project will engage to provide specific services. A provision for 2 short-term consultancies is made.

1.1.1.9 Technical Assistance.

Provision is made for the engagement of Technical Assistance, which has been called for, to most PACE national programmes.

1.1.2 EQUIPMENT

1.1.2.1 Computers & accessories (11201)

Provision is made to procure 3 computers for the Office of the DVS, the Deputy Permanent Secretaries and Epidemiology Unit of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Sokoine. The latter shall work in close collaboration in the Epidemio-surveillance network depicted in figure 1.

Provision is also made for the purchase of upgraded application software considered essential for sustenance of the epidemiosurveillance system.

1.1.2.2 Office furniture (11202)

A provision is made for the purchase of essential office equipment including filing cabinets, a safe, office and computer tables; Office chairs; office carpets; Air conditioning and Fridge to the Project Management Office.

1.1.2.3 Vehicles (11203)

No provision is made for the procurement of vehicles in the 2nd year as most of the planned vehicles were ordered in the 1st year. Request will be made to Brussels to provide funds out of specific commitment for 14 vehicles withheld there to procure one (1) vehicle for the TA and NPC by Local tender

1.1.2.4 Photocopier (11204)

Provision is made to procure one heavy-duty photocopier that was not ordered in the 1st year because it was under budgeted.

1.1.2.5 Laptop computer & accessories (11205)

A provision is made for the purchase of 2 laptop computers for the use of the DVS and TA as travel companion to meetings and assignments

1.1.2.6 Internet facilities & connection (11206)

A provision is made for the re-installation of Internet link up with a satellite based Internet service provider (University of DSM) after completion of Office renovation and develop a website for Tanzania Livestock Sector (Veterinary Services & Animal Production web pages). A sever and other accessories for the establishment of <mailto@livestock.go.tz> ISP will be procured and installed.

1.1.3 RUNNING COSTS

1.1.3.1 Office running costs (11325)

Office running costs for coordination Unit (NPC) will include purchase of office consumables like stationeries, toners, servicing charges, water and electricity bill.

Large provision is made to the NPC office compared to other unit to meet common service charges.

1.1.3.2 Office Renovations (11326)

Provision is made to complete office renovation work at Central Veterinary Stores started in year 1 that was under budgeted. Lowest bidding and accompanying consultancy costs amounted to Tsh 50,000,000 while the budget allocation from both the Government and EDF was only 38,000,000.

1.1.3.3 Telecommunications costs (11327)

Provision is made to meet the telephone/fax charges and monthly fees to the Internet Service Providers and airtime to PACE Core staff for official contacts

1.1.3.4 Vehicle Operational & Maintenance Costs –VOC& VMC (11328)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used.

1.1.3.5 Administration & Monitoring and Technical Advisory Committees (11330)

Provision is made for four (4) meetings of the Administration & Monitoring Committee and two (2) meetings of Technical Advisory Committee.

1.1.3.6 Internal meetings (11331)

Internal meetings will be carried out in quarterly basis involving VIC in charges, PACE -TZ coordination unit and AD-AHS to deliberate on project implementation. The cost will cover travelling and subsistence allowance

1.1.3.7 Training in livestock information & planning (11333)

2 officers will be trained on livestock information & planning. The cost will cover tuition fee, stipend and transport.

1.1.3.8 Training in veterinary epidemiology & economics (11336)

NPC and Epidemiologist will be trained in modern advances in veterinary Epidemiology & economics at the institute to be identified. The cost will cover tuition fee, stipend and transport.

1.1.3.9 Training in project management (11337)

NPC will attend training on project management conducted at ESAMI/Mananga Institute. The cost provision will cover tuition fee, stipend and transport.

1.1.3.10 Annual workshop (11339)

The project will support the DVS provisions in holding annual meeting/workshop that will be attended by DVOs, VICs Officer In charges and other stakeholders to deliberate in animal diseases surveillance and the performance of the project. The costs provisions in the budget are for covering travelling conference charges, stationeries and subsistence allowances.

1.1.3.11 Regional meeting (11340)

Provision is made for the NPC/DVS/AD-AHS/TA to attend 2 OIE meetings (one in Maputo and the other in Paris) and regional meetings relevant to PACE under SADC or AU/IBAR. At least 4@ 6000 US\$ for 4 Delegates regional meetings are held annually and in 2003 Tanzania shall host the PACE Coordination meeting for Africa. Adequate provision is made to facilitate this unlike the case in the 1st AWP&CE

1.1.3.14 Cross-border meeting (11341)

Provision is made to conduct 2 cross border meetings one each with Uganda/Rwanda and Kenya Veterinary personnel residing along the borders. The

1.1.3.15 Internal travel (1142)

Provision is made for the MWLD, DMWLD, PS-MWLD, DVS, AD-AHS, NPC PAO, PSO and Internal Travelling on project related activities 200 days per year @ Tsh 40,000 (to cover air tickets/fuel and DSAs)

1.2 COMMUNICATIONS

1.2.1 PERSONNEL

Mrs Happiness Mlaki

1.2.2 EQUIPMENT

A part from the procurement of a heavy duty photocopier no additional provision is made for the purchase of equipments for the communication Unit as most of the equipments were purchased in year 1

1.2.3 Running costs

1.2.3.1 Operating Costs – Stationery (12326)

Operating costs for the communication unit will include purchase of office stationeries and other consumable

1.2.3.2 Promotion Materials and Radio program (12337)

Provision is made for producing and airing 15-minute radio programmes in the popular stations Radio Tanzania and Radio Free Africa once per week beginning from January 2002 and run through out the project life.

One radio broadcast costs around Tsh 90,000 thus 52 programmes per annum will cost Tsh 4,680,000.

1.2.3.2.2 Establish PACE communication and information management strategy (12339)

Provision is made for the Communication officer to engage a task force to formulate communication and information management strategy

1.2.3.2.3 Develop and implement public awareness campaign (12366)

Provision is made for the Communication officer to design and commission the local publishing firms to produce 20,000 leaflets @Tsh.300 and 30,000 posters @ Tsh 100

1.2.3.2.4 Vehicle Operational & Maintenance Costs –VOC& VMC (11328)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 for vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

1.2.3.2.5 Local travelling (12357)

Provision is made for the Communication Officer local travelling when carrying out communication and awareness campaign A provision of 84 days for follow is allocated for this year days @ Tsh 40,000.

1.2.3.2.5 Regional Meeting (11341)

The communication officer will attend 2 regional meetings relevant to pace

1.3 EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE UNIT

1.3.1 PERSONNEL

Dr.Sudi F.F

1.3.2 EQUIPMENT

Provision is made for the purchase of 60 pocket Global Positioning Systems (GPS) 3 for each region @US\$ 100=6,000 US\$

1.3.3 RUNNING COSTS

1.3.3.1 Training/Workshop on disease surveillance and reporting (13322)

Provision is made for the PACE Epidemiologist to carry out 2 training workshops in animal disease surveillance for DVOs and VICs staff of the Lake and Western Zones that were not covered in year 1. Costs are for resource persons, stationeries, hall charges, and transport and subsistence allowance.

1.3.3.2 Stationery (13326)

Operating costs for the communication unit will include purchase of office stationeries and other consumable

1.3.3.3 Vehicle Operational & Maintenance Costs –VOC& VMC (11328)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

1.3.3.4 Cross-border/Regional meeting/Workshops (13358)

The Epidemiologist will attend regional harmonisation meeting for Easter Africa PACE countries to be held in Uganda in December 2002 together with NPC and Communication Officer and other cross-border meetings that are relevant to PACE

1.3.3.5 Local travels (13359)

1.4 MONITORING & EVALUATION UNIT

1.4.1 PERSONNEL

Mr. Salum R. Mwinjaka

1.4.2 EQUIPMENT

No provision is made.

1.4.3 RUNNING COSTS

1.4.3.1 Workshops on reporting, monitoring tool and evaluation (14321)

Workshop will be carried out on formats and different methods used for monitoring & evaluation as one of the management tool. This includes DVO, Livestock Field extension officers and CAWHS.

1.4.3.2 Training on Economics and disease modelling (14322)

Economist will be trained in Economics and disease modelling at the institute to be identified by the consultant. The cost will cover tuition fee, stipend and transport.

1.4.3.4 Stationery (14326)

This cover the purchase of office stationeries and other consumable

1.4.3.5 Vehicle Operational & Maintenance Costs –VOC& VMC (11328)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

1.4.3.6 Cross-border/Regional meeting (14358)

The Economist will attend cross-border meetings that are relevant to PACE Livestock Economists and to PACE.

1.4.3.7 Monitoring & Evaluation (Internal) (14359)

Provision is made for the Economist to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the project internally in quarterly basis.

This will look at different objectively verifiable indicators and performance indicators of different activities to be carried out by different units. The monitoring & evaluation will cover 40 days per year @ 40,000 Tsh.

1.4.3.8 Socio-economic study of impact of 2 different diseases (14360)

Socio-economic and monitoring unit will carry out socio-economic studies on the

1.4.3.9 Formulate control strategy of 1 selected diseases (14361)

Control strategy for one disease out of the CBPP and NCD will be developed based on the finding of the socio economic impact of the diseases.

1.4.3.10 The socio-impact of CAHWs delivery of animal health services (14362)

A Study will be conducted in areas where CAWHs has been operating for a long period to look at the socio-impact of the use of CAWHs in relation to delivery of animal health services, food safety quality and employment.

1.5 NATIONAL/CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORIES AND VICS OPERATIONS SUPPORT.

1.5.1 Personnel

Dr.Philimon Wambura Nyangi

1.5.2 Equipment (31204)

Provision is for the purchase of laboratory equipments and consumables to CVL and 7 VICs to undertake referral and basic diagnostics tests.

1.5.3 Running Costs

1.5.3.1 Training of VRO and VLT in Modern advances in diagnoses. (11335)

Provision is made for training Veterinary Research Officer in modern techniques in diagnoses locally or abroad.

1.5.3.2 Training of VLT in Modern advances in diagnoses. (11334)

Attempts to revive the training of VLT at CVL/ADRI shall be made and provision is thus made to support one course of 7 new VLT.

1.5.3.3 Laboratory Buildings/infrastructures repairs/renovation. (21634)

Provision is made to undertake minor repairs/maintenance and furnishing of laboratory buildings at VIC Tabora, Mtwara, & Mpwapwa.

1.5.3.4 Water Supply to CVL/ADRI and VICs. (21365)

Provision is made to complete water supply to CVL by provision of articulation and reserve tank to the borehole dug in year 1. Also for re-installing water supply for VIC Mtwara.

1.5.3.5 Central Laboratory Support (11343)

PACE-Tz will support CVL in carrying out different diagnostic activities, this include procurement of essential chemicals and reagents. Rinderpest, CBPP and other necessary ELISA Kits will be bought. Validation of CBPP ELISA Kit and other

related activities earmarked by the CBPP ADRI microbiologist will be supported in terms of materials and operational costs (Tsh.26.6 Million)

1.5.3.6 FMD Study in Smallholder units in DSM Area.

Provision is made to support a small study in FMD molecular diagnostic techniques and epidemiology by SUA Post graduate student and economics by ADRI Post graduate student in smallholder dairying in DSM area and use the study results in perfecting the control strategy developed in year 1.

1.5.3.7 National Veterinary Laboratories (CVL/VICs) Participation in Regional Meetings and Trainings.

Provision is made to facilitate the CVL/ADRI PACE Liaison Officer attend PACE regional meetings and training forum convened by the PCU

1.5.3.8 Vehicle Operations and Maintenance Costs. (31330)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs for each of the 7 VICs & CVL. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

1.5.3.9 Surveillance Field Operations (31370)

Seven (7) VICs within the country will carry out epidemio-surveillance. Each VIC will be allocated a total of 4,320,000 Tsh. Every VIC will carry out surveillance 12 day every month. (12 days x 12 months x 30,000 Tsh). The cost will cover subsistence allowance.

2. DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVED

2.1.1 PERSONNEL

DR.REMISKERE C.A.KWEKA

2.1.2 EQUIPMENTS.

NO PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT UNDER THIS THRUST AREA.

2.1.3 RUNNING COSTS

2.1.3.1 Review of Laws & Regulations (21175)

Provision is made to the AD (TVB) in charge of the PACE (TZ) privatisation desk to continue pursuing the law review process

2.1.3.2 Awareness campaign on quality assured drugs (21352)

Provision is made for conducting awareness campaigns to sensitise private veterinary practitioners in new legislations and opportunities.

This will also involve sensitising livestock keepers on the need of using quality assured drugs and its benefits. The cost is for organising meetings and posters

2.1.3.3 Conduct workshop for Animal Health Services providers Veterinary/Livestock Officers Conference (21356)

Provision is made to support scientific conferences of Tanzania Veterinary Association (TVA) and Tanzania Society of Animal Production (TSAP) held once in the year as well as workshops for Private Para-veterinarians

2.1.3.4 Local Training (PVP Mngnt Course)-SUA (21359)

Provision is made to support the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) conduct short courses in Private Veterinary Practice Management to a second batch of 5-10 practicing private vets.

2.1.3.5 Support to TVA on privatisation issues (21360)

Provision is made to support TVA in promoting private veterinary practice in the country.

2.1.3.6 Re-Defining of Public Veterinary Services (11172)

Provision is made for a short time consultancy to assist the DVS re-define public veterinary services.

2.1.3.7 Internal travel (21362)

Provision is made for the privatisation officer for internal travelling 60 days per year @ Tsh 40,000

2.1.3.8 Vehicle running cost (21363)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

2.1.3.9 Lobbying for Sanitary Mandates

Provision is made to enable the Privatisation Officer and DVS visit and lobby the LGAs in the provision of sanitary mandates .The costs are for PVO and DVS set-up a support fund to LGAs attempting sanitary mandating to private vets. (Costs under Internal travel)

2.1.3.10 Supervision, Training and Monitoring of Community Animal Health Services providers (21358)

With assistance from the Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit (PACE/CAPE) the project will promote and support supervised use of CAHWs as well as carry out

The project will identify needs in training at various level of the animal health network, and foster the implementation of training courses at different levels.

3. RINDERPEST VERIFIABLY ERADICATED

3.1.1 Personnel

Dr. F. F. SUDI

3.1.2 EQUIPMENT (31204)

Provision is made to procure serum collection equipments for rinderpest serosurveillance for 14,000 samples each needing Vacutainer tube, needle and serum tube all at 2000tsh/sample.

3.1.2.1 Motorcycles (31202)

Provision is made for purchasing 10 additional motorcycles.

Every motorcycle will cost a total of 2,500,000 Tsh. The motorcycle will be distributed in 10 districts of the south and central Tanzania to facilitate disease surveillance at district level.

3.1.3 RUNNING COSTS

3.1.3.1 Vehicles Operations and Maintenance Costs (31330)

Provision is made for 3,240,000 Tsh per vehicle to meet operational costs being Tsh 1,440,000 for operational costs (fuels & lubricants) and Tsh 1,800,000 vehicle maintenance costs. These estimates are high because of old vehicles being used. They would be off set when new project vehicles are delivered

3.1.3.2 Motorcycle Running Costs (31331)

Provision is made for 360,000Tshs per motorcycle to meet Insurance costs (120,000 Tsh) and operational & maintenance cost of 240,000Tshs (1000km per month x 12 month x 20 Tsh per km).

3.1.3.3 Rinderpest serosurveillance in domestic animal (31363)

Provision is made to fund rinderpest serosurveillance operations in domestic animals where 12,500 cattle and 2500 sheep and goat sera will be collected and tested. The cost estimates are for the purchase of serum collection equipments for 15,000 samples @Tsh 1600 (=24,000,000); procurement of 1 Rinderpest ELISA Kit and 1 PPR ELISA Kit all at Tsh 14,000,000.

Testing will be done using Validated Competitive and Crosschecked with Indirect ELISA for Rinderpest.

Testing and retesting at regional and international reference laboratories for 15,000 samples @ Tsh 400(=6,000,000) and trace back of positive reactors 2000 (10%) @Tsh 4000 (=8,000,000)

3.1.3.4 Wildlife surveillance (31340)

Wildlife surveillance will be carried out with the assistance from wildlife Institutions such as TANAPA and TAWIRI. Planned activities are subject to modification pending the results of the first year Northern circuit surveillance.

At least 70 serum samples will be collected .30 in the northern and 40 in the southern circuit National Parks (Mikumi, Ruaha, and Katavi) at a cost of 120 US\$ per sample (all costs inclusive) on contractual basis to TAWIRI and TANAPA (8,400 US\$=8,400,000.00 Tsh). In addition provision is made to hire Air Support both Fixed wing craft (10 hours at 300 US\$/hr) and helicopter (10 hour at US\$ 500/hr) and Aviation fuel 9US\$ 1000) for efficient engagement in serum collection in wildlife at a total cost of US\$ 9000.A total of US\$ 17,400 is thus provided for wildlife rinderpest surveillance in the second year. Confirmatory tests will be done at Muguga a regional reference laboratory for rinderpest.

3.1.3.5 Controlling and Monitoring of Livestock movement in strategic area and stock routes (31371)

Livestock Movements shall continue to be monitored across the borders, a trace back system developed and tried. Provisions are made in the budget to facilitate DVOs along the borders carry this activity as well as support to community initiatives in improvement of stock water supply in areas historically linked to last rinderpest outbreaks

(Mwanga, Same, Hai and Ngorongoro districts.) 5 stock watering points/chakos will be recouped by reducing silt and gap filling through community initiative support.

3.1.3.6 Joint activities between DVS and DWS in disease surveillance.

Provision is made to carry forward collaborative activities between DVS & DWS started in year 1 that include holding biannual and annual meetings of the Technical and Policy Committees as well as conducting joint wildlife disease surveillance.

3.1.3.7 Training in Wildlife Disease Surveillance.

There will be a regional training course under PACE PCU in Wildlife Disease Surveillance techniques in November 2002 in Arusha Tanzania. Provision is herewith made for 5 Veterinarians (TANAPA, TAWIRI, NCA, EPIDEMIOLOGIST &

VIC-ARA) to attend this one-week training at US\$ 200 per trainee as participating fees excluding their DSA at government rate.

4 DEVELOPMENT OF A MASTERPLAN FOR CBPP AND OTHER EPIZOOTICS CONTROL

4.1.1 PERSONNEL

CBPP Coordinator Dr.Kitalyi J I

4.1.2 EQUIPMENT

4.1.2.1 CBPP reagents, chemical & equipment (41266)

Provision is made to supply additional CBPP diagnosis reagents, chemicals and equipment to ADRI and VICs

4.1.2.2 CBPP Vaccines and Vaccination campaign Equipments (41267)

Provision is made for PACE9TZ) support government efforts in the control of CBPP through procurement of vaccination gear while the costs for the procurement of vaccines will be borne by the government.

There is commitment in writing on this and in the financial year 2002/2003 the government has committed in the Development budget Tsh 455 million and Tsh 125 million in the recurrent budget for the control of CBPP.

4.1.3 RUNNING COSTS

4.1.3.1 In-service training of DVOs in CBPP Abattoir Surveillance.

2 zonal workshops one for the Lake Zone and the other for the Western and Central Zones will be conducted. Provision is made to facilitate this.

4.1.3.2 Pilot study a CBPP Control programme in 6 selected districts

Provision is made to test the CBPP improved control strategy in 4 pilot areas.

4.1.3.3 CBPP Control Policy and emergency preparedness Plan Document

A CBPP Control Policy and Emergency preparedness plan document shall be produced through a Task Group. Provision is made for the Task group honorarium and holding a workshop to review, discuss and accept the recommendations/concepts of the documents produced.

4.1.3.4 Provide CVI/ADRI with additional CBPP diagnostics capacity.

This has been provided for under Support to National Veterinary Laboratory System

4.1.3.5 Support the Design of Controls strategies for priority epizootics.

Provision is made to design control strategy for NCD and ASF through Task Group work.

4.1.3.6 Facilitate the CBPP Control Coordinator and 2 accompanying SVO/PVOs attend PACE CBPP meetings/workshops.

Provision is made to sponsor the CBPP Control Coordinator attend PACE Regional meetings. The costs are for air ticket and DSA.

4.1.3.7 Support responses to epizootic disease outbreak threatening public health and national economy.

Provision is made in the budget to cater for PACE support to the DVS to rapidly mount a disease control strategy to emerging epizootics of significant public health and national economic impact.

Table 9 Cost Estimates with regard to each Thrust in Euro. =Tsh 950 (Sept.2002

Indicative budget according to main Thrust	EDF Funds in Euro	Government Contribution in Euro	Total in Euro
1 Enhanced National capacity for Epidemio-surveillance	638,267	166,778.95	805,045.95
2 Improved Animal Health services delivery	78,600	28,421.05	107,021.05
3 Rinderpest Verifiably Eradicated	148,000	69,473.68	217,473.68
4 CBPP and Priority Epizootics Control Strategies Developed	121,600	827,368.42	948,968.42
Sub-total	976,467	1,092,042.1	2,078,509.1
Contingency plus TA Provision	192,635	0	192,635
Total	1,189,102	1,092,042.1	2,281,144.1

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES
TANZANIA
For: PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF WATER & LIVESTOCK
DEVELOPMENT
P.O. Box 456
DOBOGA

ANNEX OF PART IV PLANNED BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE IN YEAR II 2002/2003

IV-1BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE IN EURO =Tsh 950 (Sept.2002

CODE	UNITS	YEAR 2	
		GoT Contr.	EDF Fund
1	ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITY	0	0
1.1	Management	0	0
1.1.1	Personnel	2,350	102,987
1.1.2	Equipment	0	55,000
1.1.3	Running Costs	33,000	169,520
	Subtotal Management	35,350	327,507
1.2	Communication Unit	0	0
1.2.1	Personnel	0	0
1.2.2	Equipment	0	1,333
1.2.3	Running Costs	18,000	31,160
	Subtotal Communication Unit	18,000	32,493
1.3	Epidemio-surveillance	0	0
1.3.1	Personnel	0	0
1.3.2	Equipment	0	0
1.3.3	Running Costs	0	54,400
	Subtotal Epidemio-surveillance	0	54,400
1.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	0	0
1.4.1	Personnel	-	0
1.4.2	Equipment	-	0
1.4.3	Running Costs	-	38,400
	Subtotal Monitoring and Evaluation Unit		38,400
1.5	Central Veterinary Laboratory and VIC Support	0	0
1.5.1	Personnel	-	0
1.5.2	Equipment	105,000	42,000
1.5.3	Running Costs	90	144,000
	Subtotal Central Veterinary Laboratory and VIC Support	105,090	186,000
	SUB-TOTAL ENHANCED CAPACITY	158,440	638,267

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF WATER & ELECTRICITY

	DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH		
	2.1 SERVICES IMPROVED		
2.1.1.	Personnel	15,000	10,000
2.1.2	Equipment	-	-
2.1.3	Running Costs	12,000	68,600
SUB-TOTAL IMPROVED VETERINARY SERVICES		27,000	78,600
3.0	OIE RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM FROM RINDERPEST DISEASE IN TANZANIA ACHIEVED		
3.1.1	Personnel	-	-
3.1.2	Equipment	16,000	59,000
3.1.3	Running Costs	50,000	89,000
SUB TOTAL - OIE RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM DISEASE		66,000	148,000
4.0	NATIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR CBPP CONTROL DEVELOPED.		
4.1.1	Personnel	-	-
4.1.2	Equipment	626,000	9,000
4.1.3	Running Costs	160,000	112,600
SUB-TOTAL - NATIONAL MASTER PLAN CBPP CONTROL DEVELOPED.		786,000	121,600
TOTAL FOR THE PROJECT		1,037,440	986,467
Contingency 5% plus TA for 2nd year of the project			192,635
GRAND TOTAL		1,037,440	1,189,100
		GOT	EDF
	Personnel	17,350	112,987
	Equipment	747,000	258,400
	Running cost	273,090	615,080
	Total	1,037,440	986,467
	Contingencies 5% PLUS TA (150,000 Euro)	-	192,635
	GRAND TOTAL	1,037,440	1,189,102

**DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICE
TANZANIA**

V. 2.2 Comments, analysis and corrective measures.

There are slight changes in the budget between the Global year 2 indicative budget and what is planned in this year 2 budget. This has been so due to the fact that the costs were under estimated. Also some of the activities that were mentioned in the global plan and implementation schedule had no linked up budget line. As a corrective measure we have scaled down some of the activities and took the advantage of devaluation of the Tsh to the Euro from 750 to 950 to offset the increased budget

PART VI-IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

VI-1 IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES.

Implementation procedures shall follow EDF Rules. Besides there shall be two committees, the Administration and Monitoring Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee as the case in the first year with the same term of reference and same membership.

VI-II MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The economist will be fully responsible for internal monitoring and evaluation and report writing on the implementation of the project activities. To achieve that there will be quarterly follow up of the activities implemented up country to make sure that the objective of the project is achieved.

The regional support unit will also monitor the project on a regular basis. An independent external consultant will conduct a mid-term evaluation in this year (2nd year). The findings and recommendations will be taken into consideration in the project work plan and budget for the third year.

Independent financial auditing will be carried out by a team of experts recruited by the European Commission to assess financial management of the project and ensure proper channelling of the project funds.

VI-III: SIGNATURES

1. Proposed by the **National PACE Co-ordinator**

Signed:

Name : **Dr M M Bahari**

Date :

30th September 2002

2. Read and agreed by the **Director of Veterinary Services**

Signed :

Name : **Dr Barnos W. Kimaryo.**

Date :

1st October 2002

3. Approved by the **Permanent Secretary** of the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development

Signed :

Name: **Mr Bakari. A Mahiza**

Date:

4th October 2002

4. Authorized by the **National Authorizing Officer of the EDF, the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury**

Signed :

Name : **Mr Peter Ngumbulu**

Date:

9-10-2002

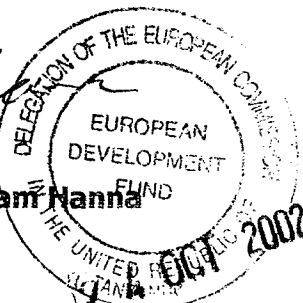
- 5 **Read and endorsed by the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Tanzania**

Signed:

Name:

Mr. William Hanna

Date-



PART VII-ANNEXES

16.1 ANNEX 1: DETAILED BUDGET YEAR 2 (2002/2003) in Euro =Tsh 950 (Sept.2002)

CODE	UNITS	UNIT	QTY.	GLOBAL PLANNED ESTIMATES YEAR 2		PLANNED ESTIMATES YEAR 2	
				GoT Contr.	EDF Fund	GoT Contr.	EDF Fund
1ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITY							
1.1Management							
1.1.1 Personnel							
11150	Accountant	Man month	1	1,200	0	1,200	0
11151	Project Coordinator	Man month	1	1,800	0	1,800	0
11153	Communication Officer	Man month	1	1,260	0	1,260	0
11154	Epidemiologists	man month	1	1,440	0	1,440	0
11155	CBPP Coordinator	man month	1	1,440	0	2,880	0
11157	Economist	man month	1	1,200	0	1,400	0
11158	VIC Officer In-charge	man month	7	10,080	0	10,080	0
11159	ADRI Staff-Veterinarians	man month	3	4,320	0	4,320	0
11160	ADRI Staff-Lab. Technician-Virology	man month	1	960	0	960	0
11161	Data Entry Clerk	man month	1	960	0	960	0
11162	Supplies Officer.	man month	1	1,200	0	1,200	0
11163	Administrative Assistant	man month	1	900	0	900	0
11164	Privatisation officer	man month	1	1,440	0	4,850	0
11165	Honoraria(GoT) Bonus Performance scheme (EDF)	man month	20	4,000	37,387	4,000	58,987
11166	Rented Accommodation	Months	24	0	2,000	0	2,000
11167	Consultancies on Organisation Development to DVS Structure..	man month	1	0	22,000	0	22,000
11172	Other consultancies	man month	2	0	10,000	0	20,000
11173	Other staff	man month		0	0	0	0
Management SUB TOTAL 1				122,920	71,387	127,970	

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES

MOH/ANIA

1.1.2	Equipment						
11201	Computer and its accessories	each	2	0	2,500	0	5,000
11202	Office furniture	lot	1	0	10,000	0	10,000
11204	Photocopier (Heavy Duty)	each	1	0	16,000	0	16,000
11205	Lap Top	each	2	0	3,000	0	6,000
11206	Data Bank-Internet	each	1	0	10,000	0	10,000
Management SUB-TOTAL 2				0	41,500	0	47,000
1.1.3	Running Costs					0	
11325	Office running costs	lots		30,000	6,000	30,000	6,000
11326	Completion of Office Renovation	lot		16,000	0	16,000	12,000
11327	Communication Costs	lots		16,000	12,000	16,000	12,000
11328	Vehicle running Costs	each	3	23,000	3,240	23,000	9,720
11329	Post graduate studies	each	1	0	21,000	0	21,000
11330	Administrative and Technical Advisory Committees.	each	6	0	6,000	0	5000
11331	Internal meetings	each	14	0	9,600	0	21,600
11332	GIS Training	each	2	0	4,000	0	4,000
11333	Training in Livestock Information & Planning	each	2	0	10,000	0	10,000
11336	Training in Vet. Epidemiology and Economics	each	1	0	10,000	0	20,000
11337	Training in data management	each	1	0	6,000	0	6,000
11339	Annual workshop	each	1	0	12,000	0	12,000
11340	Regional meeting	each	4	0	5,000	0	20,000
11341	Cross-border meeting	each	4	0	1,500	0	6,000
11342	Internal Travel	days	180	0	3,360	0	7,200
Management SUB-TOTAL 3				69,000	109,700	69,000	177,520
Management Subtotal 1+2+3							327,507
1.2	Communication Unit						
1.2.1	Personnel			0	0	0	0
1.2.2	Equipment			0	0	0	0
12213	Mini Lab operations	lots		0	500	0	1,333
SUB TOTAL				0	500	-	1,333
1.2.3	Running Costs						
12326	Operating Costs – Stationery	each	lots	0	800	0	800
12337	Promotion Materials & Radio program	each	lots	18,000	14,000	18,000	14,000
41366	Develop and implement public awareness campaign.	each	lots	0	8,000	0	8,000
12357	Local travelling	each	1	0	2,400	0	3,360
12358	Regional/Cross Border meetings	each	2	0	2,500	0	5,000
SUB TOTAL 3				18,000	14,000	18,000	34,400

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS AWP&CE YR2 (2002/2003) TZ

1.3	Epidemio-surveillance						
1.3.1	Personnel			0	0	0	
1.3.2	Equipment			0	0	0	6000
1.3.3	Running Costs						
13322	Training on diseases surveillance and reporting	each	2	0	6,000	0	18,000
13323	Training on wildlife diseases surveillance	each	2	0	10,000	0	12,000
13326	Stationery	each	1	0	800	800	800
13330	Vehicle Running Costs	each	1	0	3,240	0	3,240
13357	Annual wildlife Meeting	each	1	0	2,000	2,000	3,000
13358	Cross border/Regional meeting/Workshops	each	4	0	2,500	3,000	12,000
13359	Local travels	each	84	0	6,720	2,400	3,360
SUB-TOTAL Epidemiosurveillance				0	25,250	8,200	54,400
1.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit						
1.4.1	Personnel						
1.4.2	Equipment						
1.4.3	Running Costs						
14326	Stationery	each	1	0	800	0	800
14330	Vehicle Running Costs	each	1	0	3,240	0	3,240
14358	Cross border/Regional meeting	each	2	0	1,500	0	3,000
14359	Monitoring & Evaluation (Internal)	each	84	0	40	0	3,360
14360	Socio-economic study of impact of one disease	each	2	0	6,000	0	12,000
14361	Formulate control strategy of one selected d'se	each	1	0	6,000	0	6,000
14362	The impact of CAHWs in the delivery of Animal health Services	each	1	0	10,000	0	10,000
SUB-TOTAL M&E				0	27,580	0	38,400
1.5	Central Veterinary Laboratory and VIC Support						
1.5.1	Personnel						
1.5.2	Equipment						
31330	Vehicles Running Costs	each	7	0	22,680		22,680
31331	Motorcycle Running Costs	each	32	0	360		7,920
31369	Lab Consumables (7 VICs)	each	7	8,000	35,000	8,000	35,000
31370	Field Operations (VICs) – surveillance	each	7	65,000	35,000	65,000	35,000
21364	Reh. Of 3 VICs		3	16,000	0	26,000	0
31371	RP and Other ELISA Kits	each	4	0	26,000	6000	20,000
21365	Special equipment for VICs	each	7	0	30,000	0	22,000

1.5.3	Running Costs						
11334	Training in Modern lab. Tech.	each	1	0	5,000	0	5,000
11335	Vet training in modern diagnostic tech and TADS	each	1	0	10,000	0	10,000
11340	Regional meeting	each	2	0	2,500	90	5,000
11341	Cross-border meeting	each	4	0	1,500	0	6,000
11342	Internal Travel	days	60	0	40	0	2,400
11343	Central Laboratory Support	lots	1	0	6,000	0	9,987
13360	FMD study in smallholder unit DSM	lots	1	0	3,000	0	3,000
CVL SUB-TOTAL 2				0	28,040	90	
TOTAL FOR CVL Support							186,267
SUB-TOTAL ENHANCED CAPACITY				278,968	280,467	158,448	
2.1	DELIVERY OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVED						
2.1.1.	Personnel						
21175	Review of Laws & Regulations	each	2	15,000	1,000	15,000	10,000
SUB-TOTAL				15,000	1000	15,000	
2.1.2	Equipment						
2.1.3	Running Costs						
21352	Awareness campaign on uses of quality assured vet. Drugs	each	1	0	3,000	0	3,000
21353	Survey on the impact of campaign of using quality assured drug.	each	1	0	4,000	0	6,000
21355	Zonal Privatisation Consultation Meetings	each	7	0	21,000	0	20,000
21357	Pilot scheme on the uses of LDF on animal health services	each	1	0	11,282	0	10,000
21358	Training Local CAHWs	each	1	0	6,000	0	10,000
21359	Local Training (PVP Mngnt Course)-SUA	each	1	0	9,500	0	8,000
21360	Support to TVA on privatisation issues	each	1	0	6,125	0	6,000
21361	Support to TVB	each		12,000	0	12,000	0
21362	Internal travel	each	84	0	2,400	0	2,360
21363	Vehicle running cost	each	1	0	3,240	0	3,240
SUB-TOTAL				12,000	66,547	12,000	
SUB-TOTAL IMPROVED VETERINARY SERVICES				76,547	27,000		

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES
TANZANIA

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR CONTOL OF EPIZOOTICS AWP&CE YR2 (2002/2003) TZ

3.0	OIE RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM FROM RINDERPEST DISEASE IN TANZANIA ACHIEVED							
3.1.1	Personnel							
3.1.2	Equipment							
31202	Motorcycles	each	10	0	24,000	0	25,000	
31203	Bicycle	each	100	0	7,000	0	6,000	
31204	Serosurveillance Equipments.	Lot	14000	0	28000	16,000	28,000	
SUB-TOTAL				0	59,000	16,000		
3.1.3	Running Costs							
31340	Wildlife surveillance	each	Lots	0	5,000		26,000	
31371	Monitoring of L'stok movement in strategic area and stock routes	each	1	0	3,000		3,000	
31363	Rinderpest sero and clinical search			65,000	30,240	50,000	46,000	
31372	Training in Wildlife Surveillance	each	lots	0	0		14,000	
SUB-TOTAL				65,000	21,000	50,000		
<i>SUB TOTAL -- OIE RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM DISEASE</i>						<i>103,340</i>	<i>66,000</i>	
4.0	NATIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR CBPP CONTROL DEVELOPED.							
4.1.1	Personnel							
4.1.2	Equipment							
41266	CBPP reagents, chemical & Equipment			18,000	9000	18,000	9,000	
41267	CBPP Vaccines and Vaccination campaign	each	lots	608,000	0	608,000	0	
SUB-TOTAL				626,000	9000	626,000		
4.1.3	Running Costs							
41330	Vehicle running Costs	each	1	0	3,240	0	3,240	
41360	Control for other d'se.	each	5	160,000	9,000	160,000	15,000	
41361	Liv. Movement mapping and design traceability mechanism	each	1	0	9,200	0	10,000	
41362	Lab. Consultancy Fees	lots	1	0	5,000	0	5,000	
41363	Specimen submission fee	lots	1	0	3,000	0	3,000	
41365	Pilot control program of CBPP	each	6	0	40,000	0	60,000	
41366	Cross border meetings	each	2	0	2,500	0	3,000	
41367	Internal travelling	each	84	0	3360	0	3,360	
41368	Regional meeting	each	1	0	2,500	0	5,000	
SUB TOTAL				160,000	77,800	160,000		
<i>SUB-TOTAL - NATIONAL MASTER PLAN CBPP CONTROL DEVELOPED.</i>						<i>786,000</i>		
TOTAL FOR THE PROJECT						1,037,440	986,467	
Contingency 5% plus 150.000 for TA in 2nd year of the project							192,635	

TOTAL COST PER MAIN COST AREA					
		GOT	EDF		
	Personnel	17,350	112,987		
	Equipment	747,000	258,400		
	Running cost	273,090	615,080		
	Total	1,037,440	986,467		
	Contingencies 5% PLUS TA 150,000 Euro	-	192,635		
	GRAND TOTAL	1,037,440	1,189,102		

Exchange rate 1Euro =Tsh 950.00 BOT August 2002.

16.2 ANNEX II: LIST OF ANIMAL HEALTH STAFF TO BE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11 A: LIST OF ANIMAL HEALTH STAFF TO BE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT

S/N	DESIGNATION	NUMBER	OBSERVATIOS
1	DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES	1	In place
2	ASSITANT DIRECTORS IN DVS	3	Animal Health Services only
3	VETERINARY OFFICERS AT HQTS DVS	9	
4	VETERINARY OFFICERS WITHIN PORALG	86	DVO and RLA/RVOs Answerable to LGA
5	VETERINARY RESERCH OFFICERS WITHIN CVL	14	Under Central Government (DRT)
6	VETERINARY RESEARCH OFFICERS WITHIN VICS	13	Under Central Government (DVS)
7	LIVESTOCK OFFICERS- TSETSE/PARASITOLOGY	2	Under Central Government (DVS)
8	LIVESTOCK FIELD OFFICERS WITHIN MWLD	88	Zoosanitary Services under DVS
	TOTAL	216	Professional Cadres Only

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES
TANZANIA
For: PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF WATER & LIVESTOCK
DEVELOPMENT
P.O. Box 456
DODOMA

16.3 ANNEX II B-LIST OF PACE TZ CORE STAFF

TABLE 11 B: PACE (TZ) PROJECT STAFF

S/N.	SECTION	DESIGNATION	NAME
▪ 1	COORDINATION	NATION PROJECT COORDINATOR (NPC)	DR. MOHAMMED. M. BAHARI
▪ 3		PACE ACCOUNTANT	E R. RHOBI
▪		STORES OFFICER	SEMALIGA MOHAMMED
▪ 6		ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/SEC	MRS. TAUSI MILONGE
▪ 7		OFFICE ATT	ANGELUS M. GWAJE
▪ 9		DRIVER 1	GEORGE KAFIPA
▪ 10		DRIVER 2	KOMBA
▪ 11		DRIVER 3	FAKI. H. FAKI
▪ 12	EPIDEMIOLOGY	EPIDEMIOLOGIST	DR. FRANCIS F. SUDI
▪ 14		DATA ENTRY	MR. MOHAMMED Y. RASHID
▪ 15	DELIVERY OF VET. SERVICES	PRIVATE VETERINARY PROMOTION OFFICER	DR. THERESA PONELLA-MLELWA
▪ 16	CBPP/OTHER EPIZOOTICS	CBPP C/CD	DR. JOSEPH I KITALYI
▪ 17	COMMUNICATION	COMM. OFFICER	MRS HAPPINESS MLAKI
▪ 18	ECONOMICS	LIV. ECONOMIST	MR. SALIM R. MWINJAKA
▪ 19	CVL/ADRI	PACE-ADRI LIAISON OFFICER	DR. PHILLIMON WAMBURA
▪ 21	VIC- ARUSHA	OFFICER I/C	DR. JOHNSON O MOLLEL
▪ 22	IRINGA	OFFICER I/C	DR. GOPREY M. NSENGWA
▪ 23	MPWAPWA	OFFICER I/C	DR. JORAM E. MGHWIRA
▪ 24	MTWARA	OFFICER I/C	DR. HAMZA. MWAMHEHE
▪ 25	MWANZA	OFFICER I/C	DR. ADELLA KONDELLA
▪ 26	TABORA	OFFICER I/C	DR. DEOGRACIOUS J.A. MUKANGI
▪ 27	TEMEKE	OFFICER I/C	DR. KAPAGA

16.4 ANNEX III: Imprest account contractual document

FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES ONLY)

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

Financing agreement number 6125/REG
Identification number: REG/5007/005

Project accounting numbers 7 ACP RPR 744
7 ACP RPR 745
8 ACP TPS 032
8 ACP ROC 009
8 ACP TPS 033

IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT

**Annex to WP YR 2 (November 1st 2002/October 31st 2003 of the PACE
Programme for Tanzania**

Implementing and management structure

The PACE Programme will be financed through the Seventh and Eighth European Development Funds (7th and 8th EDF) for which the rules are laid down in the revised Fourth Lome Convention (signed in Mauritius on 4 November 1995), the provisions of the financing agreement for the programme, in particular its technical and administrative provisions for implementation (hereinafter referred to as TAP), and the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol.

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 holders.

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 Work Programme, 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 Work Programme and Cost Estimate - through a consolidated Work Programme - by the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF and the Head of Delegation of the Lead Delegation of the European Commission in Nairobi.

Imprest account holders and accounting officers

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds shall, in accordance with Article 312 of the Lomé Convention, partially delegate his powers to the imprest account holders designated below:

- (As authorizing officer pursuant to article 313 of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing works contracts, supply/equipment contracts and certain service contracts, subject to the limits set out in the table below;
- (As authorizing officer pursuant to Article 224 (g) of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing memoranda of agreement, subject to the limits set out in the table;
- (As imprest account holder pursuant to Article 229(2) of the fourth Lomé Convention) 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 of the O. A. U. -IBAR PACE Programme;
- Compliance with the rules set out in the annexed document on "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programme";
- The certified lodging of authorized signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- The opening of a special bank account named "**AU/IBAR – PACE Programme Yr. 2 (2002/2003)**" for the PACE Programme;
- The physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry

The designated imprest account holder(s) shall be:

Dr.Mohammed. M.Bahari	Dr.Barnos.W.Kimaryo
PACE (TZ) National Project Coordinator.	Director of Livestock Development
P.O.Box 9152	P.O.Box 9152
Dar-es-Salaam	Dar-es-Salaam
Tanzania	Tanzania

- In accordance with the TAP, responsibility for conducting this imprest account has been given to African Unity Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR), represented by the imprest account holder for the implementing, as designated above;

Period covered by the imprest account

This imprest account shall run from 1st November 2002 to 31st October 2003

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 Commission [Delegation and Headquarters] will refuse the commitment for the following imprest account).

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorizing powers to the designated

Imprest account holders for the "EDF imprest account"

1. Works contracts		Local currency
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)		Tsh.
	< Euro 100 000	...95,000,000...
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure		
2.2 Operating expenditure		...95,000,000...
	< Euro 100 000	.95,000,000
3. Memoranda of agreement		
(Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 100 000	9,500,000...
	< Euro 10 000	Not applicable
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.		9,500,000...
	< Euro 10 000	Yes
4.3 RDP management personnel	Yes	Yes
4.4 RDP non-management personnel	Yes	

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = Tsh 950- Source, Bank of Tanzania July 2002)

Amount of the imprest account

Total In local currency Tsh.1, 129,858,900

(For breakdown of this amount see the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, reproduced in local currency terms in Table 2 below). The estimate amount must not exceed Euro 5 million (Article 299 of Lomé IV).

The EDF financial management department in Brussels as soon as possible will commit the equivalent in Euros of this amount.

Special RDP "EDF Imprest Account" bank account

The National PACE Programme has opened a special account reserved for bank transactions tied to the operation of this imprest account, the details of which are:

Account Name: **AU/IBAR – PACE/ Programme Yr. 2 (2002/2003.)**

Bank account number: Acct.No. **OIJ1027323300...**

Bank **-CRDB BANK**
AZIKIWE Branch
AZIKIWE. Road
Dar-es-Salaam
Tanzania

This is a double-signature account requiring the signature of: (See page 65

- The imprest account holder - or the co-imprest account holder
- Accounting officer (1)

(One out of each group);

(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 Annexes 3.1. to the work programme may be made from this account.

Initial allocation and successive replenishment

An advance (initial allocation) of 40% of the amount given in point 4 above, namely:

Tsh 451,858,760 will be paid into the above account as soon as possible.

This advance, or the balance, will be transferred for accounting purposes to the succeeding imprest account at closure.

Successive replenishments corresponding to requests for reimbursement, made out by the designated imprest account holders on the basis of evidence of payment of items of expenditure, and accepted by the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the local EC Delegation, will be paid into the above bank account at intervals.

Where items of expenditure are not accepted and imprest account holders are

EC Delegation and /or the PACE Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer), the sums involved will have to be repaid to the above bank account as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account) from the budget of the National Budget

Audits

- 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 (or by the local delegation):
 - 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).

8. TAX AND CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Pursuant to the tax and customs arrangements laid down in Articles 308 to 310 of the fourth Lome Convention, purchases of equipment and supplies shall be free of customs duties, taxes and other charges (with the possible exception of certain

SIGNATURES

Accepted by the Imprest Account
Holder

Place and date:

[Signature]
30th September 2002

NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR
PAN AFRICAN CONFEDERATION
OF EPIZOOTICS - TANZANIA
For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

Accepted by the Contracting Authority

Place and date:

[Signature]
Dar-es-Salaam 9/10/2002

Endorsed by the Head of the
Delegation of the European
Commission in Tanzania

Date:

[Signature]

24 OCT 2002

Dr Mohammed M. Bahari
National Project Coordinator
PACE (TZ)
P. O. Box 9152
DAR-ES-SALAAM
TANZANIA

National Authorizing Officer of the
EDF
Ministry of Finance
P. O. Box 9111
DAR-ES-SALAAM
TANZANIA

European Commission in Tanzania
P. O. Box 9514
Dar-es- salaam
Tanzania

EDF Imprest Account Specimen Signatures
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)

Group 1
Signatories


Dr Peter Z. Njau

Assistant Director, Animal Health Services


Dr Mohammed M. Bahari

National Project Coordinator

PACE (TANZANIA)

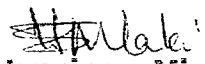

Mr. Salim R. Mwinjaka

PACE (TZ) Livestock Economist

Group 2
Signatories


Dr Joseph I. Kitanyi

PACE (TZ) CBPP Co-ordinator


Mrs. Happiness Mlaki

PACE (TZ) Communication Officer


Mr. Emmanuel K. Rhobi

PACE (TZ) Accountant /Authorizing Officer

ANNEX IV DETAILED RULES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNT IN EDF FINANCED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.

1. General principles for conducting imprest accounts

Under the fourth Lome Convention, the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds may delegate part of his powers as authorizing officer and imprest account holder to programme/project leaders (field management) so that they may have direct responsibility for certain operation and items of expenditure (see the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol). This is the "EDF imprest account" system, which constitutes in each Work Programme a special source of financing, given tangible form in the special imprest account in the financing plan of the relevant Work Programme.

This delegation of powers implies certain restrictions (see table below) and also compliance with certain conditions, which the field management must observe:

- Compliance with the general accounting rules proposed by the Financial Unit of the PACE Programme
- Compliance with these "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed projects and programmes"
- The certified lodging of authorized signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- The opening of special RDP "AU-IBAR PACE Programme Yr.: imprest account" bank account;
- The physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks.

Reference is made to these restrictions and conditions in each imprest account contractual document signed by the national authorising officer and countersigned by the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission. The contractual document (one for each imprest account) also designates the imprest account holders and accounting officers, and sets out the amount adopted for the imprest account, the period of time (generally twelve months, tied in with the calendar year) during which expenditure is authorized under the imprest account concerned, and the title of the RDP "EDF imprest account" bank account into which payments will be made from the EDF and from which the accounting officers will make payments under the imprest account arrangements.

2. Division of responsibilities

Conduct of the imprest account is based on **separation of functions and powers** between imprest account holders and accounting officers:

- (a) Imprest account holders are responsible for all authorizing operations: they

(See imprest account column in the relevant work Programme) in accordance with the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure, as described below;

They make out order forms, or sign invitations to tender, requests for *pro forma* invoices, contracts and memoranda of agreement;

- (b) The accounting officers are responsible for all operations involving payment of expenditure and recovery of revenue authorized by imprest account holders; they make payments, after checking that there are grounds for payment in the form of supporting documents and that funds are available (see imprest account column in the relevant work programme); they check the application of the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure as described below; they regularly check stocks and inventories, keep the general accounts of the RDP, including the staff payroll and a register of capital expenditure items giving details of the use, condition and method of financing of such items; they draw up the imprest account administration statement.

The **two-signature** principle also applies in the case of both imprest account holders and accounting officers: this means that both imprest account holders must sign all documents concerned with the authorizing operations referred to in (a) above, and both accounting officers must sign all documents concerned with the payment and recovery operations referred to in (b) above.

Note, however, that this joint signature rule does not entail joint liability, which falls on only one of the two imprest account holders. It is stipulated in the TAP that responsibility for the programme/project is in the hands of:

- An official state body of the country concerned, which in that case is represented by the imprest account holder for the "national party";

The imprest account holder representing the body declared responsible may overrule the requirement for a second signature from the co-imprest account holder in cases where an unwarranted refusal to sign could have financial repercussions (in the form of penalties or requests for reimbursement) on the technical assistance contract or on the national budget; any such penalties or reimbursement requests are stipulated in the TAP and repeated in the imprest account contractual documents (and also in the terms of reference of the technical assistance contract where the technical assistance body has the responsibility).

3. Special "EDF imprest account" bank account for the RDP

A special account reserved for bank transactions bound up with the conduct of this imprest account must be opened by imprest account holders and accounting officers. All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be credited to this special account, namely the payment of an advance (initial allocation) and successive replenishment at intervals. All payments to be made by the managers under the EDF imprest account (see imprest account column in the work Programme) will be made from this special account. This account will require the joint signatures of the imprest account holder and the accounting officer.

Table 1

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

		National currency ...Tsh.
1. Works contracts		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	...95,000,000.....
2. Supply/equipment contracts		95,000,000
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	<95,000,000.....
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	<...9,500,000...
3. Memoranda of agreement (Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	Not applicable
4. Services	Not applicable	< 9,500,000....
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project		<Yes
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	Euro 10000	<Yes
4.3 RDP management personnel	< Yes	
4.4 RDP non-management personnel	<Yes	

(At an exchange rate 1.00 Euro = Tsh 950. - Source, Bank of Tanzania August 2002)

4. Initial allocation and subsequent replenishment

An advance (initial allocation) will be paid into the bank account referred to above.

It will generally be set at a level sufficient to cover 3 to 4 months of imprest account expenditure (subject to a two-fold maximum of 6 months and 50% of the amount of the imprest account).

The bank account will be replenished at intervals in line with requests for reimbursement signed and forwarded by the designated imprest account holders, on the basis of evidence of payment of items expenditure, and accepted by the National Authorizing Officer (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing officer) and the local EC Delegation.

The requests for reimbursement (sometimes referred to as "memos") are made out by the accounting officers and comprise a list of items of expenditure together with supporting documents for each item.

The layout of the list must correspond to that of the budget of the relevant PACE Work Program imprest account", using the same headings and items entries in order to facilitate comparison between estimates and subsequent expenditure.

The supporting documents (at least one for each item of expenditure on the list) must be presented in the same order as on the list in order to ease the work of checking the memos. Such documents may include:

- Order forms, contract letters, contracts, receipted invoices, receipts from suppliers acceptance statements for plant, equipment and other supplies;
- Pays lips for employees paid wholly or in part by the Programme, with details of the staff concerned and their place of employment;
- Statements showing payment of bonuses and/or allowances for national officials allocated to the Programme;
- Mission orders for travel giving entitlement to reimbursement;
- Records of running expenses for vehicles, backed by relevant supporting documents (log books, fuel records, etc.);
- Memoranda of agreement between the PACE Programme and other agents.

The National Authorizing Officer (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the local EC Delegation check the expenditure (or have it checked by a duly authorized body or by the Financial Controller of the PACE Programme).

Where expenditure is not accepted, and the imprest account holders are unable to provide the supporting evidence required by the National Authorizing Officer or the PACE Programme Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and/or the local Delegation, the sums involved must be **repaid** to the bank account referred to above as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account from the national budget).

5. Procedures for the award of contracts (works, supplies and services)

For expenditure on works and supplies or equipment, 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 up 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).

6. Fund for minor items of expenditure

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

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).

7. Contingencies

Only material contingencies are allowable and they may not exceed 10% of the amount of the imprest account.

Use of material contingencies component, whether to cover an increase in unit costs (for which evidence must be provided) or to finance operations not originally scheduled in the relevant Work Programme (for which supporting arguments must be presented), requires in all cases the prior authorization of the Regional Authorizing Officer (over PCU).

8. Local staff

The EDF imprest account may not cover the cost of salaries of officials seconded to the PACE Programme by the authorities (whose salaries must remain a charge on the national or institutional budget); however, it may cover the following:

- Various bonuses allotted to the seconded officials;
- Salaries (and bonuses) for management staff - other than officials - recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts); or
- Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts).

Imprest account holders are responsible for seeing that a list is drawn up giving the names and tasks of the staff referred to above, with the amounts of salaries and bonuses, and details of the amounts payable in individual cases.

8.1 Officials allocated to the PACE Programme

These officials may receive the following benefits.

a) Acting allowance

This is set as a percentage of the official's gross salary, with an upper limit of 50%; it operates as a performance bonus, covering the relative difficulty of the task to be accomplished and the constraints of the expected effect.

b) Bonuses

Imprest account holders may propose the award of individual bonuses on a personal basis, subject to the agreement of the National Authorizing Officer

supporting arguments. Such bonuses may not be awarded systematically, nor on a contractual or collective basis; they constitute rewards of an individual nature and must reflect the real quality of the performance given and/or the results obtained by the beneficiary.

c) Travel or mission subsistence allowance

This is set as a percentage of gross salary, or by reference to a specific grade or rank; eligibility must be in accordance with existing national rules; where the allowance is set by reference to a specific grade, it must be based on the institutional scales.

d) Accommodation

This may be provided by the Programme; instead of a housing allowance, the EDF imprest account covers the cost of rented staff accommodation, considered as job-related housing; where the rental market does not provide the requisite quality or quantity, the EDF imprest account may cover the cost of capital expenditure such as construction (provided it is not disproportionate to the overall Programme budget), rehabilitation or extension – in exchange, in the latter cases, for rent reduction to reflect the value of the capital expenditure;

e) Vehicles

These are provided by the Programme and remain its property throughout the accepted duration of their material depreciation (four working years); they are regarded as service vehicles. At the end of the four years the Programme will request renewal of the fleet under a future Work Programme.

Vehicles reaching the age limit must be officially removed from the list of capital items owned by the Programme; they may then be passed on by the Programme to the authorities (or, as private vehicles, to PACE Programme management staff or external executive staff) for their residual value, whatever the case, all bodywork markings relating to the EDF or the Commission must be removed.

Management staff other than officials recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)

Such staff may receive the above benefits in addition to their salary. Employment conditions and remuneration must be identical to those laid down by the institutional rules and regulations (national legislation). Individual fixed-term contracts will be concluded between such staff and the imprest account holders.

8.3 Non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-

As under point 8.2, but excluding the benefits described in point 8.1.

9. Bank Interest

Interest accruing on deposits in the PACE Programme "EDF imprest account" bank account is to be entered as PACE Programme own resources. As such it should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be removed from the "EDF imprest account" bank account and paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the relevant amounts must be included in the next Work Programme(s), in the "own resources" column.

10. Recovery of claims

Any repayments to the PACE Programme of amounts due, in whole or in part, from other agents or groups that have received financing under memoranda of agreement, should be entered as PACE Programme own resources: as such they should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the amounts of such repayments should be entered in the next work Programme(s) in the appropriate column.

N.B. The PACE Programme will not provide loans.

Loans should be managed by local banks or intermediate credit bodies, with the EDF imprest account contributing to the financing of such credit lines through memoranda of agreement (grants) with the bodies concerned; in that event, there would be no need for any refund to the PACE Programme.

11. Management of the advance

11.1 Transfer of their balance of the advance

The transfer of the balance of an advance from one imprest account to the next is purely an accounting operation. It has no impact on the Programmes cash flow (imprest account holders and accounting officers continue to use the remainder, transferred from one imprest account to the next throughout the fully operational phase), nor on movements in the accounts of the EDF paying agent.

The National Authorizing Officer (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation draw up **at the same time:**

- (i) A receipt order against the imprest account commitment for the current work programme (for an amount equivalent to the initial advance) and
- (ii) A payment order against the imprest account commitment for the following work programme (for an amount equivalent the receipt order referred to above); the Brussels financial management department acknowledges this transfer in their accounts by recording the above-mentioned receipt order and

payment order **at the same time** and forwards copies of the contract cards to the Delegation. The Delegation will then notify the PACE Programme.

The EDF financial management department notes this twofold accounting movement in the accounts of the RDP **at the same time**:

- (i) As a debit in the administration statement for the current imprest account, and
- (ii) As a credit in the administration statement for the succeeding imprest account.

11.2 Increasing the advance

Should the field management wish to increase the cash flow at its disposal (*i.e.* through an increase in the advance), such increase must:

- (i) Be supported,
- (ii) Be approved by the National Authorizing Officer (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer),

The local EC Delegation and notified to the RAO,

- (iii) Be covered by a supplementary payment order to the value of the increase, and
- (iv) Be paid by the EDF paying agent through the PACE Programme's "EDF imprest account" bank account.

11.3 Transfer of a whole advance (without partial recovery)

Although technically possible, such transfers of the whole advance are not recommended. If such a transfer is done, the advance will be recovered during the end-of-project phase.

11.4 End-of-project phase: full recovery of advance

During this final phase the field management will have to recover (clear) the advance in full, as follows:

- By forwarding all supporting documents for expenditure paid out (as in the case of replenishment), but with no request for reimbursement; hence there is no replenishment and it is the advance itself that is used up;
- The National Authorizing Officer (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the local EC Delegation then draw up a zero payment order (or a number of such orders in succession); these orders may also be referred to as "token payment orders".

12. Obligatory closure of the imprest account

Imprest account holders and accounting officers will be required to draw up a very exact administration statement for the closure of the EDF imprest account, not later than six months following the end of the period covered by the imprest account.

Closure may take place only where the imprest account balance is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the EDF financial

management department will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).

ANNEX V ANNUAL WORKPLAN YEAR 2

MAIN ACTIVITIES	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
1.1 Management				
1.1.1 Implement training programme	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.1.2 Establish and maintain effective and efficient management	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.1.2.1 Recruit TA (Short time bases)	X		X	
1.1.2.2 Convene meetings of Admin Monitoring Committees, as per calendar)		X		X
1.1.2.3 Convene meetings of Tech Advisory Committee	X	X	X	X
1.2 EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE				
1.2.1 Develop and implement epidemio-surveillance network for the stated and emerging diseases, including reporting system.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.2.1.1 Set up regular review meetings of heads of units (PACE-TZ, Epidemiology, VICs, ADRI)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.2.1.2 Facilitate two zonal meetings of DVOs, convened by VICs	X		X	
1.2.1.3 Apply performance indicators as per M & E	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.2.2 Strengthen laboratory differential diagnostic capacity & networking.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.2.3 Develop capacity for wildlife disease surveillance.	XXX			
1.3 Communications				

1.3.1 IMPLEMENT PACE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.3.1.1 Produce and disseminate promotional materials	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.4 Socio-economics				
1.4.1 CONDUCT SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES OF IMPACTS OF THE 2 SELECTED EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.	XX		XX	
1.5 Strategy formulation for animal disease control				
1.5.1 FORMULATE AN EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN FOR FMD AND CBPP.	XX		XX	
1.5.1.1 Adopt EMPRES/IBAR guidelines for emergency preparedness	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.5.2 FORMULATE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR THE 2 SELECTED EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.	XX		XX	
1.6 Regional Co-operation				
1.6.1 PARTICIPATE IN PACE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS & MEETINGS ON EPIDEMIOLOGY, LAB DIAGNOSTICS AND WILDLIFE	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.6.1.1 Designate participants for PACE regional co-ordination meetings workshops	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
1.6.1.2 Support participation of PACE and DVS staff in PACE regional co-ordination meetings, workshops and exchange visits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1 IMPLEMENT A STRATEGY FOR PACE-TZ TO SUPPORT THE PRIVATISATION OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.1 Assist TVB to review legislation.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.1.1 Support TVB to conduct a survey on privatisation	XXX	XXX		
2.1.1.2 Conduct workshop for animal health services providers. .				
2.1.2 Foster and support the re-defining of activities of	XX			

2.1.2.1 Assist veterinary services in designing new functions for public vets.		XX		
2.1.3 Create opportunities to establish the links and collaboration between Private and Public vets.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.3.1 Lobby for the adoption and provision of sanitary mandates.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.4 Promote sanitary mandate	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.4.2 Assist in designing regulations for the sanitary mandates (Criteria of selection, monitoring, assessing)	XXX			
2.1.4.3 Assist the DVS in developing TOR for private vets involvement in epidemio-surveillance and fights against outbreaks.	XXX			
2.1.5 Support livestock association to participate in animal health in prophylactics	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.1.5.1 Propose a master plan that integrate livestock keepers association as negotiating partners in tripartite negotiations (DVS, TVA, Livestock keepers associations)	XXX	XXX		
2.1.5.2 Assess the capacities of those associations in drug delivery at field level	XXX	XXX		
2.1.6 Support TVA & TVB in privatisation of an Animal health delivery system	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.2 Develop and implement joint activities between DVS and wildlife authorities in disease surveillance				
2.2.2 Plan and conduct jointly routine surveys and specific diseases investigation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

2.2.3	Organize sample testing results interpretation and distribution	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.3	Promote the quality assured veterinary drugs and biological.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.4	Co-ordinate the training and monitoring of animal health services providers (vets, paravets, CAHWs)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2.5	Develop & implement pilot schemes to demonstrate the benefits of Livestock Development Fund expenditure on animal health services in selected/priority eco-zones.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1	Fulfil the requirements of the OIE pathway for freedom from Rinderpest.				
3.1.2	Carry out sero-surveillance based on random samples in all strata.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.3	Carry out wildlife epidemio-surveillance in appropriate sentinel populations and species	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.4	Carry out clinical disease search	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.5	Follow-up rumours of RP-like syndromes in both livestock and wildlife	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.6	Ensure appropriate assured laboratory capacity and availability of test kits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.7	Carry out testing and dispatch to reference laboratories of serum samples according to expert panel recommendations	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.8	Up date Emergency preparedness plan regularly (see 1.5.1)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.1.9	Source, compile and submit monthly reports to OIE & IBAR according to set requirements	X	X	X	X

3.2.	Plan and launch publicity campaign on stomatitis-enteritis syndromes to promote livestock owners' participation in passive reporting.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.2.1	Prepare the publicity campaign. (Information material, posters, radio messages, calendar, leaflets TV programme) (See 1.3)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.2.2	Launch publicity campaign applying participatory approaches	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.2.3	Distribute the publicity campaign materials to the target audience	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.3	Monitor livestock movement in strategic areas and on stock routes to reduce the risk of reintroduction of Rinderpest	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.3.1	Commission livestock movement study across international borders in strategic areas.	XXX			
3.3.2	Collaborate with TLMP in the use of stock routes and proper authenticated livestock movement permits.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.3.3	Monitor traditional livestock movements along the Kenyan and Ugandan borders.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.4	Develop and maintain liaison with veterinary services of neighbouring countries	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3.4.1	Establish active working groups along the borders at key points	XXX			
3.4.2	Establish networking with veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries	XXX	XXX		
4.1	Strengthen ongoing surveillance of CBPP	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.1.1	Support in-service training of DVOs in active abattoir surveillance	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.1.2	Design and execute study of vaccination status in six selected districts	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

4.1.3	Carry out sero-surveillance in conjunction with similar activity for Rinderpest	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.2	Review, improve and pilot a control programme for CBPP	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.2.1	Review and improve existing control strategy.	XXX	XXX		
4.2.2	Test the improved control strategy in a pilot area.		XXX	XXX	XXX
4.2.3	Make recommendations as final improvement on the control strategy to the DVS.				XXX
4.3	Upgrade laboratory capacity for CBPP surveillance	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.3.1.	Provide ADRI with diagnostic capacity to carry out Mycoplasma culture, CFT, ELISA and Immuno-histochemistry	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.3.2	Provide 6 VICs with diagnostic capacity for ELISA and Pen side test.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.4	Provide regular monthly information for transmission to SADC and EAC regarding CBPP	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.4.1	Facilitate the attendance of DVS, AD-AHS, NPC, and CBPP Coordinator & Epidemiologist to international meetings on CBPP control.	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.5	Implement public awareness programme on CBBP	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.5.1	Prepare the publicity campaign. (Information material, posters, radio messages, calendar, leaflets TV programme)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.5.2	Launch publicity campaign applying participatory approaches	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4.5.3	Distribute the publicity campaign materials to the target audience	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

ANNEX VI LIST OF VEHICLES TO BE USED IN PACE (TZ) IMPLEMENTATION

STATION	REGISTRATION	YEAR OF REGISTR ATION	MAKE	USER	REMARKS
HEAD QUARTERS	TZN6178/ (STJ 5800)	1999	L/R110 TDI	AD (AHS)	OLD/PARC
	TZF 8448/STJ 5642	1993	-Do-	PACE NPC	OLD
	STJ3260	2000	MAITSUBISHI P/UP	ADRI	
	TZL 5316	1996	-Do-	AD-TV8	
	TZQ 2086	2000	NISSAN PATROL	DVS	
VETERINARY INVESTIGATION CENTRES	TZL3902	1996	L/R 110 TDI	O/IC	ARUSHA
	STH8086	1991	L/R 110 TDI	O/IC	IRINGA
	TZL5317	1996	TOYOTA P/UP	O/IC	MPWAPWA
	TZN 4610	1999	L/R 110 TDI	O/IC	MWANZA
	TZL5318	1996	TOYOTA P/UP	O/IC	MTWARA
	TZJ 8856	1995	L/R 110 TDI	O/IC	TABORA
	TZJ 8858	1995	L/R 110 TDI	O/IC	TEMEKE

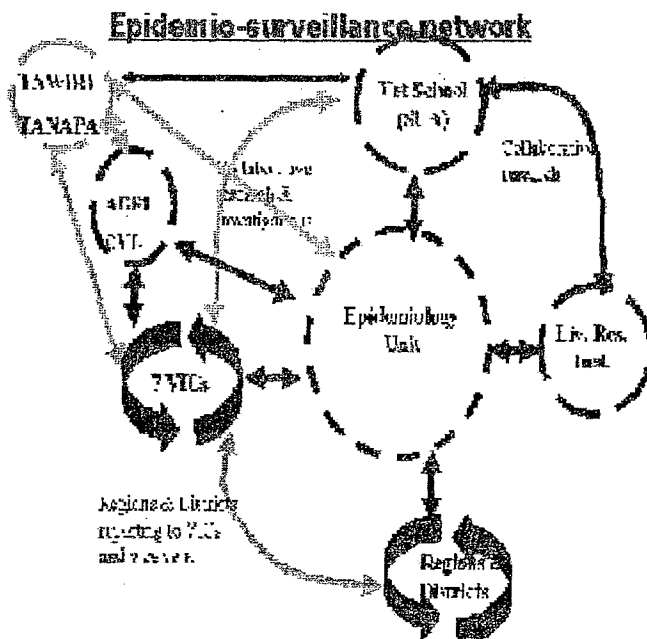
NB: New Project Vehicles have not been delivered by September 2002 and thus the ones earmarked in Year 1 will continue to be used in Year 2.

Annex VII.PACE (TZ) Training Programme Schedule for Year 2

CATEGORY	TRAINING NEEDS	PROPOSED TYPES OF TRAINING
1. Project Management Staff	Computer Databases	Short term training (1 month) in MS Excel and Access for at least 2, one each in years 2 and 3.
2. Laboratory personnel	Modern techniques in serological diagnoses for the most important epizootic diseases	Up to 4 vets are trained in modern serological techniques by technical consultant in years 2 and 3 for 2 months each year.
	Adoption and standardization of diagnostic tests based at regional reference laboratories	Adoption of differential diagnostic tests for RP for 2 weeks in year 1
3. Epidemiologists	Participatory Disease Searching (PDS) Techniques	Up to 5 SVOs are trained by a PCU Technical consultant in PDS techniques for 5 days
	Information and Data Management	A PACE- PCU Expert trains 2 in information processing and data management for 1-2 weeks.
	GIS Techniques Spatial Analysis Of Data	At least 2 are trained in GIS techniques by a PACE- PCU Expert and geo-references of TADInfo verified
	Methods, Approaches and Application of Risk Analysis.	At least 2 are trained on spatial analysis of data for 2 weeks by a PACE- PCU Expert At least 2 are trained on Methods, Approaches, and applications of Risk Analysis for 2 weeks by a PACE- PCU Expert
4 Animal Health Economist	Animal Health Economics training	At least 2 are trained in Animal Health Economics by a consultant for 1 month in year 2.
	Disease Modelling Techniques	A technical consultant on disease modelling trains at least 2 SVOs for 1-2 weeks
5 Wildlife	Wildlife Disease Monitoring Training	Up to 5 DVS and DWS staff attend short course in wildlife disease monitoring for

6 Emergency Preparedness Planning	Emergency Preparedness Planning	Up to 50 staff are trained on emergency preparedness annually in years 2 for 2-3 days
7 Field staff	<p>Disease reporting</p> <p>Disease surveillance</p> <p>Abattoir, market, and stock-route disease surveillance.</p> <p>Training of field epidemiologists.</p>	<p>Up to 150 field staff are trained on disease reporting annually for 3 days in years</p> <p>Up to 50 field and VIC staff are trained on disease surveillance annually for 3 days in years 1-3.</p> <p>Up to 50 meat inspectors and market and stock-route surveillance officers in priority areas are trained annually for 3 days in years 2-3.</p> <p>Up to 5 field and VIC vets undergo short-term training (3 months) in Epidemiology at Sokoine University of Agriculture in each of years 2 & 3.</p>
8 Communication	<p>Participatory Rural Communication Appraisal (PRCA) Techniques.</p> <p>Communication Skills.</p> <p>Training Of Trainers.</p> <p>Communication Messages</p>	<p>Up to 2 are trained in PRCA procedures for 2 months in year 2.</p> <p>Up to 2 are trained in communication skills for 1 month in year 1.</p> <p>Up to 10 field staff are trained on training of trainers for 3 weeks in year 1.</p> <p>Up to 100 field staff are trained on communication messages for 3 days.</p>

Figure 1 Epidemiosurveillance Network Structure in Tanzania



ANNEX VIII

PACE (T) Meeting and Workshops Schedule

1. Project Management Staff	<p>Annual work planning workshop</p> <p>Border Harmonization Meetings</p> <p>Annual Regional AU/IBAR PACE and OIE Meetings in Maputo, Paris and others.</p> <p>Regional PACE Coordination Meeting in Arusha Tanzania 2003</p> <p>Administration Monitoring and Technical Advisory Meetings</p>	<p>Up to 15 attend annual work planning workshops for 3 days</p> <p>Up to 5 management, epidemiology and field staff and 20 DVOs along the borders attend border harmonization meetings for 3 days once annually</p> <p>At least NPC, DVS, EP & AD-AHS attends Regional AU/IBAR PACE & OIE meetings for 7 x4 days annually</p> <p>Tanzania to play Host Role and allow more DVS & PACE Staff to participate</p> <p>At least 4 one day AMC and 2 TAC Meetings are held in the year</p>
2. Epidemiologists	<p>Bi-annual regional Epidemiology workshops</p> <p>Annual Regional AU/IBAR PACE Meetings</p> <p>Regional harmonisation meeting in Uganda Dec 2002 with NPC & Com.Officer.</p>	<p>At least 2 attend bi-annual regional Epidemiology workshops for 14 days annually</p> <p>At least one Epidemiologist attends annual regional O</p> <p>AU/IBAR PACE meetings for 7 days</p>
3. Animal Health Economist	<p>Annual Economics workshops</p> <p>Annual Regional Animal Health Economics workshops</p>	<p>Up to 10 attend annual animal health economics workshops for 5 days</p> <p>At least 2 attend annual regional economics workshops for 5 days.</p>
Wildlife	Wildlife disease monitoring workshop	Up to 6 DVS and KWS staff attend wildlife disease monitoring workshops for 2 days
Communication	Annual regional communication workshop	At least one attends annual regional communications workshop for 5 days
National Veterinary Laboratory system	<p>Annual regional meeting for National Veterinary Laboratory-PACE Liaison</p> <p>Biannual surveillance review meetings with VTCs Officer in charges</p>	<p>At least one VRO attends a regional meeting convened by PCU.</p> <p>7 VICs Officer in charges attends at least one quarterly meeting on surveillance activities.</p>

ANNEX IX PACE TANZANIA-PERFORMANCE-RELATED BONUS SCHEME

The core staff of PACE Tanzania (see Annex 1) may receive an incentive in the form of bonus payment, which will be based on their performance.

The maximum provision for the scheme is fixed at 6% of the project budget, *i.e.* 6% of €3 323 285, which is €199 500 equivalent to € 66,500 set annually

Bonus payments per month will not exceed the maximum limits approved by the NAO and the Delegation of the EC for EDF-financed project staff (see Annex 2).

The evaluation of staff performance will be based upon their responsibilities for activities that are defined in the annual work programme, and on the contributions that they make to the project.

The potential bonus payments will not be related to a staff member's position in the departmental hierarchy. Bonuses will be aligned to the staff member's role in a PACE-TZ project team. The project will form a number of teams depending on the activities to be undertaken. These will change from year to year and, possibly, from quarter to quarter, i preplanning become necessary.

The eligibility of staff who have supervisory roles will be relate to indicators such as the formal contact that they have with the staff that they are responsible for supervising and supporting.

For each staff member a job description (terms of reference) will be developed; these will be governed by the activities assigned to them.

The staff of PACE-TZ will develop the details of the bonus scheme with the assistance of a management consultant in the first month of the project.

The PACE-TZ Administration & Monitoring Committee will evaluate the performance of staff after the first six months of implementation of the management information system. Thereafter, the Committee will review performance on a quarterly basis.

The scheme may be reviewed to take into account the results of the Government's salary adjustment reforms.

ANNEX IX LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF TANZANIA-PACE PROJECT (AS IN THE GLOBAL PLAN DOCUMENT)

	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal Contribute to poverty alleviation & food security through livestock development.	By 2004, smallholder farmers in selected areas have easier access to affordable veterinary medicines and other animal health inputs, compared to baseline levels in 2001. Expenditure on animal health products in pastoral areas and districts with smallholder production systems noticeably increased by 2004 Livestock products imports as a percentage of agricultural imports reduced significantly by year 2005	Department of Veterinary Services census and statistical records. National policy papers Socio-economic survey reports of the PACE Tanzania - economist. Market survey report.	
Purpose To improve the capacity of national animal health services to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the strategic control of epizootic diseases.	By the end of Year 3, cost: benefit (C: B) studies of the control of epizootics that conform to PACE protocols have been completed in at least two relevant regions of Tanzania By the end of Year 3 (2003), at least 40% of personnel working attached to project activities have participated in training. Audited disbursement rates for EDF funds provided for annual work programmes are at least 80% At least one representatives of Tanzania DVS attends each meeting of the regional diagnostic network and submits reports to IBAR on schedule Govt. contribution to animal disease surveillance increases	DVS strategic plan and C: B study reports. DVS statistics based on registration forms completed at each meeting. Audit reports. Reports of the PACE Financial Control Unit. Annual DVS reports and IBAR reports <i>DVS/DLD financial reports and Government budget</i>	Government policy continues to prioritise the sector. Budget allocations for livestock sector and veterinary services increases. Current favourable/supportive macro-economic policy and conditions prevail Government funding is increased sufficiently in real terms, to maintain effective levels of animal disease surveillance and veterinary services. [Government budget allocations] Livestock sector remains a high priority for GOT and adequate budgets are released.

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS AWP&CE YR2 (2002/2003) TZ

			EDF funds are disbursed on time after submission of application for replenishment and verified supporting document. (In accordance with EDF procedures)
1. Capacity in epidemic-surveillance, socio-economics, information management and communications networks to manage major epizootics [rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, NCD, LSD & RVF] strengthened.	<p>With effect from January 2003, the PACE Tanzania Epidemiology and Economics units report regularly the results of analyses of their databases, at least on a quarterly basis, to district level veterinary staff in all regions of Tanzania.</p> <p>With effect from January 2002, DLD¹ produces accurate up to date quarterly reports on the results of rinderpest and other major epizootics surveillance from January 2001 to October 2004.</p> <p>Annual work programmes and cost estimates approved on time, technical reports distributed within one month of the end of the reporting period, and audit certificates issued within three months of end of each period of expenditure.</p>	<p><i>DLD reports</i></p> <p>Reports of PACE Tanzania based on systematic monitoring</p> <p>Analysis of PACE programme records.</p> <p>Reports of the PACE Tanzania Administrative Monitoring Committee</p>	Veterinary staff under decentralized administrations has adequate resources to cooperate effectively in data collection, reporting & application of control measures.

1 DLD = Directorate of Livestock Development of the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development.

<p>elivery of animal services improved.</p>	<p>Private sector service providers in at least 10, 25 and 50 districts provide animal health services such as vaccination, treatments and distribution of veterinary drugs by July 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.</p> <p>By the end of 2003, updated regulations related to the establishment of veterinary distributors² in outlying areas have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives.</p> <p>By the end of 2003, the Tanzanian Veterinary Board has ensured government-employed veterinarians are not offering private veterinary services that compete with established veterinary practices in Tanzania, and at least 1, 3 and 5 sanitary mandate contracts (annual and renewable) have been awarded to private veterinary practitioners in 2002, 2003, and by October 2004, respectively.</p> <p>By the end of December 2002, and annually thereafter, PACE Tanzania Communications Unit has produced and distributed to all district veterinary offices hard copy materials that promote the awareness of livestock owners of the importance of animal diseases, reporting them to the DVOs, and of affordable preventive measures that they should take.</p>	<p>Results of annual surveys conducted by the Tanzanian Veterinary Board and Veterinary Register</p> <p>Regulations made and gazetted</p> <p>Results of a survey commissioned by PACE in 2003</p> <p>Tanzania Veterinary Board annual report and register.</p> <p><i>Listing of outlets maintained by Pharmacy Board</i></p> <p><i>Distribution lists and materials on file at PACE Tanzania Co-ordination Unit</i></p>	<p>The MWLD presents a cabinet paper on draft legislation and regulations that enable private animal health service providers to participate in service delivery.</p> <p>Veterinarians are willing to take up private sector employment in outlying areas.</p> <p>The MWLD is controlling an effective withdrawal from veterinary practice of public services staff and fighting against eventual unfair competition.</p> <p>Distribution of veterinary products by veterinarians in outlying areas is profitable.</p> <p>Prices of veterinary inputs are perceived to be affordable to livestock owners.</p>
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2 Veterinary distributors: outlets under doctor veterinary supervision in rural (non-municipal) areas that sell animal health inputs including over-the-counter medicines to livestock owners.

Results	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
3. OIE recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease in Tanzania achieved.	<p>Rinderpest surveillance performance indicators for active disease search, sero-surveillance, stomatitis enteritis (SE), investigation, sampling and reporting kept according to set OIE standards through out the project life.</p> <p>Performance Indicators for diagnostic test of rinderpest kept after two year of the project</p> <p>Laboratory testing for rinderpest follows at all times the recommendation of the expert panel meetings for livestock and wildlife</p> <p>By the end of 2003, Tanzania has applied and the OIE certifies that the country is free from Rinderpest disease.</p>	<p><i>VICs' monthly reports</i></p> <p><i>Epidemiology unit data analysis results</i></p> <p><i>ADRI reports</i></p> <p><i>Reports of co-ordination meetings – IBAR reports</i></p> <p><i>Report of the OIE FMD and other epizootics Committee.</i></p> <p><i>DLD reports</i></p>	<p>Effective co-ordination of surveillance and livestock movement control is maintained with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>DLD staff is sufficiently motivated to maintain adequate vigilance.</p>

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Results	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
4. National master plan for CBPP control developed.	<p>The DVS has submitted the final draft national master plan that PACE has developed, based on international standards, to the Minister for W&LD by December 2003, and the final master plan by end September 2004.</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2004, DLD representatives from each of Tanzania's 20 regions participate in annual departmental epizootic surveillance meetings, and review emergency preparedness plans for the control of Rinderpest, CBPP and other priority epizootics.</p> <p>From January 2001, each initial telephone report of a case clinically suspicious of rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, NCD, LSD, & RVF, is followed up with a written report that is received at DLD headquarters within 7 days of the initial report.</p>	<p>Departmental correspondence.</p> <p><i>DVS strategic plan</i></p> <p>DLD reports.</p> <p>Government budget and audit reports of the MWLD</p> <p><i>DLD Scheduled diseases report file/register.</i></p>	<p>CBPP remain</p> <p>Expertise for available in the disease is</p> <p>Complement budget is available at the level of offices.</p>
			<p>Precondition</p> <p>Timely available</p> <p>Efficient and valid</p>

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RESULT 1: Capacity in epidemic-surveillance, socio-economics, and information management and communications networks to manage major epizootics [rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, NCD, LSD, RVF & rabies] strengthened.

ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Management</p> <p>2.1.1 Conduct capacity assessment to implement PACE-TZ.</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop and implement training programme (to be developed by consultant)</p> <p>2.1.3 Establish and maintain effective and efficient management (as recommended and approved)</p> <p>2.1.4 Assess requirements for procurement and implement existing procurement policy, according to EDF procedures.</p>	<p>Consultant engaged by September 2001</p> <p>Assessment completed and result adopted by Oct, 2001</p> <p>Training programme developed and implemented by Jan, 2002</p> <p>"X" no. Of staff recruited in "Y" areas by Oct, 2001</p> <p>TA(s) identified and contracted by Aug, 2001</p> <p>Admin monitoring committee set up and first meeting by Oct, 2001</p> <p>Quarterly meetings attended by 80% of members</p> <p>Tech Advisory committee set up and first meeting by Jan, 2002</p> <p>Six-monthly meetings attended by 90% of members</p>	<p>District Vet reports</p> <p>DVS Annual Report</p> <p>VIC reports</p> <p>Work programme</p> <p>Consultants ToR and contracts</p>	<p>Veterinary staff under decentralized administrations has adequate resources to cooperate effectively in data collection, reporting & application of control measures.</p> <p>Number of verified outbreaks reported within one month</p> <p>Control action mobilized within six weeks</p>

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ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
1.2 EPIDEMIO-SURVEILLANCE			
1.2.1 Develop and implement epidemio-surveillance network for the stated and emerging diseases, including reporting system.	DVS produce quarterly report on rinderpest surveillance by February 2002 (yr.1) Epidemio-surveillance network assessed by October 2001	Project report PEU report	
1.2.2 Strengthen laboratory differential diagnostic capacity & networking.	Laboratory reporting guidelines developed by January 2002 (yr.1) 90% of all diagnostic facilities adequately equipped and operational by year 1	VICs and ADRI reports	
1.2.3 Develop capacity for wildlife disease surveillance.	Collaborative work plan for surveillance and training developed by PACE – TZ, TAWIRI and TANAPA by November 2002	Surveillance and training reports	

ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
1.3 COMMUNICATIONS			
1.3.1 Establish and implement PACE communication and information management strategy.	PACE model info. Management system operational by year 1 Access to centralized data system agreed to by mid of 2002	Reports of pace data management unit, nairobi and pace-tz	
1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMICS			
1.4.1 Conduct socio-economic studies on the impacts of the 5 selected epizootic diseases in addition to Rinderpest on the livelihoods of livestock owners in defined agro-ecological zones.	Consultant engaged by February 2002 Studies completed by March 2002 Emergency plan in place by Oct, 2003	Reports of pace-tz administrative monitoring committee Emergency plan operational document	Complementary funding is provided by GOT for animal disease control
1.5 STRATEGY FORMULATION FOR ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL			
1.5.1 Formulate an emergency preparedness plan for major (rinderpest and other) epizootics.	Staff familiarized with plan by Dec, 2003		
1.6 REGIONAL COOPERATION			
1.6.1 Participate in PACE regional workshops & meetings on epidemiology, lab diagnostics and wildlife	Core staff members are participating in meetings organized by PACE CU every year. Harmonised cross-border activity plans by March 2002	Records of familiarisation workshops and attendance lists	

RESULT 2: Delivery of animal health services improved.

ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
2.1 Develop & implement a strategy for PACE-TZ to support the privatisation of animal health services delivery	By July 2004, private sector service providers in at least 60 districts provide animal health services.	Response from the Secretary to the Cabinet	The MWLD presents a cabinet paper on draft legislation and regulations that enable private animal health service providers to participate in service delivery.
2.2 Develop and implement joint activities between DVS and wildlife authorities in disease surveillance	By the end of 2002, at least 20% of the compulsory vaccinations (notably against CBPP) have been executed by private vets in the framework of an annual and renewable sanitary mandate.	Registration of private vets on the board and authorisations of practice delivered by MWLD.	Public service veterinarians fully accepts and support the privatisation process
2.3 Promote the quality assured veterinary drugs and biologicals.	By the end of 2002 standardized training curriculum for CAHWs recognized by DVS.	Number of sanitary mandates with names of responsible vets, name of district and results of post mandate evaluation	Veterinarians are willing to take up private sector employment in outlying areas.
2.4 Co-ordinate the training and monitoring of animal health services providers (vets, paravets, CAHWs)	By 2004 accreditation scheme for community-based animal health delivery system for pastoral areas is in place.	Tanzania Vet. Board annual report	Banking facilitations for financing the private sector have been provided.
2.5 Develop & implement pilot schemes to demonstrate the benefits of Livestock Development Fund expenditure on animal health services in selected/priority eco-zones.	Strategy developed by end of 2002 and is approved by the MWLD, TVB, and TVA.	Reports of the vaccination campaign Veterinary Register	Distribution of veterinary products in outlying areas is profitable.
	Two of awareness campaigns carried out in each zone by mid 2003.	Sales figures	Necessary activities developed & implemented within required timeframe
	Number of private animal health service provider's offering services in remote pastoral areas significantly increased by year 2004.	Customs importation register. Existence of paravets on the field	The MWLD is controlling an effective withdrawal from veterinary practice of public services staff and fighting against eventual unfair competition.
	Animal health service providers stakeholders workshop completed by year 2003	Listing of outlets	Prices of veterinary inputs are perceived to be affordable to livestock owners.

RESULT 3: OIE recognition of freedom from rinderpest disease in Tanzania achieved.

ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>3.1. Fulfil the requirements of the OIE pathway for freedom from rinderpest.</p> <p>3.2. Plan and launch publicity campaign on stomatitis-enteritis syndromes to promote livestock owners' participation in passive reporting.</p> <p>3.3 Monitor livestock movement in strategic areas and on stock routes to reduce the risk of rinderpest re-introduction</p> <p>3.4 Develop and maintain liaison with veterinary services of neighbouring countries reintroduction of rinderpest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency plan developed by FAO TCP and put in place by 2002 -Reports of border harmonization on annual basis from Kenya, Uganda and SADC by 2002 -50% of the districts submit their reports in the required format and time by 2004 -Monthly livestock movement reports produced for key areas by 2002 -Screening and confirmatory tests in place by 2002 -Awareness and education campaign in key districts launched by 2002 -Serological surveillance -Data reports, disease search reports and passive reporting mechanisms operational by 2003 -Facilitation of OIE mission for assessment of RPV by 2004 -System for RP to detect clinical disease is in place. -Investigation of all clinical evidence suggestive for RP by field & laboratory methods with conclusive diagnosis, -Effective measures in place to prevent the re-introduction of RP. -Number of trade herds using official stock routes increased 30% by mid 2003. -5,000 posters have been distributed and 3,000 leaflets on SE syndrome handed out to participants from target communities by mid 2002. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency plan endorsed by RAO TCP finalisation report Cross-border activity report PACE, DVO&VIC reports Annual DVO reports on stock movement and routes. Campaign report PMU &Epidemiology unit reports OIE %PMU positive review report by PMU in yr.2 Draft and final master-plan report DVS strategic plan Functioning surveillance and disease reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National animal health strategy financed by the Govt. by 2004 Sufficient number of staff meet criteria for training Appropriate field validated serological test for RP and CBPP available Rinderpest surveillance continue to fulfil all standard criteria of OIE throughout the project period regarding:

RESULT 4: National master plan for CBPP control developed.

ACTIVITIES	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
4.1 Strengthen ongoing surveillance of CBPP	<p>A surveillance system for CBPP that incorporates international standards is devised and operational by December 2002, and it has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports are received from at least 20%, 35% and 50% district abattoirs by end 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively; - Post-vaccination sero-monitoring done 4 weeks after vaccination campaigns annually, in at least 6 selected districts in 2002, 2003 and 2004, demonstrate satisfactory sero-conversion rates. 	<p>Abattoir reports</p> <p>District reports</p> <p>VIC / ADDRI report</p> <p>Epidemiology unit report</p> <p><i>PACE reports of pilot activities</i></p>	<p>Local government cooperates and provides access to the necessary information.</p> <p>GOT continues to provide vaccines and local government facilitates their effective administration.</p> <p>Stakeholders in selected pilot areas cooperate.</p> <p>Trained manpower will be available.</p> <p>Necessary laboratory inputs will be available in time.</p>
4.2 Review, improve and pilot a control programme for CBPP	<p>By the end of 2002, the existing CBPP control strategy has been reviewed and updated to include appropriate measures; the end of 2003 has started a pilot control programme.</p>	<p>CBPP control strategy document</p>	

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4.3 Upgrade laboratory capacity for CBPP surveillance	<p>By the end of 2002 ADRI is reporting every 3 months results on at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 600 samples tested on ELISA, - 250 samples tested on CFT, - 80 samples tested on immuno histochemistry, - 50 samples tested on Mycoplasma culture. <p>By mid of 2002, VICs have introduced the pen side test and they are capable of carrying out disease field investigations, including sample collection, storage and dispatch</p>	<p>Procurement contracts</p> <p>Invoices and receipts</p> <p>VICs / ADDRI reports</p> <p>Staff list</p>	
4.4 Provide regular monthly information for transmission to SADC and EAC regarding CBPP	<p>In 2002, 2003, 2004, the DVS has submitted regular reports that incorporate recent surveillance data collected by PACE TZ-supported activities, to the SADC Livestock Technical Committee and to the EAC's Agricultural & Food Security Committee.</p>	<p>DVO reports</p> <p>Reports of SADC & EAC meetings</p> <p>PACE – TZ reports to SADC and EAC</p>	<p>Authorities in neighbouring countries provide information, as necessary.</p> <p>Targeted groups will be receptive to awareness campaigns.</p>
4.5 Develop and implement public awareness programme on CBBP	<p>The results of a professionally conducted survey in 2004 show a significant increase in public awareness of CBPP, its signs, impacts and means of control, compared with the results of a survey conducted in 2002.</p> <p>In 2002, 2003 and 2004, 5,000 leaflets on CBPP in Swahili are produced and distributed throughout the country annually.</p>	<p>Contracts and ToR</p> <p>Campaign materials</p> <p>Campaign areas and attendance records</p> <p>Results of survey</p>	