

Operational Manual for Compensation Palestinian Territories

Final version

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Introduction and context

Following the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the Palestinian Territories during March 2006, the Palestinian Authorities (PA) have been preparing for the event of another outbreak. In that context, compensation is seen as a tool to increase and foster reporting from farmers.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), together with The World Bank (WB), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) have released a set of guidelines to be followed in order to set up a compensation scheme¹. The guidelines are based on extensive in-country experiences in different countries in different regions.

However, once the compensation scheme is established, it needs to be translated into an operational plan. An operational plan refers to the implementation phase of the compensation scheme. Therefore, here is presented a practical document where all the stages of the compensation scheme are explicitly described and, more importantly, the responsible persons at each of the stages of the plan are identified.

The operational manual provides the PA with the adequate tools adapted to the Palestinian setting to implement compensation in order to rapidly contain HPAI should an outbreak appear. It is aimed to be used by those involved in the Ministry of Agriculture, especially Veterinary Services and Department of Planning, and the Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department.

¹ Refer to the following link for further information:
http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload//217838/gui_hpai_compensationsumm_en.pdf

The Operational Manual

It needs to be noted that this compensation manual is a live document in that it needs to be flexible enough to adapt to the changing situation both in relation to the HPAI epidemiology and to the Palestinian context

Stage 0: Pre-outbreak situation

In order for the Palestinian Authorities to be best prepared in the event of an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza (HPAI) the already established National Committee on Avian Influenza Control (NCAIC), which acts upon presidential decree, has defined before the appearance of an HPAI outbreak the following concepts:

1. Eligibility for compensation:

All poultry owners whose birds have been officially culled will be eligible for compensation.

It is recommended that all birds are officially culled, even if the owners have not registered them or are importing them illegally. The rationale behind culling is to stop as soon as possible the spread of the disease. It could be argued that those in the illegal sphere should not be compensated; however this will certainly hinder the purpose of early reporting (because of the economic incentive) and thus weaken the quick stamping out of the disease.

Following FAO's classification, poultry producers are divided into sectors as following:

System Characteristic	Sector 1: Industrial	Sector 2: Large Commercial	Sector 3: Small Commercial	Sector 4: Backyard
Animal species	Poultry	Poultry	Poultry; other domestic animals	Poultry; other domestic animals
Poultry species	Chicken	Chicken (+other)	Chicken, ducks + other	Chicken, ducks, geese, pigeons, quail
Typical flock size (estimation)	>10,000 birds	10,000-2000 birds	150-2000 birds	<150 birds
Biosecurity level	High	High to moderate	Low-minimal	Minimal
Bird/product Marketing	Commercially	Commercially	Live bird markets	Local consumption; few enter live markets
Age/species segregation	Good	Good	Moderate between species	None
External environment segregation	Good	Good	Moderate; well water	None; well water
Feeding system	Commercial feed	Commercial feed	Commercial feed	Scavenging; household scraps; some commercial feed

2. Categories of poultry to be compensated will be:

- Chicken:
 - Parents
 - Layers
 - Broilers
 - Backyard chicken
 - Eggs (table and hatching eggs) already existing in the farm
- Feed already existing in the farm
- Other species
 - Ducks²
 - Geese³
 - Pigeons
 - Quails
 - Turkey
 - High value birds owned by hobby keepers

3. The base-line price for compensation (for more information, please refer to annex 1)

Two methods exist to elucidate prices based on either market prices or production costs. It is generally recommended that market prices are used. However, taking into account the context of the Palestinian poultry market sector, whereby price fluctuations are not related to market forces (ie supply and demand) but to the control of the inputs, both in terms of time and prices, it is recommended that production costs are used as the prices base-line.

The responsible entity to determine calculation and therefore prices is the Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

- **Production costs:** applied to broilers, layers and parents categories

In [annex 1](#) all calculation of production costs are detailed for each of the commercial categories above stated (including productions in Gaza of ducks and geese).

- **Lump sum for the backyard categories based on market prices**

Ideally, market prices should be monitored preferably weekly, otherwise monthly, and the average price of the past 12 months should be used as the lump sum basis. However, it should be noted that the prices of backyard local breeds tend to be higher than the prices of commercial breeds within the same category and might be difficult to monitor in the village or backyard context. To that price-baseline the PA needs to decide which percentage they want to compensate (between 50 and 100%, not exceeding 100%).

- **Hatcheries:**

The Ministry of Agriculture proposes to add Hatcheries, as a separate item, in this manual to compensate owners on the incurred losses due to culling. By doing so, the MOA will enable hatcheries owners to fulfil with given national instructions in regard of controlling of Avian Influenza. To estimate the compensation value, please see the formula described in Annex 1.

² For ducks, since in Gaza there are industrial productions, productions costs can be also obtained. Otherwise if it is backyard, lump sums will be applied.

³ For geese, since in Gaza there are industrial productions, productions costs can be also obtained. Otherwise if it is backyard, lump sums will be applied.

4. The NCAIC has to specify that poultry categories and compensation rates will be implemented **homogenously across the nation** so as to avoid movement of poultry and disease spread.
5. Ideally, the NCAIC should be able to specify to farmers the **date** at which the **compensation** will take place. If this is not stipulated, it is likely that, especially in smallholders and backyard producers, farmers will prefer quickly selling their animal to at least obtain some money.
6. The NCAIC needs to prepare a **public awareness campaign strategy** targeting farmers, industrial producers, consumers and journalists that will be ready to be implemented when an outbreak occurs. The Ministry of Agriculture will be involved in the public awareness campaign. The responsible persons for preparing the campaign will be Dr. Imad Mukarker (Deputy General Director of Veterinary Services and Mrs. Fayha Nijem; Director of Agriculture Information Department **ADD WORKING TITLES**
7. The NCAIC needs to define the members and roles and responsibilities associated to the following:

- **Task Force**

Role and responsibility: it is located within the Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health, and is responsible of:

- directing the operational component
- monitoring the spread of the disease and
- coordinating with the Israeli counterpart.

Members: officers within the Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health. The members for West Bank and Gaza Strip will be the following:

MOA- West Bank: SPECIFY WORKING TITLES

Dr. Azzam Tubalieh- Deputy Minister

Dr. Ala Juma- Director General of Planning and Policy;

Dr. Imad Mukarker- Deputy General Director of Veterinary Services

Mr. Abedullah Lahlouh- General Director of Extension and Rural development

Any other MOA technical staff might be requested to join the committee, as necessary

MOA- Gaza Strip: SPECIFY WORKING TITLES

Dr. Ibrahim Al-Akhras- General Director of Veterinary Services

Dr. Said Seiam- Director of field Veterinary Services

Mr. Salah Faroukh- Deputy General Director of Policy and Planning

Mr. Nimer Aysh – Deputy General Director of Extension and Rural Development;

Any other MOA technical staff might be requested to join the committee, as necessary

- **Rapid Response and Culling Teams** (*thereafter referred to as “culling teams”*)

Roles and responsibilities

- Identifying the infected farms and disposal sites;

- Setting out a date and pre-informing farmers
- Undertaking culling according to international standards;
- Signing on and approving the culling forms, as agreed upon,
- Keeping one copy of culling form at the Vet. Department;
- Following- up all the instructions given by the avian flu national committee.
- Coordinating the culling process with other team members;
- Any other needed activities.

Members:

- Director of Veterinary Department- Head
- Head of Poultry Section within the District of Agricultural Department;
- Any other local staff (one or more) would be nominated by the Director of Vet. Department, as deemed necessary.
- In addition to the representatives of the relevant stakeholders at the district level;

Stage 1: A suspect HPAI case is reported to the District Veterinary Department

Poultry owners will report a suspect case of HPAI (i.e. high mortality in flocks with respiratory symptoms):

1. Indirectly, through private or government veterinarians, to the District Veterinary Department,
2. Directly or indirectly to the Poultry Extension workers
3. Directly or indirectly to the General Directorate (GD) of Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Cases may also be detected and reported through routine surveillance undertaken by the Veterinary Services.

The responsibility of the District Veterinary Department, in accordance with the directions from the GD of Veterinary Services referring to the contingency plan and the technical guidelines, whenever they have been notified of a suspect case of HPAI, will be to assign an inspector (veterinarian) to inspect the suspected affected farm and collect samples (appropriate links to the manual or guidelines on HPAI epidemiological best practices should be established). Other quarantine measures should be applied according to the Contingency plan on Avian Influenza Control and Prevention which goes along with all the official guidelines of FAO, WHO and OIE.

Stage 2: The District Veterinary Department reports the suspect HPAI case to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

The inspector (veterinarian) in charge will bring the samples to the District Veterinary Department. The General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health is responsible for picking up the samples taken by the assigned inspector (veterinarian) held at the District Veterinary Department and bring them to the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Ramallah (Responsible person: Head of the Central Veterinary Laboratory - Dr.Olenah Awwad). Appropriate links need to be made to the manual on sample handling and transport.

Stage 3: The General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health notifies the suspicion of an HPAI case to the National Committee for Avian Influenza Control (NCAIC)

The responsibility of the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health will be to conduct laboratory tests on the samples through the National Veterinary Laboratory in Ramallah. The General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health will also be responsible of confirming the laboratory results with external recognised laboratories (e.g. Kimron Veterinary Institute, Padova or UK Weybridge). In addition the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health will report the results of the laboratory tests to the NCAIC.

Stage 4: If the tests have resulted positive to H5N1, the NCAIC declares emergency and authorizes the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health and the Ministry of Agriculture to start culling and take all the appropriate steps needed to contain the disease (e.g. quarantine measures, vaccination and others).

The NCAIC, which derives its responsibilities from presidential decree, will be responsible of issue the decision on culling.

The Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health will start to mobilise the Culling Teams already defined in stage 0.

The NCAIC, which has been formed prior to an outbreak of HPAI, will be expected to meet promptly in the event of an outbreak of Avian Influenza.

The NCAIC will be responsible for disseminating the following information about compensation through the members within the NCAIC representing the Ministry of Agriculture, the Veterinary Department, and the Ministry of Finance:

- (i) who will be eligible for compensation payments (see stage 0),
- (ii) what will be the compensation rates (see stage 0),
- (iii) what public awareness measures will need to be taken (see stage 0).
- (iv) how officially culled poultry numbers calculations will be made (see stage 6 and 7)
- (v) how will the calculations of compensation amounts be performed (see stage 8 and 9)
- (vi) who will make the disbursements and payments (see stages 10 and 11),
- (vii) how the disbursements and payments will be monitored (see stage 12)

Stage 5: The Task Force on Avian Influenza mobilises the Culling Teams and communicates the culling arrangements

The Culling Teams which have already been established (see stage 0) will act upon a decision of the Task Force to commence culling poultry. Arrangements for increasing the number of teams and members per team can be done as required.

Stage 6: The Culling Teams commence culling

The Culling Teams will be responsible for recording and verifying the poultry owner or poultry enterprise and the number of birds being culled. The culling and burying process needs to be in line with the environmental quality requirements stated in the culling and burying manual. Refer to the manual for specifications which follows the official international guidelines from FAO, WHO and OIE.

The Culling Teams will collect the relevant information using pre-numbered (i.e. with serial number) culling forms as specified in [annex 2](#) to be used and filled at the time of culling.

There will be one single type of form for all the sectors.

These forms will have 5 carbon copies of different colours which will go:

1. one to the poultry owner,
2. one to the responsible person of the Culling Team,
3. one to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health,
4. one to the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Planning
5. one to the Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department.

The culling forms will be completed for each poultry producer or enterprise; they will include personal and demographic data, the number and type and age of poultry that is culled by category, and the names and signatures of the representatives of the Culling Team, the poultry owner and a member acting as a representative of the Governorate.

There will be 2 different forms: one for sectors 1, 2 and 3 and a different one for backyard. Samples of these two forms can be found in [annex 2](#).

The method of payment will be through cheques issued by the Treasury (see stages 10 and 11).

Stage 7: Culling Teams compile the forms and handle them to the District Veterinary Department. The District Veterinary Department enters the culling data into a database and sends the culling forms to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

The representative of the Culling Team will be responsible for:

1. Compiling all the filled culling forms and handle them to the District Veterinary Department.

The District Veterinary Department will have the responsibility of:

1. Entering the data of the culling form into their database (see specifications below and in [annex 4](#) for the sample of the spreadsheet),
2. Compiling the information in a summary spreadsheet which will be used as covering letter (see sample in [annex 3](#))
3. Organise the forms by colour of the copies, that is piling up the carbon copies by colours
4. Attaching one cover letter to each of the colour piles.
5. Sending each pile of the copies with covering letter to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

The local database can use a simple excel spreadsheet format with separate sheets for sector 4 and sectors 1, 2 and 3 culling forms. (See [annex 4](#) for sample). The numbers on the pre-issued culling forms can be recorded with the details of the culling numbers and categories spread along the columns.

By entering data the numbers of the pre-issued forms it enables crosschecking, thus ensuring that there are no replications; in the event of replications or errors these will be corrected and noted on the forms.

No calculations should appear at this stage in the database (this will be calculated by the Department of Planning, as specified in stage 9).

Stage 8: The General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health sends the culling forms with the covering letter to the Treasury Department in the Ministry of Finance and cross-checks the information of the district database with the information of the form they will be retaining

The General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health will be responsible of:

1. Sending the copies of the culling forms with the covering letter to the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Planning;
2. Cross checking the data entered in the database at District level with the forms they are retaining at the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health;
3. Sending the cross-checked database to the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Planning;
4. Sending the copies of the culling forms with the covering letter to the Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department.

Stage 9: The Department of Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture receives the culling form copies with the covering letter as well as the District database and starts calculations.

The Department of Planning will receive from the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

1. The culling forms with the covering letter (directed to the Department of Planning and to the Treasury Department);
2. The database which was generated at District level and cross-checked at General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health level.

The Department of Planning (Amin ABU-ALSOUND in West Bank and Salah FAROUKH or any other person from Planning Department in Gaza Strip) will be responsible of:

1. Undertake the adequate calculations of the compensation amounts to each of the farmers listed in the forms by using the same database format and adding two new columns for calculation purposes (see [annex 4](#) for the database sample);
2. Cross-check the information received in the District database with their received culling forms copies.

Once the results have been verified, the Planning Department in the Ministry of Agriculture will send, in close cooperation with the General Directorate of Administration and Financial Affairs, the compensation information database and the remaining culling forms to the Treasury Department at the Ministry of Finance.

Stage 10: The Treasury Department in the Ministry of Finance receives the copies of the culling forms with the covering letter and the database sent by the Planning Department with the compensation calculations.

The Treasury Department in the Ministry of Finance will receive copies of the culling forms with the covering letter from the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

The Treasury Department will be responsible of:

1. Using the forms received through the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health to compare the results obtained with those obtained in the database

sent by the Planning Department. This process, performed by the Controller in the Treasury Department, will serve the purpose of monitoring the calculation process and check of the data obtained;

2. Giving the order of issuing the appropriate cheques to the affected farmers once the calculations performed by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture have been double checked by the Controller in the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance.

Stage 11: The Treasury Department issues and distributes the compensation cheques to poultry owners

The Treasury Department will be responsible of issuing the cheques to the eligible farmers that will be compensated.

The cheques will be sent to each of the poultry owners specified in the database through the Ministry of Agriculture structure (i.e. by sending the cheques to the General Directorate of Administration and Financial Affairs within MOA, then to the respective District Veterinary Department who will dispatch the cheques).

Stage 12: The Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance records receipt of compensation cheques and payment

Finally, the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for recording receipt of compensation payments in the compensation database.

Monitoring and internal control process

The monitoring of the process will take place at:

1. **Stage 6:** by verifying through the local authority that culling takes place in the specified farms and that the number of culled birds is the indicated on the culling form. The certification will be done through:
 - a. The signature of the responsible person in the Culling Team **and**
 - b. The farmer's signature thus acknowledging that the culled number is the correct one.
2. **Stage 7 to 9:** at these stages monitoring will be performed by:
 - a. Matching results between databases at district and General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health as well as with the Department of Planning;
 - b. Matching the data in the forms received by the Department of Planning with the data obtained through the database sent by the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

If the results do not match, the source of error should be investigated. This will be the responsibility of the Planning Department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. **Stage 10:** since the Treasury Department at the Ministry of Finance will be receiving the database from the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the carbon copies of the culling forms with the covering letter from the General Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Health, the Controller in the Treasury Department will be

able to cross-check the results of the calculations performed by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. **Stage 11:** the cheques will be issued for the first party only (i.e. the farmer who signed the culling form) and delivered only after presentation of the ID of the first party.
5. **Stage 12:** by receiving confirmation that the cheque has been cashed by the affected poultry owner.

Ex-post auditing process

A comprehensive ex-post auditing process will represent an ex post evaluation of the system. This will be performed by a third party as part of the Treasury Department's routine auditing activities. The company responsible for the third party auditing will be decided according to the World Bank standard procedures.

The results of the audit should be presented to the Minister of Finance as well as to the World Bank responsible person.

Recommendations

Based on the interviews performed during the mission, the following general recommendations related to compensation in the Palestinian Territories should be taken into account:

- 1- It was noted that the Animal Health Laws from within the Palestinian Territories differ. This means that West Bank and Gaza Strip Animal Health Laws are different since they are based on Jordanian and Egyptian laws respectively. It is suggested that the Laws affecting animal health should be homogeneous for the Palestinian Territories, therefore the current ones should be revised.
- 2- Although links have been mentioned in this compensation manual to environment, proper linkages and monitoring should be implemented at field level during the culling and burying process to ensure that environmental standards are met.
- 3- Effective linkages with the sample handling and taking manuals as well as with international epidemiological guidelines should be made.
- 4- Clear guidelines for restocking (i.e. timing and bio security conditions) need to be elaborated by the Veterinary Department and effectively communicated to the farmers
- 5- In the event there is no further outbreak of HPAI in the Palestinian Territories, a strategy to invest the funds allocated to compensation might be envisaged. Activities to be performed within the animal health and public health prevention sector should be identified.
- 6- It is worth exploring the possibility of designing and setting up a software program in the General Directorate for Planning and Policies and within MOA that would be used easily, in case of culling, in undertaking calculations and react in prompt and efficient ways. However, existing and commercialised software such as Excel may be used for that purpose.

Annex 1 - Price calculations**1. Pre-laying stage:**

Age in weeks	Cumulative feed intake (kg)/ bird	Price of Day old chick (NIS)	Price feed NIS/kg	20% (labour, water, elect, medications)	Total
1	0.115				
2	0.293				
3	0.547				
4	0.824				
5	1.114				
6	1.416				
7	1.734				
8	2.068				
9	2.418				
10	2.784				
11	3.166				
12	3.564				
13	3.977				
14	4.407				
15	4.852				
16	5.314				
17	5.791				
18	6.284				
19	6.793				
20	7.318				

2. Laying stage:

Categories (age per week)	Calculations formula
21-30	(Cumulative feed (kg) × Feed Price +Pullet price)* 1.3
31-35	(Cumulative feed (kg) × Feed Price +Pullet price)* 1.2
36-40	(Cumulative feed (kg) × Feed Price +Pullet price)* 1.1
41-45	Cumulative feed (kg) × Feed Price (NIS)
46-50	15 NIS as Lump sum
51-72	10 NIS as Lump sum
72- onwards	5 NIS as Lump sum

The following information, (the items of equations), are necessary for adopting them so that the calculations could be possible:

Table 1: Cumulative Feed:

Week of egg production	Cumulative feed intake hen per week (kg)	Price of Day old chick (NIS)	Price feed NIS/kg	% (labour, water, elect, medications)	Total
21	0.64				
22	1.37				
23	2.14				
24	2.91				
25	3.68				
26	4.45				
27	5.22				
28	5.99				
29	6.76				
30	7.53				
31	8.30				
32	9.07				
33	9.84				
34	10.61				
35	11.38				
36	12.15				
37	12.92				
38	13.69				
39	14.46				
40	15.23				
41	16.00				
42	16.77				
43	17.54				
44	18.31				
45	19.08				
46	19.85				
47	20.62				
48	21.39				
49	22.16				
50	22.93				
51	23.70				
52	24.47				
53	25.24				
54	26.01				
55	26.78				
56	27.55				
57	28.32				
58	29.09				
59	29.86				
60	30.63				
61	31.40				
62	32.17				
63	32.94				
64	33.71				
65	34.48				
66	35.25				
67	36.02				
68	36.79				

69	37.56				
70	38.33				
71	39.10				
72	39.87				

Table 2: Feed Average Price (NIS)

Age per week	Average feed price (NIS)/ kg
21-28	1.4
29-35	1.2
36-onwards	1.1

Note: the average feed price will be defined based on market price at culling time

Table 3: Chick and Pullet Prices (NIS)

Age per week	Price (NIS)/bird
1-20	4 (day old chick)
21-30	20 (pullet)
31-35	10
36-40	5
41-45	0

Note: the average feed price will be defined based on market price at culling time

3. Broilers:

Find out the latest market prices for: 1) Day old chick, 2) feed price for broilers, and 3) adapt electricity, labour and water costs to yearly increase.

To obtain the total, in an *excel spreadsheet* use the following formula:

$(\text{Cumulative feed (kg)} \times \text{Feed Price} + \text{Chick price}) * 1.20 = \text{TOTAL at culling time}$

Feed intake:

Age in weeks	Cumulative feed intake (kg)/bird	Price of Day old chick (NIS)	Price feed NIS/kg	20% (labour, water, elect, medications)	Total
1	0.130				
2	0.430				
3	0.880				
4	1.580				
5	2.480				
6	3.580				

Feed price:

Age & Feed Category	Feed Price (NIS)/ kg
Starter (0-2 wks)	1.86
Grower (3-6 wks)	1.83

Note: to be defined based on the average market price at culling time.

Price of day old chick: (to be defined based on market price at culling time)

4. Hatcheries:**a. Hatching eggs (HE) (in hatchery store):**

No. of Hatching eggs × Price per egg (NIS) = Total of Compensation Value

b. HE in the machines:

(1-10 day)= Hatching egg price × 1.20 = Total of Compensation Value

(10-21 day)= Hatching egg price × 1.40 = Total of Compensation Value

5. Feed and Table Eggs:

Total of compensation Value = No. of egg trays × Tray Price (NIS)

Total of compensation Value = Feed weight (kg) × Feed Price (kg)

(Prices as mentioned, will be estimated based on average market price at culling time)

6. Parent stocks:

The patterns of layer can be used for the parents' stock category.

7. Backyards: (refer to stage 0)

This category also includes the following: Pigeons, and Quail.

8. Turkey:

Find out the latest market prices for: 1) Day old chick, 2) feed price for Turkey, and 3) adapt electricity, labour and water costs to yearly increase.

Feed intake:

Age in weeks	Cumulative feed intake (kg)/bird	Price of Day old chick (NIS)	Price feed NIS/kg	20% (labour, water, elect, medications)	Total
1	0.110				
2	0.400				
3	0.870				
4	1.580				
5	2.430				
6	3.400				
7	4.652				
8	6.440				
9	8.475				
10	10.862				
11	13.453				
12	16.269				
13	19.431				
14	22.635				
15	25.907				

To obtain the total, in an *excel spreadsheet* use the following formula:

$(\text{Cumulative feed (kg)} \times \text{Feed Price} + \text{Chick price}) \times 1.20 = \text{TOTAL at culling time}$
--

*** PS: Feed price and day old Turkey chick will be defined on time of culling.*

Note: Prices:

Prices of day old chicks, feed, table eggs and hatching eggs for the different stages will be taken based on market prices and recorded monthly. The MOA will issue and approve tables of these prices before culling time and will be dealt with as fixed factors in the formulas.

Annex 2 – Recording forms for culling

The following is the basic structure of the culling form which should be produced in 4 carbon copies

- **For backyard:**

Serial Number XXXXX	Date: ____/____/____																
Name of poultry owner	ID No.: _____																
Copy of ID																	
District: _____	Village: _____ Location: _____																
Address																	
Contact number if available																	
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Categories</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Numbers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>backyard chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ducks</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>geese</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>turkeys</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>pigeons</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>quails</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>high value birds</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Categories	Numbers	backyard chicken		ducks		geese		turkeys		pigeons		quails		high value birds	
Categories	Numbers																
backyard chicken																	
ducks																	
geese																	
turkeys																	
pigeons																	
quails																	
high value birds																	
Signatures																	
Veterinarian (responsible)-----																	
Assistant veterinarian -----																	
Poultry extension agent -----																	
Representative of the Governorate-----																	
Poultry owner-----																	

Annex 3 – Covering letter sample

**DISTRICT VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
OF _____**

This is the *covering letter* summarising the data of officially culled birds in relation to HPAI prevention in _____ Governorate, _____ Village.

Date: _____

Number	Name poultry owner	ID No	Serial number of form	District	Type of bird	Number of birds	Age per week	Eggs in store	Number eggs	Egg machine	Number eggs
										1-10 days	
										11-21 days	

Name of the District Veterinary Department Director: _____

Signature: _____

Annex 4 – Database format sample

- **For the District Veterinary Department**

Number	Name poultry owner	ID No	Serial number of form	District	Type of bird	Number of birds	Age per week	Eggs in store	number eggs	Egg machine	number eggs	Feed (kg)
										1-10 days		
										11-21 days		

.....

- **For the Department of Planning**

Number	Name poultry owner	ID No	Serial number of form	District	Type of bird	Number of birds	Age per week	cost/bird (NIS)	Eggs in store	cost/egg	number eggs	Egg machine	cost/egg	number eggs	Feed (kg)	cost/kg	Total cost compensa (NIS)
												1-10 days					
												11-21 days					

.....