



## EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

### REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL TRANSBOUNDARY DISEASES IN EAST AFRICA: 2007 - 2012

(Approved by the EAC Sectoral Council of Ministers)  
[AICC, Arusha, Tanzania: 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2007]

Annex to Report (Ref: EAC/SR/03/2007)

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March 2007

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### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AI</b>	Avian Influenza
<b>AU-IBAR</b>	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and prevention
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna
<b>CMS</b>	Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technical Cooperation Agency
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>NGOs</b>	Non Government Organizations
<b>NTF</b>	National Task Force
<b>OIE</b>	Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health]
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Team
<b>RVF</b>	Rift Valley Fever
<b>SOPS</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNWTO</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organization
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USDA-APHIS</b>	United States Department of Agriculture- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

All the countries in East Africa have common biosecurity threats and risks especially with regard to transboundary human, crop and animal diseases. The East African region continues to suffer some of the highest levels of ill health of their populations as well as huge economic losses in both agricultural and animal production in the world. Much of this health burden takes the form of preventable diseases such as trypanosomiasis, anthrax, malaria, pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis and infestation by pests, among other emerging and re-emerging infections of epidemic and pandemic potential such as HIV/AIDS, avian influenza (bird flu) and rift-valley fever, etc. All of the above diseases and pests cause and perpetuate human poverty yet they are preventable with existing knowledge and resources at the global level. Unfortunately and despite available knowledge and resources, a public health and food security crisis continue to persist in East Africa and Africa as whole.

Recently, a rapid spread of Rift-Valley Viral Haemorrhagic Fever occurred in three East Africa Community Partner States, namely Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi from the Months of December 2006 lasting upto the month of May 2007. This disease has killed both animals and human beings, causing huge economic and ecological losses and impacting negatively on trade, food security and tourism. During the recent outbreak, RVF killed over two hundred human lives (Kenya – 59, Tanzania – 109 and Burundi – 1) as well as an unknown number of both wildlife and domestic animals in East Africa. This Rift Valley Fever outbreak caused an enormous threat to the beef industry in the entire East African region which consists of about 34 million head of cattle and over 50 million sheep and goats. Given its geographical and environmental profile, the region is also under threat from possible outbreak and spread of Avian Influenza.

Realising the magnitude of the problem, the EAC Secretariat convened two (2) extraordinary meetings of EAC Partner States' Ministers responsible for Livestock, Wildlife, Tourism, Information and Public Health from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and also from 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 to consider the following issues, among others;

- Review EAC Partner States' Country reports on the current status of Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF) emergency preparedness and response
- Approve a five-year Regional Plan of Action and budget for the prevention and control of Human and Animal transboundary diseases in East Africa: 2007 - 2012
- Approve a regional communication and public information strategy for Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF) emergency preparedness and response in East Africa: 2007 – 2012.

Under the East African Community Treaty that was signed in 30<sup>th</sup> November 1999 and which entered into force on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2000, the Community is mandated under Articles 108 and 118, among other tasks, to coordinate the prevention and control of human and animal transboundary diseases. It is in this context that the EAC Partner States formulated a multi-sectoral regional technical team of experts to coordinate the emergency preparedness and response to emerging and re-emerging human and animal transboundary diseases in East Africa.

The prevention and control strategies as well as the implementation of the regional plan of action for Avian flu, RVF and other transboundary diseases will be under the overall coordination of the Animal and Human Health Desks of the EAC Secretariat in collaboration with the multi-sectoral regional technical team of experts from the EAC Partner States

## INTRODUCTION

Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a viral haemorrhagic disease primarily of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and humans. The disease was first reported in 1930s in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya and was cardinally characterized by high fever hence its name. It is caused by a Phlebovirus<sup>1</sup> of Bunyaviridae family. The disease is spread between animals and man by *Aedes* mosquitoes, other blood-sucking insects and through skin abrasions. The real means by which the virus persists between outbreaks remains unclear but incidence varies with vector population. In man the disease presents as influenza- like disease characterized by fever, headache, muscular and joint pains and occasionally bleeding tendencies from the mouth and nostrils. Deaths are minimal but some patients may suffer impairment of vision as a result of bleeding in the retina of the eye. In calves and lambs it is characterized by inflammation of the liver and high mortality while in adults, abortion is observed and may kill up to 20-30% of the population in 1-2 days after onset of the disease.

The disease was mainly confined to the African continent but in 2000 it was reported in Saudi Arabia and South Yemen. Outbreaks of the disease in cattle and sheep have occurred as early as 1930 in South and Central Africa. Another outbreak occurred in Egypt in 1977 -1978 with 600 human deaths and an estimated 20,000 infections.

In EAC there have been outbreaks in 1993, 1997 and 1998 after the famous *El Nino*. The current outbreak that initially affected the North Eastern Province of Kenya was first confirmed in humans in Garissa district hospital on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2006. The disease that had earlier caused deaths in livestock in the area was later confirmed as Rift valley fever. To date the disease has claimed 154 human lives in Kenya and 5 in Tanzania.

An epizootic of RVF affecting susceptible cattle can result in abortions. Exotic breeds are more susceptible. Up to 80% of pregnant dairy cattle may abort with as many as 20-40% deaths of calves of up to 3 months of age, 10-15% mortality may occur in animals of up to 1 year of age, with some deaths occurring in adults. The consequential losses from the abortions are considerable as milk production is reduced, following the disruption of lactation patterns.

The greatest overall loss produced by epizootics of RVF, results from the imposition of a total ban on livestock trade from RVF-infected areas. The 1997/98 RVF epidemic in East Africa was followed by cessation of the lucrative trade in small ruminants to Middle East countries. This resulted in serious economic losses of the order of 50-75 million dollars per year to the populations in the region, who were totally dependent upon this income. The first RVF epizootic in Egypt was said to have cost the livestock industry in Egypt some US \$82 million in direct and indirect losses.

The OIE regulations recommend the banning of livestock exports from an RVF infected country for 3 years following an outbreak

## **JUSTIFICATION**

Despite the efforts being made by the Partner States, the region is faced with inadequate capacity and infrastructure to undertake surveillance, diagnosis, prevention and management of the disease. Moreover, the districts and front-line workers, livestock keepers, traders and the general public are faced with gaps in knowledge and capacity to respond to the RVF and outbreaks of other transboundary diseases. Currently, each Partner State has its own National Emergency and Response Plan; there is need for a Regional mechanism to be in place to coordinate RVF activities. It is for this reason that this Regional Plan of Action for Preparedness and Response to RVF proposal is prepared. The proposal is largely based on the recommendations by the World Health Organization (WHO), Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

## **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The goal is to safeguard human and animal health and also protect the socio-economic welfare of the East African people.

The overall objective of the plan is to harmonise and synergise the national plans and enhance their capacities to prevent and manage RVF.

## **THE PLAN'S ORGANISATION**

The following thematic areas are in the plan:

- a. Planning, coordination and resource mobilization
- b. Surveillance
- c. Laboratory
- d. Capacity building
- e. Information, education and public awareness
- f. Research on Rift Valley Fever
- g. Review of policies and legislation
- h. Prevention and containment
- i. Establishment of emergency preparedness fund

## **1) Planning, Coordination and Resource Mobilization**

### **Tasks and Responsibilities**

The overall planning, coordination and resource mobilization is the responsibility of the EAC Secretariat. This will be implemented by the Human and Animal Health Desks working closely with the Coordination Committee. Coordination Committee consists of 9 members, three from each Partner State.

The tasks to be undertaken under Planning, Coordination and Resource Mobilization are

- Overall coordination of preparedness and response to RVF outbreak,
- Providing policy direction and strategic planning,
- Ensuring transparency and accountability,
- Providing an enabling environment and resources for the effective implementation of the RVF preparedness and response plan for EAC.
- To provide logistical support (e.g, vehicles, boats,etc) and other facilities to all Partner States to enhance rapid response

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The EAC Secretariat shall monitor the preparedness and response plan and implementation on a regular basis. They will also monitor the progress of implementation of RVF emergency preparedness and response plans in the Partner States.

### **Establishment of the Animal Health Desk**

The EAC common market for livestock and livestock products as well as international trade requires quality and competitive products. Such products can only originate from zones or regions that are disease free. Co-ordination and harmonization of disease control programmes, especially trans-boundary diseases, is prerequisite to safe trade.

In view of the above rationale and bearing in mind the current outbreak of RVF and global threat of AI, EAC Senior Technical officers have recommended the establishment of an Animal Health Desk at the EAC Secretariat. The Desk will co-ordinate the control of not only RVF and AI but also other livestock trans-boundary diseases in East Africa.

## **2) Surveillance**

Strong surveillance in both animal and human populations is a critical component for early detection of the disease and timely response. This will minimize the extent and impact of potential outbreaks and widespread transmission of the virus.

The EAC Secretariat shall be responsible for harmonising and standardizing systems for surveillance. The Veterinary Services and Wildlife Authority in Partner States shall be the principal agencies for implementing national animal disease surveillance plans. The Ministries of Health shall be responsible for establishing systems for surveillance, situation monitoring and assessment activities of epidemics in humans.

### **3) Laboratory**

Laboratory strengthening to improve RVF diagnostic capacity for both animal and human is a critical element. EAC Secretariat Animal and Human Health Desks in collaboration with National Laboratories will standardize and harmonize the quality assurance.

### **4) Capacity building-human resource**

RVF is an emerging zoonotic disease and East African countries have inadequate capacities in surveillance, diagnosis, case management and control procedures. Capacity is therefore required in all sectors and at all levels.

EAC Secretariat will undertake system analysis in Partner States, harmonize and implement training of trainers in the areas required including the use of experienced facilitators.

### **5) Public Awareness**

The objective of the communication strategy is to ensure that the general public gets correct, timely, specific and relevant information regarding the RVF outbreaks, threats and steps/actions to be taken in order to prevent the RVF in humans and animals.

The EAC Secretariat (Animal and Human Health Desk) shall harmonize the communication materials and equipment so that Directors of principal technical Ministries and their Communication Units can produce the information.

The EAC Secretariat will also on a regular basis produce press releases on RVF status. Multiple channels of communication shall be used, including regular press briefing and releases, radio messages, TV, pamphlets, posters and brochures.

There is need to minimize the impact of RVF on tourism and trade industry in East Africa by regularly informing the stakeholders of RVF status.

The EAC secretariat will coordinate organisation of stakeholders' workshops in Partner states.

## **6) Review of policies and legislation**

EAC Secretariat will coordinate, encourage and facilitate review and harmonization of policies and legislation regarding RVF.

## **7) Research**

The objective of research is to improve the understanding of the epidemiology of the disease, diagnosis and socio-economic impact of RVF and disseminate the findings to respective Partner States.

The EAC secretariat will coordinate and harmonise research activities in the Partner States, secure funds and sponsor joint proposals in relevant areas.

## **8) Prevention and Containment**

EAC Secretariat shall be responsible for harmonising systems for prevention and containment of the RVF infection. The Veterinary Services and Wildlife Authorities as the principal agencies in animal disease prevention and containment, while the Ministries of Health are responsible for establishing and implementing systems for the prevention and containment of human disease.

In order to expedite the work of rapid response teams in Partner states, availability of logistical support is necessary.

### **Outbreak management**

EAC Secretariat will also harmonise the simulation exercises in the Partner States. The public, private, military, police, prisons and health care providers shall be part of the outbreak management.

### **Case Management**

Health care and veterinary personnel and other workers at all levels should be trained in the diagnosis, management and control of the disease. Training of trainers should be conducted under EAC Plan and produce guidelines for implementation by Partner States.

## **9) Establishment of Emergency Preparedness Fund**

There is need for EAC Secretariat to establish an emergency fund to manage RVF in particular and other emerging diseases.

**TABLE 1-BUDGET ESTIMATE SUMMARY****BUDGET FOR INTERGRATED REGIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF), AVIAN INFLUENZA AND OTHER TRANSBOUNDARY HUMAN AND ANIMAL DISEASES IN EAST AFRICA**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Estimated Costs (US\$)</b>					
	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Planning, coordination and resource mobilization	886,294	336,324	298,324	298,324	298,324	2,117,590
2. Surveillance	84,933	85,933	85,933	65,440	65,440	387,679
3. Laboratory	40,457	477,000	477,000	477,000	477,000	1,948,457
4. Capacity building-human resource	76,060	68,410	68,410	68,410	68,410	349,700
5. Public Awareness on RVF, AI and other TADs	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000
6. Review of policies and legislation	0	60,810	60,810	60,810	0	182,430
7. Research	0	211,493	111,493	111,493	111,493	545,972
8. Prevention and Containment	64,440	64,440	64,440	64,440	64,440	322,200
9. Establishment of emergency preparedness fund	0	157,180	157,180	157,180	157,180	628,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,184</b>	<b>1,509,590</b>	<b>1,371,590</b>	<b>1,351,097</b>	<b>1,290,287</b>	<b>6,722,748</b>

**DETAILS OF THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR AN INTEGRATED REGIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF), AVIAN INFLUENZA AND OTHER TRANSBOUNDARY HUMAN AND ANIMAL DISEASES IN EAST AFRICA**  
**(BUDGET IS IN US\$)**

Activities	Tasks	Input	Unit required	Unit cost	1st Yr	2nd Yr	3rd Yr	4th Yr	5th Yr	Total cost
1. PLANNING, COORDINATION, RESOURCES MOBILIZATION										
i) Facilitate the Regional Expert Task Force to:	Review and advise on EAC AI, RVF and other TBD Strategies (at least twice a year and when necessary)	Subsistence costs								
		Regional meetings: 2 *18 members (plus national & international organisations)* \$150 *3days		8,100.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	<b>81,000.00</b>
		Travel costs: 18 members * \$400		7,200.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	<b>72,000.00</b>
		Venue charges 18 participants*\$25*5days		2,250.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	<b>22,500.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries communications: 18 members*\$2		36.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	<b>360.00</b>
	Preparedness for Rapid Response	Seven 4WD Vehicles for the Partner States two each for Kenya and Uganda and 3 for Tanzania		40,000.00	280,000.00	-	-	-	-	<b>280,000.00</b>
		3 Boats: One boat for each Partner State		100,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	-	<b>300,000.00</b>
ii) Facilitate the operationalization of the Coordinating Committee	Coordinate and harmonise the national and regional plans	Subsistence cost Meetings: 4 meetings*9 members (plus national & international organisations)* \$150 *5	Meetings	6,750.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	<b>135,000.00</b>

		days								
		Travel costs: 9 members * \$450 (include field visits)* 4 trips	4,050.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	<b>81,000.00</b>
		Venue charges 9 participants*\$25*5days*4 meetings	1,125.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	<b>22,500.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries communications: 9 members*\$2*4 meetings	18.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	<b>360.00</b>
	Mobilise resources	Subsistence cost	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	<b>9,000.00</b>
		Donor meetings: 1 *12 members (plus national & international organisations)* \$150								-
		Travel costs: 12 members * \$400	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	<b>24,000.00</b>
		Venue charge: 40 participants*\$25*1day	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	<b>5,000.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries: 40 members*\$2*1 meeting	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	<b>400.00</b>
	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the Regional action Plan	Subsistence cost	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	<b>120,000.00</b>
		Consultancy (including travelling expenses)	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	<b>120,000.00</b>
iii) Establish an Animal Health Desk at the EAC	Recruitment of EAC Animal Health Expert	Allowances		6,000.00	-					<b>6,000.00</b>

		Travel			6,320.00	-				<b>6,320.00</b>
		Recruitment costs			2,700.00	-				<b>2,700.00</b>
		Equipment			-	-				<b>-</b>
	Emoluments and Running Cost	Salaries			36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	<b>180,000.00</b>
		Settlement allowance			13,000.00					<b>13,000.00</b>
		Travel			7,250.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	<b>65,650.00</b>
		Office running costs			5,000.00	7,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	<b>41,000.00</b>
		Equipment			13,500.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	<b>20,300.00</b>
		Vehicle			40,000.00	40,000.00				<b>80,000.00</b>
		Education expenses			57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	<b>285,000.00</b>
		Medical expenses			18,300.00	18,300.00	18,300.00	18,300.00	18,300.00	<b>91,500.00</b>
		Gratuity (25% of salary)			9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	<b>45,000.00</b>
		Uniforms			1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	<b>8,000.00</b>
Sub Total					<b>886,294.00</b>	<b>336,324.00</b>	<b>298,324.00</b>	<b>298,324.00</b>	<b>298,324.00</b>	<b>2,117,590.00</b>
2. SURVEILLANCE										
i) Harmonise AI, RVF and other TBDs Surveillance	1. Conduct cross-border meetings surveillance	Subsistence cost: 30 participants * 3days*\$150U* 4 meetings	Meeting	13,500.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	<b>270,000.00</b>
		Travel costs: 30 participants * \$40 *4 trips		1,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	<b>24,000.00</b>
		Hall charges:30 participants*\$15*3days*4 meetings		1,350.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	<b>27,000.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries: 30*\$2*4 meetings		60.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	<b>1,200.00</b>
	2.Conduct regional risk analysis	Consultancy *\$500 (hon.) * 5 days*3 countries		2,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00			<b>15,000.00</b>

		Travel costs: \$500* 3 countries		500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00			<b>3,000.00</b>
	3. Develop surveillance protocols and reporting formats	Subsistence cost: 9 participants * 5 days*\$150		6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00			<b>20,250.00</b>
		Travel costs: 9 participants * \$400		3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00			<b>10,800.00</b>
		Workshop hall charges: 9 participants*\$25*5day		1,125.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,125.00			<b>3,375.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries communications:9 members*\$2		18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00			<b>54.00</b>
ii) Integrate Regional Information System	Integrate AI, RVF and other TBDs database with ARIS and EAIDSNet	Computers: 3 lap tops, 1 desk tops, printers and scanner		8,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	<b>8,000.00</b>
		Running costs for Information System		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	<b>5,000.00</b>
Sub-total for surveillance					<b>84,933.00</b>	<b>85,933.00</b>	<b>85,933.00</b>	<b>65,440.00</b>	<b>65,440.00</b>	<b>387,679.00</b>
3. LABORATORY										
i) Standardise Lab SOPS	Conduct regional workshop for standardising lab SOPS	Subsistence cost: 17 participants * 3days*\$150		7,650.00	7,650.00	-	-	-	-	<b>7,650.00</b>
		Travel costs: 17 participants * \$400		6,800.00	6,800.00	-	-	-	-	<b>6,800.00</b>
		Workshop Hall charges: 17 participants*\$25*3days		1,275.00	1,275.00	-	-	-	-	<b>1,275.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries communications:17 members*\$2		34.00	34.00	-	-	-	-	<b>34.00</b>

		2 Facilitators from OIE/WHO(funded by the Organisations \$3050 for each)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Harmonise lab Information System	Develop/standardize AI, RVF and other TBDs database, document, records	Human resource: 17 participants * 3days*\$150		7,650.00	7,650.00	-	-	-	-	7,650.00
		Travel costs: 17 participants * \$400		6,800.00	6,800.00	-	-	-	-	6,800.00
		Hall charges: 17 participants*25USD*3days		1,275.00	1,275.00	-	-	-	-	1,275.00
		Supplies, stationaries communications:17 members*\$USD		34.00	34.00	-	-	-	-	34.00
iii) Build laboratory capacities	Machinery for vaccine production				130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	650,000.00
	Diagnostic equipment	Incinerator, ELISA kit, Biosafety installation, culture systems, supportive facilities			200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,000,000.00
	Human resource	30p/ a one year course			120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	600,000.00
	Maintenance				27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	135,000.00
										-
iii) Establish Quality Assurance System	Develop and implement Quality Assurance plan for EAC	Human resource: 7 participants *5 days*\$150		5,250.00	5,250.00	-	-	-	-	5,250.00
		Travel costs: 7 participants * \$400		2,800.00	2,800.00	-	-	-	-	2,800.00
		Hall charges: 7 participants*\$25*5days		875.00	875.00	-	-	-	-	875.00

		Supplies, stationeries communications:7 members*\$2		14.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	14.00
Sub Total					40,457.00	477,000.00	477,000.00	477,000.00	477,000.00	1,948,457.00
4. CAPACITY BUILDING - HUMAN RESOURCES					517,457.00					
i) Conduct system analysis	Training needs assessment	Subsistence costs								
		9 members *\$150 (hon.) * 3 days		4,050.00	4,050.00	-	-	-	-	4,050.00
		Travel costs 9 members \$400		3,600.00	3,600.00	-	-	-	-	3,600.00
	Inventory of available human resources			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Organise regional training	Conduct regional TOT courses for surveillance, case management, outbreak management, epidemiology, laboratory, wild animal capture and sampling	Subsistence cost: 30 participants*\$150USD* 5 days		22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	112,500.00
		Travel costs: 30 participants * \$400		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	60,000.00
		Hall charges: 30 participants*\$25*5day		3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	18,750.00
		Supplies, stationeries communications:30 members*\$2		60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	300.00

		Resource person: 5 people*\$350* 5days		8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	<b>43,750.00</b>
		Travel costs: 5 resource person *\$ 400		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	<b>10,000.00</b>
		Wildlife sampling		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	<b>30,000.00</b>
	Sharing experience within Partner states	Subsistence cost:*15 Participants \$150 *7days		15,750.00	7,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00	<b>36,750.00</b>
		Travel costs: 15 participants * \$2000		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	<b>30,000.00</b>
Subtotal					<b>76,060.00</b>	<b>68,410.00</b>	<b>68,410.00</b>	<b>68,410.00</b>	<b>68,410.00</b>	<b>349,700.00</b>
6. REVIEW OF POLICIES & LEGISLATIONS										
i) Coordinate, facilitate and harmonize the review of policy and legislation	Conduct meetings with stakeholders	2 Meetings: 30 participants*\$150* 5 days		45,000.00		45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00		<b>135,000.00</b>
		Travel costs: 30 participants * \$400 * 2 meetings		12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00		<b>36,000.00</b>
		Venue charges: 30 participants*\$25*5days		3,750.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00		<b>11,250.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries: 30 members*\$2		60.00		60.00	60.00	60.00		<b>180.00</b>
Sub Total						<b>60,810.00</b>	<b>60,810.00</b>	<b>60,810.00</b>		<b>182,430.00</b>
7. RESEARCH										

i) To harmonise research in AI, RVF and other TBDs in the Partner States	Prioritise research areas on AI, RVF and other TBDs (e.g. Epidemiology/Socio-economic impact)	Subsistence costs								
		1 Meeting: 9 participants*150USD* 5 days		6,750.00		6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	<b>27,000.00</b>
		Travel costs: 9 participants * \$400 * 1 meeting		3,600.00		3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	<b>14,400.00</b>
		Venue charges: 9 participants*\$25*5day		1,125.00		1,125.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	<b>4,500.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries: 9 members*\$2		18.00		18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	<b>72.00</b>
	Research funds					200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	<b>500,000.00</b>
Sub Total						<b>211,493.00</b>	<b>111,493.00</b>	<b>111,493.00</b>	<b>111,493.00</b>	<b>545,972.00</b>
8. PREVENTION / CONTAINMENT										
i) Harmonise control activities across-borders	Vaccination, Movement control and Vector control	Subsistence costs: 30 participants * 3days*\$150* 4 meetings	Meetings	13,500.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	<b>270,000.00</b>
		Travel costs: 30 participants * \$40 *4 trips		1,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	<b>24,000.00</b>
		Venue:30 participants*\$1*3days*4 meetings		1,350.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	<b>27,000.00</b>
		Supplies, stationeries communications: 30*\$2*4 meetings		60.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	<b>1,200.00</b>

ii) Public Awareness on RVF, AI and other TADs					48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000
Sub Total					112,440	112,440	112,440	112,440	112,440	562,200
9. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL EMERGENCY FUND FOR OUTBREAKS										
i) To establish emergency fund	Funds to assist Partner States in: - protective gear, - insecticides and ITNs for vector control ,Drug, technical support,rapid response team				-	97,180.00	97,180.00	97,180.00	97,180.00	<b>388,720.00</b>
	Vaccine bank				-	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	<b>240,000.00</b>
Sub Total					-	157,180.00	157,180.00	157,180.00	157,180.00	<b>628,720.00</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME COST</b>					<b>1,152,184.00</b>	<b>1,461,590.00</b>	<b>1,323,590.00</b>	<b>1,303,097.00</b>	<b>1,242,287.00</b>	<b>6,722,748.00</b>

**STRATEGY FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED REGIONAL PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF), AVIAN INFLUENZA AND OTHER TRANSBOUNDARY HUMAN AND ANIMAL DISEASES AT COMMUNITY, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS IN EAST AFRICA.**

**1. PREAMBLE**

The RVF has so far led to over 159 people dead in EAC by 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2007. The disease in animals broke out in the endemic areas of Kenya and Tanzania. Currently 33 districts in Kenya and 8 districts in Tanzania have reported the disease. East Africa is particularly vulnerable as Rift valley traverses EAC Partner States.

Considering the potential impact of RVF on the public health, national, regional and international trade and food security of the Partner States, it is important that necessary steps be taken as a priority to prevent this disease from spreading. It is also critical that appropriate arrangements are made for early detection and control of the disease. In view of the above situation, the EAC Secretariat has developed a 5 year strategy for a comprehensive public awareness campaign for RVF, AI, and other human/ animal Transboundary diseases at community, national and regional levels to compliment national efforts.

A strong public awareness campaign is a critical component for early detection of the disease and timely response in both animal and human populations. This will minimize the transmission, spread and impact of the disease within the region.

The success of the Regional Strategy will rest on clear and consistent communication about the outbreaks and the risks it poses to the population as well as the status of response activities. This will be achieved through strengthening the capacity for information, education and communication at all levels and among all stakeholders in the Partner States as outlined in the Work plan (attached).

Specific target groups must be identified and messages elaborated for wide, efficient and effective dissemination using appropriate media channels across the EA region. The communications strategy must cover all sectors and not be limited to the technical level sectors such as Ministries of Agriculture, Health or Wildlife sectors. The media, government, EAC Secretariat and private sector will be involved in the implementation of the strategy.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- To ensure that the general public in the EAC Partner States receives correct, specific and relevant information regarding RVF as early as possible and are aware of the steps/actions to be taken in order to prevent the introduction and spread of RVF in humans and animals.
- To ensure that mechanisms exist for coordinated and consistent routine and emergency communications between authorities in all sectors, within and between government agencies, with other organizations and with the public.

## **3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGIONAL PLAN**

Educational messages and materials will be prepared on RVF and disseminated to the public through various media channels. These materials will give background on the current situation in East Africa, and recommended means of communication and action during disease outbreaks in animals and humans.

The EAC Secretariat should coordinate the communication strategy in collaboration with the National Task Force (NTF) of the respective Partner States and produce clear messages for dissemination. Multiple channels of communication shall be adopted, including press briefing and releases and use of mass media (radio, television) as per attached Work plan. The communication strategy will have 3 components:

### **Community**

The objectives are to educate our community to recognize, report, and compliance to the control of the disease and on public health, animal health, environmental and social-economic implications.

### **National**

The objectives are (i) to sensitise policy makers and other stakeholders to recognize, report, prevent and control spread of the disease; (ii) to sensitise the stakeholders on public health, animal health, environmental and social-economic implications; (iii) Train TOTs for national and community level; and (iv) to mobilize support for the programme (eg. political, logistical, legal, financial). This will involve creating awareness to the politicians, Government departments, Service providers, Media and Trade Unions.

### **Regional**

The objectives are (i) to sensitise national, regional and international stakeholders on efforts of Partner States in prevention and control of RVF (ii) to lobby for support of the regional and international RVF control efforts; (iii) To sensitise national governments on activities being implemented for

prevention and control of RVF as well other human and animal Transboundary diseases in East Africa.

This will involve creating awareness among EAC legislators, Regional committee, EAC Secretariat, regional and international organisations (WHO , FAO, OIE), GTZ, AU-IBAR, UNICEF, UNEP, UNWTO, IUCN, CITES, CMS, USDA-APHIS, ADB, CDC, USAID, World Bank and international NGO's.

**BUDGET FOR INTEGRATED REGIONAL PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF), AVIAN INFLUENZA AND OTHER TRANSBOUNDARY HUMAN AND ANIMAL DISEASES IN EAST AFRICA**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Target groups</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>(US\$)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Community	Livestock farmers and herders -Consumers Processors Transporters Wildlife hunters Service provider -Institutions (schools, mosques, churches, colleges)	i) To educate community to recognize, report, prevent and control the disease ii) To educate the community on public health, animal health, environmental and social-economic implications	i) Community campaign meetings: local and religious leaders meetings, mass media ( e.g radio and rural newspapers)	i)Conduct barasas, seminars, social events such as traditional songs and drama .  ii) Dissemination of communication materials (leaflets, posters, radio sessions))	Administrators, veterinary, Police, Trade, Health, wildlife, legal council, CBOs, NGOs, Local and Religious leaders, School teachers, etc		As per national plans and budget
National	-Politicians -Government Department -Service providers -Media -Trade Unions	i) To sensitize policy makers and other stakeholders to recognize, report, prevent and control spread of the disease ii) To sensitize the stakeholders on public health, animal health environmental and social-economic implications iii) Train TOTs for national and community level iv) Mobilization of support for the programme (eg. political, logistical, legal, financial)	i) Stakeholders workshops, seminars, meetings and campaigns: local and religious leaders meetings, mass media e.g Television, radio national newspapers.	i)Conduct meetings, seminars at National level ii) Preparation and dissemination of communication materials (leaflets, posters, radio and Television) Interview- press releases	National task force, Political leaders, Relevant government departments, NGOs, Development partners, Media, professional organizations, Business community, , transporters, Parliamentarians		As per national plans and budgets

Level	Target groups	Objectives	Strategies	Activities	Actors	(US\$)	Remarks
Regional	EAC legislators, Regional committee, EAC secretariat, regional and international organisations such as: WHO , FAO, GTZ, AU-IBAR, UNICEF, UNEP, UNWTO, ECSAHS, OIE, IUCN,USDA-APHIS, ADB, CDC, USAID, World Bank international NGO's and tourists.	i) To sensitize national, regional and international stakeholders on efforts of Partner States in prevention and control of RVF. ii)To lobby for support of the regional and international RVF control efforts iii) To sensitize national governments on activities being implemented for prevention and control of RVF	Regional and international meetings and workshops, Regional consultative meetings, National TV, EAC website, Regional And international newspapers (East African), National newspapers	i)Conduct meetings, seminars at regional level ii) Disseminate harmonized sensitization messages at regional level iii) Newsletters.	Regional Expert Task Force on RVF, EAC desk officers, Regional Coordination Committee, EAC Legislative Assembly members, Media, EAC Secretariat,	240,000	As per the regional work plan and budget

