ANIMAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
VETERINARY SERVICES
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ERITREA

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

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NUMBER REG/5007/005
EDF VII and VIII
FINANCING AGREEMENT No 6125/REG

FOURTH YEAR WORK PROGRAMME & COST ESTIMATE FOR NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMME OF ERITREA

FOR THE PERIOD 1st MAY 2004 TO 31st OCTOBER 2004

TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COMMITTED = Nakfa 1,957,644

EUROPEAN UNION

ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY/IBAR

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTIC DISEASES (ERITREAN COMPONENT)

4th YEAR WORKPLAN AND COST ESTIMATES

MAY 2004 TO OCTOBER 2004.

Project No:	**REG/5007/005**
Financing Agreement No:	**6125/REG**
Project Duration:	**Four years**
Total project of funding (EDF):	**Nakfa**
Fourth year cost estimate:	**Nakfa 1,957,644**
Period Funding:	**1/5/2004 to 31/10/2004**
Date:	**17th March 2004.**

Abbreviations

AGID	Agar Gel Immuno Diffusion
AU	African Union
AHS	African Horse Sickness
CBAHW	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food And Agriculture Organisation
FMD	Foot And Mouth Disease
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau Of Animal Resources
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NSES	National System of Epidemio-Surveillance
NLDP	National Livestock Development Projects
OAU	Organisation Of African Unity
OIE	Office International Des Epizooties
PACE	Pan African Control Of Epizootics
PARC	Pan African Rinderpest Campaign
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PPR	Peste Des Petits Ruminants
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
TSD	Technical Services Department

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND TO PACE

The PACE programme is funded by the European Development Fund in 32 Sub Saharan African countries for a period of four years. It is co-ordinated by the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organisation of African unity (AU-IBAR).

The PACE programme funded in the framework of the Financing Agreement No 6125/REG/5007/005 was signed on 30 August 1999 between the Organisation of African Unity (AU) and the European Union.

The PACE Programme will build on the achievements of the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), with the ultimate objective to finally eradicate rinderpest and to set up a Pan-African network for the control of epizootics.

1.2. CONTEXT

The livestock sub sector is given high importance in Eritrea. Animal production is nearly the only activity for the pastoral minority and is an important source of cash for agro-pastoralists. Objectives are to promote livestock production so as to increase the supply of animal proteins, encourage small and large scale processing of livestock products, and to augment the supply of draught power. Nearly 2,000,000 people are involved in this activity. Livestock contributes to 23% to the Gross Domestic Product (FAO 1993). Livestock is estimated to represent a share of 750 Million Nakfa.

Livestock husbandry is still conducted according to traditional systems and the productivity remains low. However, intensive husbandry systems are emerging particularly in urban and peri-urban areas.

1.2.1 SECTORAL POLICY

The general policy of the livestock development in Eritrea is based on the National State Guidelines. Livestock production, as an integral part of agricultural development, is continuously developing through diversification and intensification, supported by agribusiness development and utilization of technology. Special attention should be given to the development of smallholder livestock farming by increasing the role of the cooperative and participation of private sector.

The livestock development objectives for PACE are:

1. to increase livestock production to fulfill domestic consumption, provide raw materials for the industry and export,
2. to increase availability of nutritious food through diversification of animal origin food
3. to develop livestock agribusiness systems in order to generate income and job-opportunities in rural areas,
4. to optimize utilization of natural resources as a means to achieve maximum benefit of increasing livestock production under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture

1.2.2 ZOOSANITARY SITUATION

The zoo sanitary situation in Eritrea, gives priority to the fight against major animal disease such as Rinderpest, a contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP), Rift Valley Fever, PPR, FMD and other major epizootics. Please find below situation analysis for Rinder pest and CBPP. The situation analysis of the rest of the diseases will be conducted when the diseases strategic plans are approved.

Situation of Rinderpest

Eritrea entered the OIE Pathway by declaring provisional freedom from disease in 1999. On the 6th of January 2004 it submitted its application for "freedom from rinderpest disease". It seems to be approved by the Scientific Committee of OIE in 7-8 January 2004 meetings. Since then, the veterinary service strictly adheres and vigorously follows the steps of the OIE pathway towards verified freedom of infection, the last step in the verification of rinderpest eradication. Surveillance teams at regional level regularly conduct disease surveys targeting major livestock markets, grazing areas, watering points and trekking routes. These teams regularly receive disease outbreaks reports and submit to the Central Veterinary Laboratory.

In 2001 and 2002 alone more than 9106 serum samples were collected following the sampling frame for rinderpest sero-surveillance prepared by FAO/IAEA. In 2003, 17,205 serum samples have been collected and are awaiting processing. Serum collection has increased more 150% as compared to previous years. The results of these sero-surveys have been very encouraging as the overall sero-conversion was less than 1%. Although Immuno-capture ELISA confirmed PPR, no rinderpest case has been detected.

Situation of CBPP

CBPP has never been reported in Eritrea in the post liberation era, i.e. since 1991. The situation, in the early years after independence, was not clear. The reports to the OIE therefore indicated (. +). However, it became clear that the disease was not present in the country and vaccination in the form of a combined rinderpest/CBPP vaccine ceased as early as 1995.

In the year 2000, surveillance for CBPP, which included clinical, abattoir and serological methods was introduced throughout the country. Some 3000 serum samples were collected and processed. No positives were found among these. Clinical and abattoir surveillance revealed no cases resembling the disease. In 2002 a more extensive sero-survey was planned and based on the results of these ?and the accompanying clinical and abattoir surveillance.

However, in December of 2002, 300-400 cattle were smuggled from the Afar Region of Ethiopia into Eritrea by traders. These animals were imported for the purpose of slaughter to supply meat in Asmara and Massawa. During slaughter, these animals revealed typical CBPP lesions and thus were suspected to be infected with CBPP. Samples were immediately despatched to the world reference laboratory for CBPP for FAO at CIRAD/EMVT in France. The results were received recently and all samples sent were confirmed positive for CBPP.

In 2003, 4500 sera were collected from all the zobas and abattoirs. 480 cattle, which had been in contact with the cattle imported from Ethiopia, were found clinically positive and 80 serum samples were collected found 16% positive with C-ELISA for CBPP.

Further importation has been banned officially and the cattle that were smuggled and contacted have all been slaughtered. Surveillance continues especially in the areas through which these cattle have been truck loaded/trecked.

2.1. OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

The objective of the PACE programme is to contribute to poverty alleviation among the livestock owners in rural areas and to improve animal production and productivity in order to enable trade. The programme will thus aim at building up the institutional capacity of national animal health systems as well as encouraging national capacities for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

2.1.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the National PACE programme for Eritrea are in line with the overall Logical Framework and are related to the following four thrusts, namely:

- Enhanced national capacities for epidemiological surveillance
- Improved Delivery of Veterinary Services and Animal Health Care
- Rinderpest verifiably eradicated
- Improved control of other epizootic diseases

2.2. RESULTS EXPECTED

The following results are expected to be achieved:

1. reinforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostic and follow-up) and improved control of major diseases;
2. promote private veterinary services and drug supplies to livestock by involving private veterinarians in disease control and by enforcing cost recovery in the public sector;
3. eradication of rinderpest from eritrea
4. enhance co-ordinated disease control capacity for the effective control of other epizootic diseases, particularly cbpp, rift valley fever (rvf), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and sheep and goat pox.

2.3. START UP

The PACE programme in Eritrea started with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, between the Regional Authorising Officer of the European Development Fund (EDF) for the PACE Programme and the National Authorising Officer of the EDF in Eritrea, on 12 April 2000 for the sum of 1,329,310 Euro. This indicative sum will be used to fund Eritrea's activities under its National PACE Programme as described in the Global Plan. The PACE Advisory Committee endorsed Eritrea's Global Plan at its first meeting in March 2000.

The first work programme of PACE in Eritrea was implemented from Jan. 8 2001 to April 30, 2002, the second work programme from 1st May 2002 to April 30, 2003 and the third work programme from 1st of May 2003 up to 30st of April 2004.

This proposal for the implementation of the fourth work programme is expected to run from 1 May 2004 – 31 October 2004.

2.4. FOURTH WORKPLAN AND COST ESTIMATE

The third work plan of PACE Eritrea was approved for a total budget of 219,984 Euros equivalent to 3,370,760 Nakfa. The Government of Eritrea contributed 5,430,051 Nakfa of which 3,809,775 Nakfa for salaries. PACE and the Delegation have requested closure of the first and second year work programmes and de-commitment of the remaining about 60% of the committed funds. The third work plan will be closed when final justification for expenditure has been approved by the delegation expected during summer 2004.

The fourth year work plan is planned to start as of 1st of May 2004. The EDF and Government estimated budget is 1,957,644 and 4,184,842 (2,664,402 salary) Nakfa respectively, including 10% contingencies for 6 months budget.

Contribution in 2003 from other sources such as the NLDP, Eritrean Emergency Rehabilitation Programme (EERP), IFAD and some NGOs have been significant and amount to more than 10mln Nakfa and were mainly spent for the supply of drugs and vaccines, laboratory consumables and operating funds.

2.5. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

The government of Eritrea budgeted 1,723,669 millions Euros, equivalent to 15,995,648 Nakfa, as national contribution in the Global Plan of its PACE programme for the four years.

To date the government contributed 3,350,788.93, 4,359,658.31 and 3,542,790.75 Nakfas for the first, second and third work plan and cost estimate respectively.

The government contribution for year 4 will be 4,184,842 Nakfas for the period of 6 months to support recurrent costs of disease surveillance. The Government contribution is progressively increasing as agreed on MOU. The national budget covers personnel costs, equipment, infrastructure (laboratories, veterinary centres and checkpoints) and operating costs in the form of allowances, fuel costs and general maintenance.

In 2003 alone, the government contributed some 9,000,000 Nakfas for the control of the major epizootics and some 10 million Nakfas for the construction of new laboratory facilities at the central and zonal veterinary laboratories (virology, production of biologicals and quality control).

National Livestock Development Project (NLDP): The NLDP, which started implementation in 1998, is expected to phase out in 2004. The project has a major animal health component with almost 40% of the total 11.5mln USD budget. Disease Control Strategic plans for 7 major epizootic diseases have been prepared by the NLDP. The project strengthened veterinary infrastructure, diagnostic services and prevented and controlled major diseases by supplying drugs and biologicals. 70% of the project budget is spent.

The NLDP supports the National System for Epidemio-surveillance (NSES) through the provision of equipment, vehicles, consumables and operating funds.

The Gash Barka Agricultural Development Project: This IFAD financed project is in its first year of implementation and covers the Gash Barka Region, which is a major livestock producing area. A major component of the project is input supply of animal health products.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE THIRD WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN YEAR THREE

The work program does not end before April 2004, thus these records are only up to Jan. 2004. The third work programme suffered delays in start-up and the release of funds. The reason was due to delays from PACE Eritrea in providing justification for expenditure and subsequently closure of the first year work programme and cost estimate. However, after providing justification for expenditure and reconciliation of accounts of work program year one the Delegation authorised the release of the advance for year three. Delays were also experienced in the major procurement for the third year. However, they did not interfere with project implementation, as critical items could be purchased from the government contribution.

Table 1: Overview of activities and achievements in year 3

Activities	Results Expected	Achievements	Comments/ Observations
I. Improved capacity of the government services to perform disease surveillance			
Maintain a National System for Epidemio-surveillance (NSES)	Surveillance teams established and made operational	Nine teams functional	
Develop and refine the national disease reporting system and link it to the NSES.	Several such formats developed	Five formats upgraded	
Acquire the necessary logistics for information management to support appropriate databases	Acquisition of software and hardware	Map-info and Arcview installed	
Develop and submit for approval an emergency preparedness plan for Rinderpest	Plan developed and approved	Plan is in place	
Sensitise communities and livestock owners about the need to report animal diseases	Sensitisation workshops conducted in several Sub-regions	At least seven such workshops have been conducted	
Purchase laboratory reagents and consumables	Reagents and consumables available	All the necessary laboratory supplies procured with the exception of some kits.	
Strengthen and maintain the Central Lab	Lab fully functional	Achieved	
Strengthen national surveillance teams to conduct surveys and surveillance	Well functioning surveillance system	Nine well functioning surveillance teams available	
Collect sera and other specimens, maintain relevant laboratory records of results, analyse and report results.	Collect and process: 4500 samples for rinderpest; 4500 samples for RVF; 4500 for PPR and 4500 samples for CBPP	All achieved	

Monitor activities and report	Emergency reports, monthly and quarterly reports	90% achieved	

II-Availability of veterinary services and drugs to livestock farmers

Finalise and promote the enactment of legislation that supports and regulates privatisation of the delivery of veterinary services and medicines	Legislation enacted	Draft legislation still with Ministry of Justice under review	Comments received from Ministry of Justice and translation is in progress.
Convene regular meetings with farmers to raise awareness of services delivery, disease surveillance and control.	Number of such meetings, workshops	About 10 such meetings and workshops conducted	
Organise training of Animal Health Auxiliaries and Community-based Animal Health Workers (CBAHWs)	Number of such training sessions and trainees	More than 50 CBAHW trained	
Ensure the regular supervision of the activities of the CBAHWs	Each CBAHW is supervised monthly	Supervision carried out every two months	Shortage of manpower and transport
Enhance the communication skills of the staff of the veterinary services by setting up a core communication unit, which will in turn provide training at all levels	Establishment of a core communication unit	One National & four Zonal meetings conducted	

III-Eritrea internationally recognised as free of rinderpest disease

Conduct intensive disease surveillance as required by the OIE pathway	Active reports	Achieved	
Intensive disease surveillance for the second step of the OIE pathway conducted	Report submitted	Achieved	
Maintain and improve standard technical procedures and reporting formats	Number available and improved	5 formats available	
Maintain the approved emergency plan for Rinderpest	Availability of plan	Present	
Report regularly to AU/IBAR, FAO and the OIE	Minimum number of reports	Monthly	
Support the NSES (continue passive surveillance).	monthly reports from each Zoba	Achieved	
Organise a campaign of clinical examination and sero-surveillance and the analysis of results.	Required number of samples collected and processed	More than 18,000 samples collected and waiting to be processed	

IV-Effective control of priority epizootics established

Conduct CBPP, PPR, FMD, Sheep and goat pox surveys at abattoirs and in selected flocks	Outbreak reports, laboratory investigation on submitted samples	31 emergency reports received, lab confirmation of 18 samples	

priority epizootic diseases in line with the NSES	diagnostic capability for each of these	majority	
Ensure the provision of the necessary appropriate training for field and laboratory-based staff.	Number of training sessions and trainees	15 laboratory technicians trained for 2 weeks; four short training sessions and workshops conducted	
Increase the awareness of cost recovery for the vaccinations to be conducted against major epizootics	Seminars conducted at Sub-Zoba level	More than 15 such seminars have been conducted	
Provide country reports of disease status to AU/IBAR and OIE	Number of reports	All reports were sent to the Delegation	

V: No. of sera collected and processed during 2003 by the Central Veterinary Laboratory.

Disease	No. of sera processed	Diagnostic test applied	Remarks
Rinderpest	4500	CELISA	Achieved
PPR	100	Immuno capture ELISA	Achieved
CBPP	4500	CELISA	Collected
FMD	1000	cELISA *virus isolation	Not achieved
RVF	4500		Collected

VI: Detailed the planned schedule of training & achievements during this year III

Type of training	Duration of training	Number of trainees	Remarks
Local training:			
Training of animal health field staff in emergency preparedness	Seven days	20	Achieved
Training on disease reporting for animal health field staff	3 days	20	Achieved
Training on disease surveillance for animal health staff	5 days	20	Achieved
Training in PID	3 days	20	In Process
Training for new CAHWs	1 month	25	Achieved
Refresher course for CBAHWs	1 week	50	
Awareness seminar to livestock owners on cost recovery and vaccination against the major epizootics	3 days	450	Achieved
Local Workshops:			
Workshop in communication	5 days	30	Achieved
Workshop on privatisation and delivery of animal health services	7 days	40	Achieved
International:			
Participation in OIE meetings	7 days	3	Not Achieved
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Training in risk assessment	1 week	2	Not Achieved
Training in laboratory diagnosis of major epizootics	2 weeks	2	Not Achieved
Workshop on sero-surveillance	1 week	1	Achieved
Participation in PACE co-ordination meetings	1 week	3	Achieved
Workshop in communication	1 week	1	Not Achieved
Training in wildlife surveillance	1week	1	Not Achieved

3.2. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLIES DURING YEAR III

Table 2: Overview of local, foreign procurement and supplies in year III

Designation	Amount planned in year III	Amount acquired	Observations	Remarks
Computers & accessories	3	3	Tender opened / on process	Soon finalised
Office furniture	6	6	Tender opened / on process	Soon finalised
Laboratory equipment	Lump Sum	Two tenders	Acquired	Completed
Consumable/Running costs/Spare parts	Lump Sum	Three tenders	Acquired	Completed

3.3. TRAINING PLANNED DURING YEAR III

Table 3: Type, venue, and duration of training in year III

Type of training	Training planned in year III	Training performed in year III, no of people	Venue	Observations
Epidemiology	Disease reporting	45 people	Keren, Asmara and Mendefera(2) and Assab	Performed
Epidemiology	Performance indicator formats &evaluations	42 people	Dekehare	Performed
Disease control	Reporting systems & formats	50	Gash-Barca	Will be performed soon
Diagnostic	Disease surveillance	Local, 3	Keren, Asmara and Mendefera	Ongoing
Privatisation	Drugs delivery systems	30 farmers	Barentu	Ongoing
Economic impact assessment	Rinderpest	25 vets and AHA	Asmara	Ongoing
Communication		25 people	Asmara	Performed

.4. Financial And Budget Analysis Of Year I, II, III Work-programmes And Cost Estimates

le 4: Financial analysis of EDF Budgets, Year One, Two and Three

		Budget			Total Spent From		
		EDF-Yr - 1	Gov -Yr- 1	Total	EDF-Yr - 1	Gov - Yr - 1	Total
)	**Enhanced national capacities**						
1	Personnel		3,259,200.00	3,259,200.00		3,259,200.00	3,259,200.00
2	Equipment	1,622,319.00		1,622,319.00	46,405.00		46,405.00
3	Running Cost	493,860.00	28,400.00	522,260.00	46,574.60	15,534.20	62,108.80
	Sub total	*2,116,179.00*	*3,287,600.00*	*5,403,779.00*	*92,979.60*	*3,274,734.20*	*3,367,713.80*
)	**Improved veterinary services**						
1	Personnel	11,601.00	46,405.00	58,006.00	3,600.20	35,188.00	38,788.20
2	Equipment	232,025.00	9,281.00	241,306.00	66,555.00	9,281.00	75,836.00
3	Running Cost	271,608.00	11,601.00	283,209.00	104,622.98	8,934.65	113,557.63
	Sub total	*515,234.00*	*67,287.00*	*582,521.00*	*174,778.18*	*53,403.65*	*228,181.83*
)	**Fight against render pest**						
1	Personnel						
2	Equipment	361,959.00		361,959.00	361,959.00		361,959.00
3	Running Cost	387,483.00		387,483.00	167,023.49		167,023.49
	Sub total	*749,442.00*		*749,442.00*	*528,982.49*		*528,982.49*
)	**Control of other epizootics**						
	Personnel						
2	Equipment	232,025.00	37,124.00	269,149.00	36,938.00	22,651.08	59,589.08
3	Running Cost	549,279.00		549,279.00	102,629.64		102,629.64
	Sub total	*781,304.00*	*37,124.00*	*818,428.00*	*139,567.64*	*22,651.08*	*162,218.72*
	Total	*4,162,159.00*	*3,392,011.00*	*7,554,170.00*	*936,307.91*	*3,350,788.93*	*4,287,096.84*
	Contingency	*208,107.95*	*169,600.55*	*377,708.50*			
	Grand Total	*4,370,266.95*	*3,561,611.55*	*7,931,878.50*			

: The specific commitment for vehicles amounted to 1,856,200.00 is included in the total EDF-Yr-1 budget.

	Budget			Total Spent From		
	EDF-Yr – 2	Gov-Yr - 2	Total	EDF-Yr - 2	Gov-Yr - 2	Total
Enhanced national capacities						
Personnel		4,184,507.00	4,184,507.00		4,184,507.00	4,184,507.00
Equipment	231,364.00		231,364.00	163,794.40	0	163,794.40
Running Cost	762,653.00	186,653.00	949,306.00	484,512.70	20,928.84	505,441.54
Sub total	*994,017.00*	*4,371,160.00*	*5,365,177.00*	*648,307.10*	*4,205,435.84*	*4,853,742.94*
Improved veterinary services						
Personnel	297,379.00	8,650.00	306,029.00	86,599.65	0	86,599.65
Equipment		15,820.00	15,820.00		0	0
Running Cost	378,189.00	292,511.00	670,700.00	132,459.60	154,222.47	286,682.07
Sub total	*675,568.00*	*316,981.00*	*992,549.00*	*219,059.25*	*154,222.47*	*373,281.72*
Fight against render pest						
Personnel						
Equipment						
Running Cost	580,705.00	210,915.00	791,620.00	189,164.87		189,164.87
Sub total	*580,705.00*	*210,915.00*	*791,620.00*	*189,164.87*		*189,164.87*
Control of other epizootics						
Personnel						
Equipment		78,494.00	78,494.00			469,819.75
Running Cost	878,565.00	236,000.00	1,114,565.00	469,819.75	0	469,819.75
Sub total	*878,565.00*	*314,494.00*	*1,193,059.00*	*469,819.75*	*0*	*5,886,009.28*
Total	*3,128,855.00*	*5,213,550.00*	*8,342,405.00*	*1,526,350.97*	*4,359,658.31*	*10,245,669.82*
Contingency	*312,885.50*	*521,355.00*	*834,240.50*			
Grand Total	*3,441,740.50*	*5,734,905.00*	*9,176,645.50*			

		Budget			Total Spent From		
		EDF-Yr - 3	Gov-Yr - 3	Total	EDF-Yr - 3	Gov-Yr - 3	Total
)	**Enhanced national capacities**						
	Personnel	183,600.00	3,809,775.00	3,993,375.00	139,500.00	2,830,041	2,969,041
2	Equipment						
3	Running Cost	593,773.00	186,653.00	780,426.00	332,829.74	139,737	472,566.74
	Sub total	***777,373.00***	***3,996,428.00***	***4,773,801.00***	472,329.74	***2,969,778***	***3,442,107.74***
)	**Improved veterinary services**						
	Personnel	302,280.00	8,650.00	310,930.00	2,267,710	6,487.50	233197.5
2	Equipment	100,000.00	15,820.00	115,820.00	75,000	11,955.75	86,955.75
3	Running Cost	331,357.00	292,511.00	623,868.00	248,517.75	219,383.25	467901
	Sub total	***733,637.00***	***316,981.00***	***1,050,618.00***	***550,227.75***	***237,826.5***	***788,978.5***
)	**Fight against render pest**						
	Personnel				0	0	0
2	Equipment	190,000.00		190,000.00	120,000	0	120,000
3	Running Cost	546,696.00	210,915.00	757,611.00	320,792.25	158,186.25	478,978.5
	Sub total	***736,696.00***	***210,915.00***	***947,611.00***	***440,792.25***	***158,186.25***	***598978.5***
)	**Control of other epizootics**						
	Personnel				0	0	0
2	Equipment	263,500.00	78,494.00	341,994.00	140,155.99	0	140,155.99
3	Running Cost	541,386.00	236,000.00	777,386.00	335736	177,000	512,736.00
	Sub total	***804,886.00***	***314,494.00***	***1,119,380.00***	***475891.99***	***177,000.00***	***652,891.99***
	Total	*3,052,592.00*	*4,838,818.00*	*7,891,410.00*	***1,939,241.73***	***3,542,790.00***	***5,482,032.48***
	Contingency	*318,168.00*	*591,233.00*	*909,401.00*			
	Grand Total	*3,370,670.00*	*5,430,051.00*	*8,800,811.00*			

. Expenditure including three Quarters (from May 1, 2003 to January 31, 2004).

4. PACE ERITREA YEAR IV: WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The activities to be undertaken by PACE Eritrea are grouped broadly by the thrusts of the PACE programme and described in the logical framework of the Global Plan.

4.1. THRUST I: ENHANCED NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING AND DISEASE CONTROL

This component aims at enhancing the national capacity for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communication and project management. The project mainly supports the public animal health services in strategy development, establishment and implementation of rinderpest emergency preparedness plan, the development of the epidemiological and socio-economic data analysis capacities, communications though informal and formal training.
Eritrea has limited number of technical and professional personnel, i.e. 13 veterinarians, 100 animal health assistants and 90 veterinary technicians. Another 53 assistant veterinarians will complete their training in 2004-2005 as animal health assistant and are expected to join the veterinary services. This training is being carried out with the help of the government and LaSalle brother's, which is a private agricultural school.

To enhance the implementation of the PACE national programme, assistance is expected from the PACE Common Services and by short-term technical assistants. The areas in which training will be given include: epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communications, laboratory diagnosis, epidemiology and diagnosis of wildlife diseases, information management, project planning and accounting. These include both regional level training as local training.

Improved capacity for field surveillance and laboratory diagnosis by the national laboratory

Sero-surveillance will be conducted for Rinderpest, CBPP, RVF, FMD and PPR. A total of 13,800 serum samples will be collected during the year. The teams responsible for disease surveillance will be responsible for the collection of the required samples subject to the outline and planned by the co-ordination unit at headquarters. Samples would then be submitted to the Central Veterinary Laboratory for processing. The laboratory will prepare reports of each survey jointly and the project co-ordination, which will be submitted to the AU/IBAR and other, concerned institutions.

To strengthen diagnostic capabilities, the project will purchase laboratory reagents and consumables and will support the Central Veterinary Laboratory so that it can process the sera and other specimens collected by the surveillance teams. The laboratory records of results will be entered into a database, analysed and reported.

Table 5: No of sera planned to be collected and processed in 2004 by the Central Veterinary Laboratory.

Disease	No. of sera / samples to be collected	Diagnostic test applied	Remarks
Rinderpest	4725	H-cELISA	314 herds, random sampling.
Rinderpest	About 500	H-cELISA	Purposive sampling
PPR	100	Immuno capture ELISA	Purposive sampling
CBPP	4500	cELISA	Purposive sampling
FMD	200	Antigen detection ELISA	Purposive sampling
RVF	4500	IgG EISA	Purposive sampling

Equipment will be purchased to support the National System for Epidemio-surveillance (NSES) that is composed of a central unit, a national diagnostic laboratory and nine units in 6 Zobas. The national disease reporting system will be reviewed and linked to the NSES.

In close collaboration with the PACE Common Services, PACE Eritrea will develop and apply epidemiological and economic analytical approaches to assist the formulation of appropriate disease surveillance and control strategies.

Improvement of passive and active disease reporting system

The target is to increase disease reporting to a level whereby regular disease reports are received from all six regions (Zobas) and 90% of the 57 sub-regions (sub-zobas) in the country within 14 days after the start of the next month.

Eritrea will establish the PACE Integrated Database (PID) firstly at national level. This will require the introduction of a new disease-reporting format that has been distributed by the Data Management Unit at IBAR. Staff will receive training on the new disease-reporting format. If feasible PID might be introduced to Zoba level.

Training will also be required in disease surveillance and diagnosis, data management, planning, and monitoring and evaluation of control interventions. The PACE Programme will raise the capacity and capabilities of the animal health staff for disease surveillance in the future. The provision of on-the-job training, in the form of short, skills-oriented practical training and "sandwich" courses will be conducted in areas such as epidemiology, statistics, GIS, disease reporting, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, wildlife diseases and communication.

Table 6: Planned training during year IV

Type of training	Duration of training	Number of Trainees	Remarks
Local training:			
Training of animal health field staff in emergency preparedness	Seven days	20	
Training on disease reporting and format for animal health field staff	3 days	100	
Training in disease surveillance for animal	5 days	20	

Training in PID	3 days	20	
Training for new CAHWs	1 month	45	
Refresher course for CBAHWs	1 week	75	
Awareness seminar to livestock owners on cost recovery and vaccination against the major epizootics	3 days	250	
Local Workshops:			
Workshop in communication	5 days	30x5	
Workshop on privatisation and delivery of animal health services	7 days	40	
International:			
Participation in OIE meetings	7 days	3	
Workshops that will become available during the year	15 days	4	
Training in risk assessment	1 week	2	
Training in laboratory diagnosis of major epizootics	2 weeks	2	
Workshop on serosurveillance	1 week	1	
Participation in PACE co-ordination meetings	1 week	3	
Workshop in communication	1 week	1	
Training in wildlife surveillance	1week	1	

PACE Eritrea will produce an animal health bulletin for circulation to all regional animal health staff and other interested parties.

Preparation of an application to OIE obtain the status of "Freedom from Rinderpest Infection".

The Agricultural Development & Promotion Department (APPD) will co-ordinate and ensure the control of livestock movement, particularly across borders. To support this central activity, PACE Eritrea will sensitise communities and livestock owners about the need to report animal diseases.

PACE Eritrea will collaborate fully in the regional diagnostic network and submit sample material to reference laboratories.

Emergency preparedness planning for other major diseases.

An emergency preparedness plan for rinderpest has been prepared and approved by AU/IBAR. This plan will be upgraded to incorporate the recent changes in structure.

Diseases control strategies for major epizootic diseases have been prepared. Emergency preparedness plans that clearly lay the course of action to be taken in the event of these disease outbreaks, including the requirements for vaccine, funds and vehicles will be prepared. Field veterinary staff will be given training on the concepts of strategic planning, control and emergency preparedness. Workshops will be conducted to familiarise field staff with the actual contents and procedures of the plans.

Communication

The core communication unit which has already been established at national level will be strengthened and supported to conduct seminars and training on awareness about the delivery of animal health services, privatization of the services, community animal health workers and control of the major epizootics.

The unit will be involved in the production of posters, leaflets on rabies control and to advertise Eritrea's OIE recognized status of "freedom from rinderpest disease". In order to strengthen the unit members of the unit will be able to participate in regional workshops organized by AU/IBAR.

Coordination

If the political situation permits, border harmonisation meetings will be organised with neighbouring countries. PACE Eritrea might request help from the PACE Coordination Unit to organise such a meeting before or after the regional coordination meeting.

PACE Eritrea will produce monthly financial reports and will submit quarterly technical reports in the standard formats. To improve office efficiency, computer equipment and software will be purchased. Although there is a need to purchase additional vehicles, this will be postponed to such a time that the PACE programme is extended.

Table 7: Regional & international meetings planned for the 4th year

Meeting	Venue	No.	No. of partic.
PACE Co-ordination	Gabon	1	3
Regional harmonization	Nairobi	1-2	4
International meetings	Paris	2	1
International Laboratory meeting	Vienna	2	1
Unplanned International meetings		2	2

This year a financial audit is planned for the first three work programs at a cost of approximately 150,000 Nakfa.

Table 8: Main activities and results related to Thrust 1 in the year 2004

Activity	Indicator
1.1 Maintain the National PACE Co-ordination Unit and a National System for Epidemio-surveillance (NSES)	*Number of reports received from the Zobas*
1.2 Develop and refine the national disease reporting system	*-By the end of June 2004, monthly disease occurrence reports are received at least from 5 of the 6 regions(Zobas) within 14 days of the start of the next month.* *-By the end of July 2004 PID established as epidemiological database and reports from each of the six regions entered into*

Activity	Indicator
1.3 Provide skills-oriented training for personnel	*By May 2004, a national training will be conducted for 60 animal health assistants and technicians (new disease reporting format)*
1.4 Regularly produce an animal health bulletin and circulate to all regional animal health staff.	*-By end of August 2004, the NESN will produce the first two monthly national animal health bulletin and distribute to all six regions and other interested parties.*
1.5 Co-ordinate and ensure the control of livestock movement, particularly across borders.	*-By September 2004, border harmonization meeting will have been conducted in Nairobi with the neighbouring countries on livestock movement.*
1.6 Sensitise communities and livestock owners about the need to report animal diseases	*-By June 2004, at least 20 such seminars are conducted in at least 25 sub-regions*
1.7 Conduct laboratory diagnostic procedures regularly.	*- By start October 2004, all 15,000 samples are processed.*
1.8 Strengthen and maintain the Central Veterinary Laboratory	*-By July 2004, The laboratory receives all equipment and consumables ordered*
1.9 Collaborate fully with the international diagnostic network.	*-By August 2004, at least 5 samples are sent to a reference laboratory for diagnosis*
1.10 Strengthen national surveillance teams to conduct surveys and surveillance.	*-By October 2004, all the planned samples are received from the Regions* *-By October 2004, at least 100 disease reports are received from the Regions.*
1.11 Collect sera and other specimens, maintain relevant laboratory records of results, analyse and report results.	*By August 2004, all samples required for Rinderpest, CBPP, RVF and PPR are submitted to the CVL*

4.2. THRUST II: IMPROVED DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

The Government of Eritrea is fully committed to policies that promote and safeguard the performance of the livestock sector. Because Eritrea has so few veterinary professional and technical staff, the establishment of private veterinary practices is not a realistic or viable option in the short- to medium-term. Consequently, efforts under the PACE Programme will focus on other aspects of service delivery, like cost recovery and CAHWs.

Promotion of private veterinary services delivery unit in Eritrea

- Enforcement of legislation: In 2002, the draft legislation has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice for review and articulation. Once the Ministry of Justice approves

the draft legislation, it will be forwarded to the cabinet and the National Assembly for enactment. The Ministries of Agriculture will enforce the legislation through the Zobas.

- Cost recovery system to be established: cost recovery for drugs, vaccines and some services is already well established. The system will be further strengthened and expanded during year 4.
- Eritrea has a clear policy to support privatisation of all sectors. A strategy documents will be prepared to spell out the way forward for veterinary privatisation. The distribution of drugs and CBAHW are leading the privatisation process.
- National consultations on the privatisation process in Eritrea will be organised by the project in which all the stakeholders will be represented.
- The possibility of establishing a revolving fund to facilitate access to loan by private veterinarians will be explored and all likely sources will be approached to initiate the activity.

Involve CBAHWs in basic animal health delivery and reporting systems in underserved areas:

CBAHWs are already operating in many parts of Eritrea especially in remote and inaccessible areas. The program will be further strengthened by providing training to some 45 new CBAHWs and providing refresher courses to 75 CBAHWs who are already operational. The approach is well appreciated by stockowners, as CBAHWs are available where other animal health staffs are not able to reach easily.

The Sub-Regional veterinary/animal health assistant officer in their respective sub-regions supervises CBAHW. All supplies to the CBAHWs including drugs are channelled through the sub-regional veterinary centre at a full cost basis. The CBAHWs on their part have to report to the sub-regional veterinary centres. They are required to report on the clinical activities they have covered and any emergency disease outbreaks. The Sub-regional veterinary officers regularly carry out active supervision of the activities of the CAHWs.

Role of NGOs in the promotion of private veterinary services in Eritrea

Although NGOs have not been involved very much in the past in the promotion of private veterinary service, it is becoming more and more evident that they can play an important role in this area. In the past, some NGOs have been involved in the training and equipping of CBAHWs and have expressed their willingness to participate in the area. PACE will encourage and co-ordinate the efforts of potential NGO partners in the promotion of private veterinary practice in Eritrea.

Role of Cost Recovery in the promotion of privatisation

A fully functional cost recovery system is already in place in Eritrea through which farmers pay for most of the inputs and clinical services that they receive. The national cost recovery system has generated Nakfa 26 million up to the year 2003. This means that the Technical Services Division (TSD) is not solely reliant on subventions from Treasury to meet its operating costs. The cost recovery scheme that has been introduced throughout the country will be monitored and further developed and applied to increase the revenue available to support the activities of the department of Veterinary Services.

The Government's financial contribution to the recurrent costs of the national disease surveillance system and emergency preparedness plan (personnel, materials and running costs) will be increased annually throughout the PACE Programme and will support a fully functional veterinary service.

During the fourth year, contacts will be maintained with government departments and officials on issues like increased government financial contributions and commitment to animal disease control, preparation and revision the legislative framework and the promotion of the role and responsibility of the private sector in the delivery of services to the livestock sector, e.g. the distribution and sale of registered medicines and other veterinary products.

Senior animal health staff of the MoA will continue to refine documents and guidelines aimed at providing the basis for appropriate legislation to support the delivery of effective veterinary services in the country.

In close consultation with staff of the PACE Common Services, senior staff of the Technical Services Division will develop appropriate technical standards, strategy options and approaches to planning and monitoring interventions.

Table 9: Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 2 in 2004

Activity	Indicator
2.1 Convene regular meetings with farmers to raise awareness of services delivery, disease surveillance and control.	By June 2004, at least 20 awareness creating meetings with farmers are conducted
2.2 Organize training of Animal Health Auxiliaries and Community-based Animal Health Workers (CBAHWs)	By July 2004, 45 new Animal Health Auxiliaries trained and refresher course for 75.
2.3 Ensure the regular supervision of the activities of the CBAHWs	By July 2004, reports of supervisory activities are submitted to the TSD from all the Regions
2.4 Finalise and promote the enactment of legislation that supports and regulates privatisation of the delivery of veterinary services and medicines.	By July 2004, the draft legislation of on notifiable diseases, drug legislations, quarantine and inspection are enacted and the code on the regulation of drugs and biologics are translated into Tigirina and Arabic.
2.5 Enhance the communication skills of the staff of the veterinary services by setting up a core communication unit, which will in turn provide training at all levels.	By July 2004, at least three communication workshops are conducted to raise the communication skills of the staff of Veterinary Services.
2.6 Commission "customer satisfaction surveys" to determine farmers' satisfaction with the delivery of veterinary services.	By December 2004, a report on the customer satisfaction survey is submitted to the TSD by a local consultant hired by the project.

4.3. THRUST III: ERITREA INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED AS FREE OF RINDERPEST INFECTION

Eritrea declared the whole country provisionally free of rinderpest on the 14th of June 1999. All

conducting intensive disease surveillance and sero-surveillance. Eritrea applied to the OIE for "freedom from rinderpest disease" on 6 January 2004. It expects an official approval in May 2004. An application for the status of freedom from rinderpest infection will be prepared by November of 2004.

Through the PACE Programme and through its routine reporting to AU/IBAR, FAO and the OIE, Eritrea will continue to maintain its links with relevant networks for the surveillance of epizootic diseases.

The Agricultural Development & Promotion Department will organize intensive disease surveillance in compliance with the requirements of the OIE pathway. The performance indicators that will be adopted are listed in the table below. The main activities include: passive disease surveillance; active disease surveillance; investigations of stomatitis-enteritis syndromes; laboratory (differential) diagnosis; and, serological surveillance.

Specific activities related to wildlife surveillance will only begin at the middle of 2004, since the wildlife unit in the Ministry of Agriculture will be occupied in determining wildlife population distributions and numbers.

Table 10: Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 3 in 2004

Activity	*Indicator*
3.1 Conduct intensive disease surveillance as required by the OIE pathway.	*By May 2004, 25 disease surveillance reports are received from the six Regions*
3.2 Adopt the performance indicators required by the OIE Pathway	*By May 2004, report describing the application performance indicators sent to AU/IBAR*
3.3 Monitor and control livestock movement, particularly along international borders.	*By September 2004, reports on livestock movement are received from six Regions*
3.4 Co-ordinate control of cross-border movement with neighbouring states.	*By August 2004, border harmonisation meeting is conducted with the Sudan, Yemen, Ethiopia if time and conditions permits*
3. 5. Maintain emergency reporting system	*Any suspected rinderpest outbreak will be reported as an emergency report to OIE.*
3.6 Prepare application to OIE requesting to be declared "free from rinderpest infection"	*By November 2004, a draft application prepared and forwarded to AU/IBAR for comments.*
3.8 Maintain the approved strategic plan for major diseases.	*By July 2004, 7 strategic disease control plans for major diseases approved.*
3.9 Report regularly to AU/IBAR, FAO and the OIE.	*Annual and monthly reports sent to the OIE, FAO and AU/IBAR.*

Activity	*Indicator*
3.10 Maintain and develop links with the relevant institution about surveillance for epizootic diseases.	*Links established with the FAO, OIE, IAEA and AU/IBAR regarding the surveillance of epizootic diseases.*
3.11 Support the NSES (continue passive surveillance).	*By August 2004, 40 regular monthly reports on disease situation are received from the Regions & distributed relevant regions.*
3.12 Organise a campaign of clinical examination and sero-surveillance and the analysis of results.	*By October 2004, all samples required to be collected to verify the absence of rinderpest infection will be collected (accompanied by active disease search) and submitted to the Laboratory*

4.4. THRUST IV: THE BASIS FOR THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF PRIORITY EPIZOOTICS IS ESTABLISHED

The first priority will be to secure freedom from rinderpest infection. Concurrently, FMD, CBPP, PPR, CCPP and sheep/goat pox will be addressed. Initially, data will be collected on these other diseases and the specific interventions will then be planned. All nine teams, 4 regions with 1 team, 1 region with 2 and 1 region with 3 teams, will conduct surveys at abattoirs and in selected herds and flocks. Questionnaire-based, clinical, post-mortem and serological methods for the priority diseases (CBPP, PPR, FMD, sheep and goat pox) will be used, as appropriate.

The diagnostic capability for the priority epizootic diseases will be improved and the reporting system linked to the NSES. This will enable strategies for the control of transboundary diseases to be developed at a later stage. The continued monitoring and control of livestock movement will be important to all strategies. PACE Eritrea will ensure the provision of the necessary and appropriate training for field and laboratory-based staff and will increase the awareness of farmers about cost recovery for the vaccinations to be conducted against the major epizootics.

The project will support the communication unit of the Department to produce appropriate materials and messages in support of improved disease surveillance and control and will provide monthly country reports of disease status to AU/IBAR and OIE.

Table 11: Indicative schedule of main activities related to Thrust 4 in 2004

Activity	*Indicator*
4.1 Conduct surveys at abattoirs and in selected herds and flocks for CBPP, PPR, FMD, sheep and goat pox	*-By July 2004, at least 30 reports on the surveillance of CBPP, PPR, and FMD are received from the Regions.*
4.2 Develop the diagnostic capability for the priority epizootics diseases and link with the NSES	*-By June 2004, diagnostic capabilities are developed and available at the Central Veterinary Laboratory and are reported to the AU/IBAR.*
4.3 Develop strategies for the control of Tran boundary diseases	*-By June 2004, strategies for the control of the major transboundary diseases are approved and available.*
4.4 Monitor and control livestock movement	*By August 2004, reports of livestock movement are received from six Regions*
4.5 Ensure the provision of the necessary and appropriate training for field and laboratory-based staff	*-By July 2004, 20 laboratory technicians and field vets trained in sampling and diagnostic techniques*
4.6 Increase the awareness of cost recovery for vaccination to be conducted against the major epizootics	*-By August 2004, seminars on awareness of cost recovery for the vaccinations against major epizootics are conducted in at least 15 Sub-Regions*
4.7 Support the communication unit of the Department to produce appropriate materials and messages.	*-By September 2004, the communication unit will produce different four communication materials.*
4.8 Provide country reports of disease status to AU/IBAR and OIE.	*-From April 2004 onwards, monthly animal health status reports submitted to the OIE and AU/IBAR within four weeks form the start of the next month.*

5. SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMTES FOR PACE ERITREA YEAR 4

Detailed cost estimates and budgets are contained in the annexed budget tables.

1. ADEQUATE CAPACITIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL (INCLUDING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS) ARE IN PLACE

1.1. PERSONNEL

1.1.1 Local Staff

1.1.1.1 National PACE Co-ordinator

The National Co-ordinator of PACE Eritrea will be the Director of Technical Services, Department of Agricultural Development & Promotion. The Ministry of Agriculture will pay his emoluments.

The list of staff who are closely associated with the implementation of the PACE Programme is given in Annex 1. The Government of Eritrea will bear the costs of salaries of personnel required by the project. Few additional personnel will obtain their salary from PACE

1.1.2 Technical assistance

1.1.2.1 Training needs assessment

In the fourth year, limited training will be given since training needs assessment will be done to provide the basis for a well-defined training programme that will support rapid capacity building for appropriate disease surveillance and control.

1.2 EQUIPMENT

1.2.1 Computers and accessories

Provision is made under this item for the purchase of computers and accessories. Such as surge protectors, voltage stabilisers, UPSs, back up drive, printer and scanner will be purchased, as well as virus guards.

1.2.2 Office furniture & equipment

Provision is made under this item for the purchase of a photocopier and spare parts, filing cabinets and other office furniture needed to maintain the administrative unit for the PACE programme.

1.2.3 Vehicles

No provision is made under this item since, Vehicles that were used during the PARC project and the PACE project will maintain the work for the national system for epidemiological surveillance and field investigation teams.

1.2.4 Field equipment

No Provision is made under this item to purchase field equipments.

1.2.5 Laboratory equipment

No provision is made under this item to purchase of laboratory equipments.

1.3 RUNNING COSTS

1.3.1 Travel

1.3.1.1 International (air fares, DSA, visas)

Provision is made to enable senior staff of PACE Eritrea to travel outside the country to participate in PACE meetings, workshops, conferences and seminars, on such topics as diagnostics, information management (GIS and database development), reporting and communications. The costs of airfares, hotel accommodation, daily subsistence allowances and visas will be met from the provision for a total of 25 days.

1.3.1.2 National (DSA)

Provision is made under this item to meet mainly the costs daily subsistence allowances of staff of the Department of Veterinary Services working with the national PACE programme in Eritrea to travel inside the country to participate in PACE meetings, workshops, conferences and seminars.

1.3.2 National meetings, workshops & training

The costs of organising PACE meetings, workshops and short training courses in Eritrea will be met from the provision for this item. Costs will include hire of venues as necessary, secretarial equipment and consumables, audio-visual aids, refreshments, and other relevant materials.

1.3.3 Office running costs

A provision is made to cover the costs of range of office consumables, such as stationery, photocopier and printer toner, computer diskettes and sundry office items will be met from this provision.

1.3.4 Vehicle running costs

A provision is made to meet the costs of running vehicles that will be used during the surveillance, training courses, workshops and meetings in various parts of the country.

1.3.5 Laboratory running costs

Provision is made under this item for the purchase of laboratory consumables, including glassware, pipette tips, filter paper, chemicals and biological reagents.

1.3.6 Communications and public utilities

A provision is made to meet the costs of telecommunication ('fax, e-mail, telephone), courier services, postal services, and services provision related to this heading.

1.3.7 Maintenance of equipment

Provision is made under this item to perform some maintenance of equipment.

1.3.8 Purchase of publications, journals/communications materials

A small provision is made for the purchase of publications and journals that will be needed for reference purposes during the implementation of the PACE programme.

2. AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND DRUGS TO LIVESTOCK FARMERS IMPROVED

2.1 PERSONNEL

2.1.1.1 Casual labour

Provision is made to pay casual labourers who will be engaged from time to time to assist in the removal of goods and materials between stores, and who may be required to perform other sundry duties.

2.1.2 Commissioned Services

2.1.2.1 Commissioned services contracts

The Government of Eritrea will make a provision to undertake a customer satisfaction survey related to the provision and availability of veterinary services to livestock owners, mainly in the traditional farming sector.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Computers and accessories

Provisions are made under this item to purchase some computers and accessories. Such items as surge protectors, voltage stabilisers, UPSs, back up drive, printer and scanner will be purchased, as well as virus guards.

2.2.2 Office furniture & equipment

No Provisions are made under this item to purchase some furniture.

2.2.3 Vehicles

No provision is made under this item as the purchase of ten vehicles was completed

2.2.4 Field equipment

No Provision is made under this item, since field equipment will purchased under code 3.2.4.

2.2.5 Laboratory equipment

No. Provision is made under this item,

2.3 RUNNING COSTS

2.3.1 Travel

2.3.1.1 International (air fares, DSA, visas)

Travel costs of the PACE National Co-ordinator and other senior staff [daily allowance and airfares] will be met from this provision for a total of 32 days on missions to participate in workshops and meetings on such topics as veterinary legislation and community-based animal health workers, and to undertake study tours related to this thrust.

2.3.1.2 National (DSA)

Provision is made under this item to meet mainly the costs daily subsistence allowance of staff of the department of Veterinary services working with the National PACE Programme in Eritrea to travel inside the country to participate in PACE meetings, workshops, conferences and seminars related to the delivery of veterinary services.

2.3.2 National meetings, workshops & training

The costs of organising PACE meeting, workshops and short training courses in Eritrea will be met from the provision for this item. Costs will include hire of venues, as necessary, secretarial equipment and consumables, audio-visual aids, refreshments, and other relevant materials.

2.3.3 Office running costs

A small provision is made under this item to assist with the general office running costs.

2.3.4 Vehicle running costs

This provision will meet the vehicle running costs related to activities under this heading.

2.3.5 Laboratory running costs

Provision is made under this item, to buy some laboratory consumables, reagents, and ELISA kits.

2.3.6 Communications and public utilities

This provision will meet some of the costs related to telecommunications, incurred by activities related to this heading.

2.3.7 Maintenance of equipment

Small provision is made under this item.

2.3.8 Communications materials

Provision is made to meet the costs of producing and distribution materials (including questionnaires, posters, pamphlets and other materials) related to the communication for development in the context of the PACE programme. They will be produced with the assistance of the Communications unit of AU/IBAR, Nairobi.

3. ERITREA IS INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED TO BE FREE OF RINDERPEST INFECTION

3.1 PERSONNEL

No provision is made under this item. All personnel costs of project staff are covered under item 1.1.1, above.

3.2 EQUIPMENT

3.2.1 Computers and accessories

No provision is made under this item

3.2.2 Office furniture & equipment

3.2.3 Vehicles

No new vehicles will be purchased under this item. Vehicles that were used during the PARC project and the PACE project will be used for duties related to rinderpest surveillance.

3.2.4. Field equipment

Provision is made under this item to buy sufficient field equipment, since no field equipment was purchased in year 3

3.2.5 Laboratory equipment

No Provision is made under this item since it is equipped in year 1.

3.3 RUNNING COSTS

3.3.1 Travel

3.3.1.1 International (air fares, DSA, visas)

Travel of the Project Coordinator and other senior project staff [daily allowance for 33 days and airfares] is made to meet the costs of their participation in PACE and other workshops and meetings related to rinderpest diagnosis, surveillance and control.

3.3.1.2 National (DSA)

The costs of organising PACE meetings, workshops and short training courses in Eritrea will be met from the provision for this item.

3.3.2 National meetings, workshops & training

National meetings will be held for all veterinary field staff to ensure that they have adequate knowledge of the procedures to be adopted in the surveillance of rinderpest-like diseases. The costs of all such meetings will be met from this provision. Costs will include hire of venues, as necessary, secretarial equipment's and consumables, audio-visual aids, refreshments, and other relevant materials.

3.3.3 Office running costs

A small provision is made to meet general office running costs.

3.3.4 Vehicle running costs

A provision is made to meet the vehicle running costs incurred in rinderpest surveillance activities.

3.3.5 Laboratory running costs

Diagnostic reagents and test kit materials will be purchased to enable specimens submitted by field personnel to be examined. Provision is also made to meet the costs of despatching selected specimens to international reference centres for rinderpest for definitive diagnosis.

3.3.6 Communications and public utilities

A provision is made to meet the costs of telecommunication ('fax, e-mail, telephone), courier services, postal services, and services provision related to this heading.

3.3.7 Maintenance of equipment

To ensure uninterrupted sero-surveillance, a provision is made under this item to meet the costs of maintenance of laboratory equipment needed for rinderpest diagnosis and office equipment.

3.3.8 Communications materials

Provision is made to meet the costs of producing and distribution materials (including questionnaires, posters, pamphlets and other materials) related to the rinderpest surveillance. They will be produced with the assistance of the Communications unit of AU/IBAR, Nairobi.

4. CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTICS

4.1 PERSONNEL

No costs will be incurred under this item in addition to those budgeted for under item 1.1.

4.2 EQUIPMENT

4.2.1 Computers and accessories

Computer accessories will be purchased to increase the capacity of the Technical Services Division at all level

4.2.2 Office furniture & equipment

Provision are made under this item to buy some furniture's for the zobas.

4.2.3 Vehicles

No provision is made under this item.

4.2.4 Field equipment

Provision is made under this item to buy some field equipments from the GOV and PACE.

4.2.5 Laboratory equipment

Provision is made to purchase same equipment under this item.

4.3 RUNNING COSTS

4.3.1 Travel

4.3.1.1 International (air fares, DSA, visas)

The travel costs of project officers [daily allowance for 32 days and airfares] will be met from this provision. They will attend various regional PACE meetings and workshops that will cover such subjects as disease surveillance, diagnostics, information management, communications and reporting.

4.3.1.2 National (DSA)

This provision will meet the costs of national workshops. Up to 175 people will attend; daily allowances will be paid at the rate of Euro **27.**

4.3.2 National meetings, workshops & training

The costs of organising PACE meetings, workshops and short training courses in Eritrea will be met from the provision for this item. Costs will include hire of venues,

as necessary, secretarial equipment and consumables, audio-visual aids, refreshments, and other relevant materials.

4.3.3 Office running costs

This small provision will meet general office running costs.

4.3.4 Vehicle running costs

A provision is made to meet the vehicle running costs incurred in disease surveillance activities.

4.3.5 Laboratory running costs

Diagnostic reagents and test kit materials will be purchased to enable specimens submitted by field personnel to be serologically tested. Provision is also made to meet the costs of despatching selected specimens to international reference centres for rinderpest for definitive diagnosis.

4.3.6 Communications and public utilities

A provision is made to meet the costs of telecommunication ('fax, e-mail, telephone), courier services, postal services, and services provision related to this heading.

4.3.7 Maintenance of equipment

To ensure uninterrupted sero-surveillance, a provision is made under this item to meet the costs of maintenance of laboratory equipment needed for rinderpest diagnosis.

4.3.8 Communications materials

Provision is made to meet the costs of producing and distribution materials (including questionnaires, posters, pamphlets and other materials) related to the rinderpest surveillance. They will be produced with the assistance of the Communications unit of AU/IBAR, Nairobi.

SUMMARY OF PACE ERITREA COST ESTIMATE IN YEAR IV

Table 12: Cost estimate per thrust.

Indicative budget according to main thrust	EDF	Government Contribution	Total
I	544,676	2,764,402	3,309,078
II	427,000	395,000	822,000
III	398,000	395,000	793,000
IV	410,000	250,000	660,000
Other	177968	380440	558408
Totals	1,957,644	4,184,842	6,142,486

6. PACE ERITREA PLANNED BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATES IN YEAR 4

6.1. BUDGET AND COST ESTIMATE

EDF funds to be committed: 1,957,644 Nakfa for 6 months

Government of Eritrea contribution: **4,184,842 Nakfa of which 2,664,402 Nakfa for salaries.**

6.2. ANALYTICAL TABLE OF PACE ERITREA BUDGET

Table 13: Cost estimate analysis: Global & year 4 Planned EDF contribution

Cost items	Planned budget in Global Plan Year 4	Planned Budget WP Year 4
I	540,940.5	544,676
II	319,928.0	427,000
III	955,840.0	398,000
IV	926,589.4	410,000
Contingencies 10 %	274329.8	177968
Total	3,017,628.7	1,957,644

N.B. Due to the exchange rate the planed budget is only less by 36% than the global plan, even though it is just a 6 months budget.

Remark:

- The PACE Eritrea Programme year four programme presents a budget that is relatively higher than the one presented in the initial global plan due to the fact that the exchange rate of the Nakfa was 9.28 Nakfa/Euro, while the current rate (9/02/ 2004) is 16.85 Nakfa/Euro. Over the entire indicated Global budget with the given(16.85 Nakfa) exchange rate is more than 5 million Nakfa. As there possibly will be an extension of 2 years, the Coordinator decided not to allocate the full remaining budget under the Global plan to this last work plan.

PART VI

7. IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The AWP&CE is subject to the conditions laid down in the imprest account contractual document, which is annexed herewith.

5. REPORTING

Regional Co-ordination Offices will submit monthly reports on the routine project activities to the NCO (National Co-ordination Offices) in the agreed format for the PACE Programme. Specific information concerning rumours or confirmed rinderpest outbreaks have to be received within 24 hours; this will form the basis for a set of performance indicators. The National Co-ordination Office will submit monthly reports to the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and quarterly reports to the AU/IBAR-based PACE PCU in Nairobi, to EU Delegation and NAO in Eritrea. The NCO (National Co-ordination Offices) will assist the Technical Services Division to produce annual reports on animal health status and main activities in the country. It is important that a standardized regular system of information be implemented in such a way that it is compatible with the needs of the GIS and the PACE PCU systems. The PCU will therefore propose and discuss a report format to be used by the national co-ordination unit. The data collected will be analyzed and discussed whenever needed. Epidemiological and economic findings of the PACE project will be regularly reported to AU/IBAR in Nairobi in the quarterly reports, and to the OIE.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The National Co-ordination Office together with the Delegation will monitor the programme with the assistance of the AU/IBAR PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit. The approach adopted will be based on the active participation of planners and implementing agents. This is essential for meaningful monitoring for which the tables (above) provide orientation.

PART VII

8. SIGNATURES

Proposed by:

Dr. Ghebrehiwet Teame,
Director, Technical Services
Agricultural Development & Promotion Department
Ministry of Agriculture

State of Eritrea Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Promotion & Development Dept.

Authorized by:

His Excellence Minister Woldai Futur
Minister for National Development

Endorsed by:

C.B. Lostelius
Head of Delegation
Delegation of the European Commission to Eritrea

Delegation of the European Commission for Eritrea 23/02/04

PART VIII

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

LIST OF STAFF TO BE PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ERITREA

1.1.1.1 National PACE Co-ordinator	1
1.1.1.2 Disease prevention & control officer	1
1.1.1.3 Veterinary public health officer	1
1.1.1.4 Central Laboratory officer	1
1.1.1.5 Veterinary Regional officer	12
1.1.1.6 Assistant Vets sub-regional officer	100
1.1.1.7 Field technicians	90
1.1.1.8 Laboratory technicians	16
1.1.1.9 Meat inspectors	13
1.1.1.10 Secretary	3
1.1.1.11 Cashier	8
1.1.1.12 General workers	25
1.1.1.13 Watchman	50

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 for the Fourth Annual Work Programme of the National PACE Programme for Eritrea

2. 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 Lomé 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 Authorising 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 Authorising Officer of the EDF and the Head of Delegation of the Lead Delegation of the European Commission in Nairobi.

3. 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 . AU.-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 authorised signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;

- the opening of a special bank account named "**AU/IBAR – PACE Programme Yr. 4"** for the PACE Programme;

- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks;

The designated imprest account holder(s) shall be:

Dr.Gebrehiwet Teame,
Director, Technical Services
Agricultural Development & Promotion Department,
Ministry of Agriculture

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

4. PERIOD COVERED BY THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

This imprest account shall run from **1st MAY 2004 to 31ST OCTOBER 2004.**

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.

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 third imprest account

Table 1 :

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

		Eritrean Nakfa (EKF)
1. Works contracts		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	<1,685,000
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	<1,685,000
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	<1,685,000
3. Memoranda of agreement		
(Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< 168,500
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	< Euro 10 000	< 168,500
4.3 RDP management personnel1	Yes	Yes
4.4 RDP non-management personnel2	Yes	Yes

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = Nakfa 16.85 - Source Infor-euro, Feb.2004)

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

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see annex for "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programmes");
- Salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).
- Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed

5. AMOUNT OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

= Nakfa 1,957,644

(For breakdown of this amount see the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, reproduced in local currency terms in Table 1above. The estimate amount must not exceed Euro 5 million (Articles 299 of Lomé IV).

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

6. SPECIAL RDP "EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT" BANK ACCOUNT

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

Account Name: **PACE Project account** – Year 4
Bank account number: MOA-9557
Bank: Commercial Bank of Eritrea
Main Branch
Liberty Avenue, P.O.Box 219
Asmara, Eritrea
Tel. 121844, Fax. 121849,

This is a double-signature account requiring the signature of: (See Annex 1 page viii)

- The imprest account holder, and
- The accounting officer

(Specimens of their signature have been sent to the NAO, the RAO, and the Delegations of the EC in Eritrea and 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 Annex 3 to the work programme may be made from this account.

7. INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUCCESSIVE REPLENISHMENT

An advance (initial allocation) of 40% of the amount given in point 4 above excl. contingencies, namely: **711,870 Nakfa** 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 unable to provide the evidence required by the National Authorising Officer, the 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 National Budget

8. 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).

9. TAX AND CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

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

SIGNATURES

Accepted by the Imprest Account Holder

Dr Ghebrehiwet Teame
Director, Technical Services
Agricultural Development &Promotion Department,
Ministry of Agriculture
P O Box 1048/4114
Asmara
Eritrea

Place and date: Asmara, 19/3/04

Accepted by the Contracting Authority

National Authorising Officer of the EDF

P. O. Box –257
Fax 291-1-126422
Asmara
Eritrea

Place and date: Asmara,

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

P. O. Box 5710
Asmara
Eritrea

Place and date: Asmara, 23/03/04

ANNEX 2

EDF Imprest Account Specimen Signatures

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)

These specimen signatures will be sent to the Delegation of the European Commission in Eritrea on /0/04.

Group 1
Signatories

Dr Ghebrehiwet Teame
Director, Technical Services
Agricultural Development & Promotion Department

Ato .Hiruy Asgedom
Director General, APDD
Ministry of Agriculture

Group 2
Signatories

Kidane-mariam Teclemariam
Head of finance Unit
Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Efrem Kiflu
Director, Administration and Finance Division
Ministry of Agriculture

DETAILED RULES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS IN EDF-FINANCED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS

Under the fourth Lomé 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 Programmme
- 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::4 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 commit the specified expenditure (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,

- they draw up a staff list of the PACE Programme, distinguishing between national officials allocated to the Programme from government or institutional departments, management staff recruited and employed by the programme; they check invoices and sign payment orders;

(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"

		Eritrean Nakfa (NKF)
1. Works contracts		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< NKF 1,685,000
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< NKF 1,685,000
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	< NKF 1,685,000
3. Memoranda of agreement		
(Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< NKF 168,500
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	< Euro 10 000	< NKF168, 500
4.3 RDP management personnel3	Yes	Yes
4.4 RDP non-management personnel4	Yes	Yes

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = NKF 16.85 - Source Infor-euro, Feb.2004)

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 expenditure5, and accepted by the PACE Programme Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing officer) and the Delegation of the EC.

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

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see section 8.1 of this annex);
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

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

5 Or, in specific cases explicitly stipulated in the work programme and in the imprest account contractual

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 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 of 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 exceed Euro 5 000 over any single year.

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

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 National Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC.

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 and the Head of the Delegation of the EC, and the presentation of 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 government 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.

8.2. 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-TERM CONTRACTS)

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 Programme's 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 Financial Controller (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 Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation,

(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 Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the 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 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).

Table 1

Cost estimate for the work programme of PACE Eritrea - 1st of May 2004 to 31st OCTOBER 200

(In Nakfa at the exchage rate of Euro 1.00 = 16.85 Nakfa)

Code	Cost Item	Unit	Number of units	Unit cost	Total cost Nakfa	EDF	Government of Eritrea
1	**Enhanced national capacities**						
1.1	**Personnel**						
1.1.1	***Local staff***						
1.1.1.1	National PACE Co-ordinator	man year	1	3,513	21,079		21,079
1.1.1.2	Disease prevention & control officer	man year	1	2,863	17,175		17,175
1.1.1.3	Veterinary public health officer	man year	1	3,253	19,518		19,518
1.1.1.4	Central Laboratory Officer	man year	1	2,602	15,600		15,600
1.1.1.5	Veterinary Regional Officer	man year	7	2,300	96,600		96,600
1.1.1.6	Assistant Vets sub-regional officers	man year	100	1,431	858,600		858,600
1.1.1.7	Field technicians	man year	90	1,301	702,622	39,034	741,656
1.1.1.8	Laboratory technicians	man year	16	1,200	115,200	14,400	129,600
1.1.1.9	Meat inspectors	man year	13	1,561	121,788	10200	131,988
1.1.1.10	Secretary	man year	3	1,700	30,600	10200	40,800
1.1.1.11	Cashier	man year	8	1,561	74,947	9366	84,313
1.1.1.12	Acountant	man year	1	3,000	18,000	18,000	0
1.1.1.13	General workers(drivers etc)	man year	25	1,301	195,173		195,173
1.1.1.14	Watchmen	man year	44	1,041	274,824	37476	312,300
	Sub-total				**2,561,726**	**138,676**	**2,664,402**
1.1.2	***Technical assistance***						
1.1.2.1	Training needs assessment	man month	0.5				
1.2	**Equipment**						
1.2.1	Computer & Accesseries				25,000	25,000	
1.2.2	Office furniture & equipment				50,000	50,000	
1.2.3	Vehicles						
1.2.4	Field equipment						
1.2.5	Laboratory equipment						
	Sub-total				**75,000**	**75,000**	
1.3	**Running costs**						
1.3.1	Travel						
1.3.1.1	International (air fares, DSA, visas)				45,000	45,000	0
1.3.1.2	National (DSA)				45,000	45,000	
1.3.2	National meetings, workshops & training				45,000	45,000	
1.3.3	Office running costs				7,000	7,000	0
1.3.4	Vehicle running costs				110,000	45,000	65,000
1.3.5	Laboratory running costs				125,000	105,000	20,000
1.3.6	Communications and public utilities				35,000	20,000	15,000
1.3.7	Maintenance of equipment				7,000	7,000	0
1.3.8	Communication materials				12,000	12,000	0
	Sub-total				**431,000**	**331,000**	**100,000**
	Yearly totals				**3,067,726**	**544,676**	**2,764,402**

Table 2

Cost estimate for the work programme of PACE Eritrea - 1st of May 2004 to 31OCTOBERI 2004

(In Nakfa at thr exchange rete of Euro 1.00 = 16.85 Nakfa)

Code	Cost item	Unit	Number of units	Unit cost	Total cost Nakfa	EDF	Government of Eritrea
2	**Improved veterinary services**						
2.1	**Personnel**						
2.1.1	***Local staff***						
2.1.1.1	Casual labour				125,000	75,000	50,000
						0	
2.1.2	**Technical assistance**				25,000	10,000	15,000
	Sub-total				**150,000**	85,000	65,000
2.2	**Equipment**						
2.2.1	Computer & Accesseries				35,000	25,000	10,000
2.2.2	Office furniture & equipment				10,000	0	10,000
2.2.3	Vehicles						
2.2.4	Field equipment						
2.2.5	Laboratory equipment						
	Sub-total				**45,000**	**25,000**	**20,000**
2.3	**Running costs**						
2.3.1	Travel						
2.3.1.1	International (air fares, DSA, visas)				90,000	45,000	
2.3.1.2	National (DSA)				70,000	45,000	25,000
2.3.2	National meetings, workshops & training				80,000	45,000	35,000
2.3.3	Office running costs				50,000	20,000	30,000
2.3.4	Vehicle running costs				170,000	50,000	120,000
2.3.5	Laboratory running costs				100,000	50,000	50,000
2.3.6	Communications and public utilities				75,000	25,000	50,000
2.3.7	Maintenance of equipment				17,000	17,000	0
2.3.8	Communications materials				20,000	20,000	0
	Sub-total				**672,000**	**317,000**	**310,000**
	Yearly totals				**822,000**	**427,000**	**395,000**

Table 3							
Cost estimate for the Work programme of PACE Eritrea - 1st of May 2004 to 31OCTOBERI 2004							
(In Nakfa at the exchange rate of Euro 1.00=16.85Nakfa)							
Code	**Cost item**	**Unit**	**Number of units**	**Unit cost**	**Total cost Nakfa**	**EDF**	**Government of Eritrea**
3	**Fight against rinderpest**						
3.1	**Personnel**						
	Sub-total						
3.2	**Equipment**						
3.2.1	Computers and accessories				25,000	0	25,000
3.2.2	Office furniture & equipment				90,000	25,000	65,000
3.2.3	Vehicles					0	0
3.2.4	Field equipment				85,000	25,000	60,000
3.2.5	Laboratory equipment					0	
	Sub-total				**200,000**	**50,000**	**150,000**
3.3	**Running costs**						
3.3.1	Travel						
3.3.1.1	International (air fares, DSA, visas)				100,000	50,000	50,000
3.3.1.2	National (DSA)				115,000	50,000	65,000
3.3.2	National meetings, workshops & training				91,000	35,000	56,000
3.3.3	Office running costs				13,000	13,000	0
3.3.4	Vehicle running costs				75,000	50,000	25,000
3.3.5	Laboratory running costs				125,000	105,000	20,000
3.3.6	Communications and public utilities				40,000	30,000	10,000
3.3.7	Maintenance of equipment				23,000	10,000	13,000
3.3.8	Communications materials				11,000	5,000	6,000
	Sub-total				**593,000**	**348,000**	**245,000**
	Totals for heading 3				**793,000**	**398,000**	**395,000**

Table 4

Cost estimate for the work programme of PACE Eritrea - 1st of May 2004 to 31OCTOBER 2004)

(In Nakfa at the exchange rate of Euro 1.00= 16.85 Nakfa)

Code	Cost item	Unit	Number of units	Unit cost	Total cost Nakfa	EDF	GOE
4	**Control of other epizootics**						
4.1	**Personnel**						
	Sub-total						
4.2	**Equipment**						
4.2.1	Computer maintenance				50,000	25,000	25,000
4.2.2	Office furniture & equipment				50,000	25,000	25,000
4.2.3	Vehicles						0
4.2.4	Field equipment				75,000	30,000	45,000
4.2.5	Laboratory equipment				45,000	25,000	20,000
	Sub-total				**220,000**	**105,000**	**115,000**
4.3	**Running costs**						
4.3.1	Travel						
4.3.1.1	International (air fares, DSA, visas)				45,000	45,000	0
4.3.1.2	National (DSA)				45,000	45,000	0
4.3.2	National meetings, workshops & training				75,000	45,000	30,000
4.3.3	Office running costs				35,000	10,000	25,000
4.3.4	Vehicle running costs				105,000	45,000	60,000
4.3.5	Laboratory running costs				80,000	60,000	20,000
4.3.6	Communications and public utilities				20,000	20,000	0
4.3.7	Maintenance of equipment				15,000	15,000	0
4.3.8	Communications materials				20,000	20,000	0
	Sub-total				**440,000**	**305,000**	**135,000**
	Yearly totals				**660,000**	**410,000**	**250,000**

Table 5

Summary of cost estimate of the PACE Program for Eritrea
for the period 1st May 2004 to 31stOCTOBER 2004

Code	Cost item	EDF	Government of Eritrea	Total
1	Enhanced national capacities			
1.1	Personnel	138676	2664402	2803078
1.2	Equipment	75000	0	75000
1.3	Running costs	331000	100000	431000
	Sub-total	544676	2764402	3309078
2	Improved veterinary services			
2.1	Personnel	85000	65000	150000
2.2	Equipment	25000	20000	45000
2.3	Running costs	317000	310000	627000
	Sub-total	427000	395000	822000
3	Fight against rinderpest			
3.1	Personnel	0	0	0
3.2	Equipment	50000	150000	200000
3.3	Running costs	348000	245000	593000
	Sub-total	398000	395000	793000
4	Control of other epizootics			
4.1	Personnel	0	0	0
4.2	Equipment	105000	115000	220000
4.3	Running costs	305000	135000	440000
	Sub-total	410000	250000	660000
	Total	1779676	3804402	5584078
	Contingency 10%	177968	380440.2	558408
	Total estimated costs	1957644	4184842.2	6142486