

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA 2008 centralised National programme

Control and Eradication of Rabies and Classical Swine Fever

1 Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2008/020-316

1.2 Title: Control and eradication of Rabies and Classical Swine Fever in Montenegro

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 03.12

1.4 Location: Montenegro

Implementing arrangements

1.5 Contracting Authority:

European Commission, EC Delegation, on behalf of the Beneficiary

1.6 Implementing Agency:

European Commission, EC Delegation, on behalf of the Beneficiary

1.7 Beneficiary:

Veterinary Directorate of Montenegro

The Project Manager will be:

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Financing:

1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded): €1.71 million

1.9 EU Contribution: €1.5 million

1.10 Final date for contracting:

Two years from the date of signature of the Financing Agreement

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:

Two years after the final date for contracting.

1.12 Final date for disbursements:

One year after the final date for the execution of contracts.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To improve animal health in Montenegro thus ensuring consumers' safety and public health, development of agriculture and improved quality of life of agricultural producers.

2.2 Project purpose:

To control or eradicate CSF and rabies in Montenegro according to EU standards and requirements

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

The short-term priorities of the **European Partnership** refer also to animal health welfare, and address the need of strengthening of the veterinary services, including building the necessary control and laboratory capacity.

The **SAA**, in the part referring to the European Standards, requires from Montenegro to develop a comprehensive agriculture strategy and legislation that will be aligned with the *acquis*.

2.4 Link with the MIPD

In accordance with Component I of the **MIPD** for Montenegro, this Project will contribute to the development of strategies and policies in order to establish sectoral policies and a regulatory framework compatible with European standards in agriculture. Furthermore, it will support the establishment and strengthening of the administrative capacity of the institutions in charge of preparing and implementing strategies for animal diseases control, compatible with EU requirements and standards.

2.5. Links with National Development Plan

The current project addresses the priorities listed in chapter 3.12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies and particularly refer to the following short- and medium-term priorities identified in section 3.12.2. Veterinary policy: (i) strengthening the capacity for veterinary controls; (ii) alignment of the secondary legislation and (iii) strengthening of the monitoring and diagnostic capacities. More details are provided in Annex 4.

2.6. Link with national/sectoral investment plans

The Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy of Montenegro includes facilitating internal and foreign trade in the veterinary sector. By protecting the health of animals, together with animal welfare, the health of the population is protected and thus the expectations of consumers are met. The Strategy highlights that, in addition to legislative changes, it is important to have an adequate and trained administration in place, with satisfactory control systems.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The Current Situation

Montenegro has already started to implement EU legislation on animal disease control and eradication.

Based on The Veterinary Law, the Ministry of Agriculture adopts an annual Operational Programme on animal health protection. The Programme is published in the Official Journal of Montenegro and it lays down in detail the activities to be undertaken in the course of the year regarding the surveillance, control and/or eradication of specific animal diseases.

The Veterinary Directorate (VD) is the central body that directly enforces laws and other regulations in the veterinary sector in Montenegro. The VD consists of a Veterinary Department and an Inspection Department (which has a national mandate, although its officials are not located in every municipality).

In 2007 the control and eradication of CSF was identified as a priority, because it is endemic and has a pernicious effect on economic activity and trade. And the control and eradication of rabies has been a focus for some time because it poses a threat to public health.

CSF and rabies are important diseases in their own right and should be tackled separately. However, surveillance data for both diseases is unreliable and neither prevalence nor incidence rates have been accurately documented. This is partly due to a lack of diagnostic capability and inadequate programmes of active surveillance (current surveillance is only passive).

The breeding of pigs in Montenegro is very limited; most pigs are imported from Serbia as weaners for fattening and finishing. CSF occurs sporadically in both Serbia and Montenegro and is a major constraint to pig production in the region. The source of most outbreaks of CSF in Montenegro is thought to arise from the movement of incubating or chronically infected pigs from Serbia, and from swill feeding. The feeding of waste food to pigs (swill feeding) is not controlled and it is therefore highly probable that a proportion of the outbreaks originate

from within Montenegro. Vaccination of domestic pigs is used to control the disease, but there are questions over the vaccination coverage and the quality of the vaccine.

A complete ban on the feeding of swill containing animal waste is recommended, although it is recognised that this may be difficult to enforce. Economic circumstances dictate that swill is likely to be utilised by poorer households and the monitoring of small holders will not be easy to administer. On the other hand, the limited scale of the pig sector makes the task easier to manage. Educating farmers and small holders on the dangers of feeding animal waste would be helpful, particularly if linked to the CSF vaccination campaign.

The wild boar population in Montenegro has not been subjected to a properly structured serological survey and its infectivity status is unknown. There is currently no vaccination programme for wild boars.

Both urban and sylvatic cycles of rabies occur in Montenegro. The former occurs mainly in the dog population, the latter in foxes. Rabies is suppressed by the systematic annual vaccination of dogs above four months of age, and cats and, if necessary, the vaccination of other domestic species. There is some control of stray dogs and cats although the continued occurrence of urban rabies in Montenegro suggests that the control measures are not working properly. Restrictions on hunting are applied in areas where rabies is established. The killing of foxes is organised in areas where the disease has been registered within the last 12 months. However, there is no systematic programme to control and eradicate rabies from the wildlife population. The lack of modern rabies diagnostic capability in Montenegro is a major constraint on epidemiological investigations which are required for an effective rabies control programme.

All approved programmes will continue in the future and will be improved and enhanced. Taking into consideration the impact that wild animals have on the transmission of both diseases and their resulting trans-boundary nature, it is important to have in place animal disease control programmes in other Western Balkan countries, so that no reoccurrence happens.

Rabies

Rabies is an epidemiological phenomenon - a viral disease of the central nervous system that affects all warm-blooded species, especially carnivores. Fox populations infected with rabies act as a reservoir of the disease which presents a permanent risk of transmission to humans either directly or via domestic animals.

The cases of rabies reported in Montenegro are illustrated in the following table:

Year	Wild animals		Domestic animals	
	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases
2002	18	22	1	1
2003	27	28	8	8
2004	13	13	8	9
2005	7	7	1	1
2006	5	6	-	-
2007	14	14	3	3

The increase in the number of wild animals infected by rabies over 2007, according to the Veterinary Directorate, is due to the newly introduced practice of hunters' reimbursement, and highlights the need to address the rabies problem firmly. The control/eradication of the disease in foxes can be achieved by an oral vaccination based on a reliable surveillance programme.

Classical Swine Fever

CSF is a contagious disease of pigs with high morbidity and mortality. The presence of the disease in the wild boar populations constitutes a threat to farmed pigs, causing severe economic losses for farmers and trade restrictions. The majority of pigs in Montenegro are kept in small backyard holdings although some intensive farming has begun recently. The disease occurs throughout the country.

Only basic epidemiological data is available on the prevalence of CSF during the different months of the year. Information on the spread and transmission of disease from holding to holding or from region to region is not available. Although proven evidence is missing, trade of pigs from neighbouring countries and swill feeding are thought to be responsible for most outbreaks of disease. The role of wild boar as a reservoir for the CSF virus and as a source of infection for domestic pigs is still unclear and needs to be investigated further.

In previous years, domestic pigs in Montenegro have been vaccinated with live attenuated vaccines. The cost of vaccination is paid by the government.

Outbreaks of CSF reported in Montenegro since 2001 are as follows:

Year	Wild animals		Domestic animals	
	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases
2001	0	0	23	45
2002	0	0	20	38
2003	0	0	13	30
2004	0	0	26	29
2005	0	0	103	150
2006	0	0	35	69
2007	0	0	15	38

The apparent absence of CSF in wild animals is misleading. A monitoring campaign for CSF among wild animals was only first carried out in 2007 and with a limited sample. Out of 15 samples, none was positive. The lack of reported cases in the wild population reflects the absence of surveillance rather than absence of the disease, since it is assumed that wildlife - particularly wild boar - acts as a reservoir of CSF. Despite this lack of data, the control and eradication of the wildlife reservoir is considered a precondition for controlling the disease in domestic animals. The surveillance under this proposed project will provide an assessment of the extent of disease prevalence per region, and whether the control and eradication of the disease in wild boar can be achieved through vaccination.

In relation to domestic animals, the table illustrates a significant increase in 2005. This was a consequence of the lifting of internal controls at the border during the period of the State Union between Serbia and Montenegro. However, from 2006 onwards, the Montenegrin Veterinary Directorate started taking measures for the strict control of Serbian exports to Montenegro, resulting in sharp decreases in 2006 and 2007.

The legal framework

The basic principles for animal disease control and welfare in Montenegro are laid down in the Veterinary Law (OJ RMN, number 11/04 and 27/07). In accordance with the Law, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is required to draft legislation concerning disease control and eradication. Based on this law the Ministry annually passes the “Operational program for animal health protection”, which covers rabies and CSF.

The Rulebook of measures for detection, suppression and eradication of rabies lays down general guidelines concerning the detection of animal disease outbreaks and the relevant measure to be taken.

The Rulebook also sets out measures for the suppression and eradication of CSF. These are mainly based on the of former Yugoslavian legislation. It is advisable to adapt the legislation to EU principles and introduce the vaccination of wild boars (with the final aim of eradicating CSF).

Earlier attempts at vaccination of wild animals in the Western Balkans have been impeded by lack of cooperation between the countries, which has prevented the laying of baits in some border regions. This has resulted in remaining reservoirs in these areas.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability, and cross border impact (where applicable)

The proposed project’s direct **impact** will be the reduction of the incidence of CSF and rabies in Montenegro.

Its **catalytic effect** will be the benefits to the economy, trade and public and animal health.

The training for laboratory staff in veterinary diagnostics, which is an integral part of this project, will improve knowledge and skills for the diagnosis of other animal diseases and therefore contribute to **sustainability**.

The proposed project will have a **cross-border impact** both in terms of the trade in live pigs and pork meat. It will also involve close regional trans-boundary cooperation between veterinary authorities and individual officers. The control and eradication of these diseases also had wider cross border benefits for the EU.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

The expected results and measurable indicators are as follows:

Result 1 – Legislative framework aligned with the EU acquis

This result will be measured through the following indicator:

- At least 50% of the Council Directives concerning the animal health transposed to the national legislation until 2011;

Result 2 – Improved capacity to monitor and control the spread out of the rabies and CSF diseases

This result will be indicated through the following indicators:

- Number of people (vets, hunters, producers) trained in surveillance, diagnostic and control measures;
- Number of samples for CSF taken,
- Number of detected rabies and CSF cases.

Result 3 – Enhanced rabies and CSF prevention

- Number of domestic animals vaccinated (60,000 for CSF and 15,000 for rabies)
- Number of vaccines for wild animals distributed (about 480,000 baits).
- Number of samples taken and tests (200) made for CSF and rabies.

3.4 Activities

This project will be implemented through 3 key activities:

Activity 1 – Approximation of legislation and procedures related to animal health and welfare

This activity includes:

- Review of existing legislation and preparation of a table of correspondence between the EU acquis and the existing legislation in Montenegro;
- Drafting of legislative proposals for amending the necessary legislative acts (if required) in line with the EU standards;
- Preparation of control policies for CSF and rabies aligned with EU requirement;
- Development of complete disease control plans for CSF and rabies, including sampling and vaccination plans and ban on swill feeding,
- Development of the contingency plans for rabies and CSF, including simulation exercises at national and regional levels;
- Training for improving the understanding and the knowledge of the veterinarians and veterinary administration on the legislative changes and proposals.

Activity 2 – Surveillance, monitoring and training

This activity concerns the initial tasks that must be carried out prior to the vaccination and testing campaigns. The campaigns for CSF and rabies are not connected and should be undertaken as separate exercises. The main activities include:

- Study, description and analysis of the population of targeted animal species susceptible to CSF and rabies.
- Training of local veterinarians from veterinary field dispensaries and of veterinary inspectors on: i) CSF and rabies epidemiology and pathology; ii) disease outbreak monitoring, management and prevention.
- Training of national laboratory experts in the diagnostic of CSF and rabies.
- On-going support for planning and managing of the vaccination campaigns;
- Epidemiological analysis, based on the data gathered throughout the project. This survey has to provide a clear picture on spread out of the CSF and rabies. The analysis should be based upon genetic typing. A comparison tables has to be produced, based on the CSF strains isolated from wild boars and strains isolated from domestic pigs from Montenegro and neighbouring countries, along with maps showing spread of the disease.
- Evaluation of the vaccination campaigns and monitoring the impact of immunisation and infection through sampling and laboratory testing;
- Information campaigns launched to inform the general public, participating farmers and hunters, about rabies and CSF prevention.

Activity 3 – Vaccination and testing campaigns

Taking account of the preliminary surveillance, vaccination and testing campaigns will be carried out to bring CSF and rabies under control with the aim of eventual eradication. These programmes should be carried out separately from each other but as part of regional programmes to control CSF and rabies throughout the Western Balkans. The extent and duration of the control programmes will depend on the incidence and prevalence of the diseases as assessed during preliminary surveillance. The following tasks are anticipated:

- Purchase and distribution of vaccine and baits;
- Vaccination campaign for rabies in wild foxes (by air) and for Rabies in domestic dogs and cats CSF in domestic pigs and wild boar.
- Purchase of consumables for sampling and diagnostic material.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

The successful implementation of the activities and the achievement of the expected results depend upon the following preconditions:

1. Commitment on behalf of veterinarians, hunters and producers to take part in the vaccination and prevention activities;
2. Laboratories are capable of properly performing the necessary diagnostic tests or otherwise foreign laboratories have been contracted to undertake these activities;
3. Vaccines as well as methods and reagents used in laboratory testing comply with EU standards and relevant diagnostic manuals (OIE);
4. Provisions are made to ensure that all animal carcasses and samples from testing are disposed of in a way that limits the possible spread of disease.

The achievement of the project purpose depends upon the following assumptions:

1. The enabling legislation is consistent with EU principles and practices to allow the programme to proceed and permit necessary control measures (such as border controls, ban on swill feeding and safe disposal of waste).
2. Commitment at regional level for controlling and preventing CSF and rabies in accordance with the EU objectives;

The project impact depends also on the following conditions:

1. Ongoing commitment on behalf of the Government and decision-makers to adapt the acquis and support the needed surveillance and control measures;
2. Increased motivation on behalf of the farmers to increase animal production.

In terms of sequencing, it has to be underlined that the proposed project comprises of 4 contracts that are closely linked one to the other. Therefore the following sequencing has been established:

- First, Contract 1 will be launched to ensure availability of technical assistance for preliminary surveillance and planning of the vaccination campaigns, as well as to establish the necessary framework for successful evaluation of the impact of the vaccination campaigns. The Contractor (under Contract 1) is also expected to prepare the technical specification for Contract 2, through which the necessary vaccines and laboratory kits will be purchased. The commencement of Contract 2 will therefore require a serious advancement of the activities planned under Contract 1. A time-margin of 5-8 months is planned between both contracts.
- There is a direct link between contracts 3 and 4, which will be funded by the Montenegro authorities. Contract 3 will precede Contract 4 as it is expected to prepare the background for the vaccination campaign for domestic animals.

- Additionally there is a correlation between the EU-funded contracts and those funded by Montenegro authorities. Contract 3 has to be launched after part of the preparation work for the vaccination campaign is completed. In particular:
 - The preliminary surveillance should have been carried out to obtain the epidemiological data necessary for deciding on the vaccination programmes for CSF and rabies.
 - Co-ordination between the various authorities, hunters and laboratories should be established for the sampling activities.
 - Staff and operators should be adequately trained to implement the programme.
 - Established evaluation and monitoring systems and indicators for the vaccination campaigns.

3.6 Linked activities

Various actions have taken place to strengthening the veterinary services with regard to animal health. The proposed action is complementary to the CARDS support provided through the **“Strengthening of the Veterinary and Phytosanitary Services of Montenegro”** 2003 programme (worth € 1.5 million), which delivered capacity building of the diagnostic laboratory and the veterinary service by introducing modern veterinary epidemiology and providing training in diagnostic techniques. The CARDS 2003 project likewise supported the construction of the new veterinary laboratory building in Podgorica.

The CARDS 2005 project **“Development and Implementation of an Animal Identification and Registration System”** (worth €1.7 million) is also relevant for this proposal. Further actions to extend animal identification to small ruminants and develop a veterinary information system (IPA 2007 for a value of €1.4 million) are also complementary and this programme will not duplicate actions already underway. The animal identification and veterinary surveillance system will provide animal health and veterinary public health information on live animals up to the point of slaughter. This network should be linked to the food safety network to provide complete farm to table traceability.

GTZ has an ongoing programme supporting development of specific food products for a value of €70,000, which is again complementary to this programme. Whereas the EU programme focuses on state services, GTZ is working directly with specialist food producers.

At an Agricultural Donor Meeting hosted by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management on 10 December 2007, it was agreed that the European Commission would be the leading donor in the area of food safety and animal health and must assume responsibility for the legal and regulatory aspects. Other donors, such as the **World Bank** (WB) and GTZ, have converging interests and will provide support in specific areas.

It has been discussed provisionally with WB representatives that the Bank may focus on rendering and the disposal of by-products, in which case the European Union will not become closely involved in that area. However, training in official supervision of the animal by-products industry will in any case be a part of this programme as it is the responsibility of a Government department. In the framework of a loan of around €15 million, the WB intends to carry out an extensive upgrade of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (the WB funding is still under discussion); this laboratory will therefore only receive training support and supplies

from this programme. Further discussions have indicated that other areas which the WB might fund would be complimentary to those aspects funded by this programme.

The programme will be linked with similar projects that will be run simultaneously in other Western Balkans countries. Regional collaboration is required prior to the start of the programme as well as during its execution to ensure the actions are consistent with regional and EU objectives and are properly coordinated. Following a seminar in January 2008, to which all Veterinary Directorates in the Western Balkans were invited, it was agreed that the European Commission (DG SANCO) would provide general guidance and coordination for this proposed project under a regional perspective.

3.7 Lessons learned

The eradication of CSF and wildlife rabies through vaccination and associated control measures has been highly successful in Central and Western Europe and many lessons are available from similar programmes implemented in Member States. Collaboration with the Commission Services will ensure that the appropriate lessons are applied to the eradication programmes in Montenegro as part of the regional trans-boundary programmes for the Western Balkans.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB	INV	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	%	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	%
contract 1	X	–	820.000	820,000	100							–
contract 2	–	X	680,000	680,000	100							–
contract 3	X	–	180,000			180,000	100	180,000				–
contract 4	–	X	30.000			30.000	100	30.000				–
TOTAL IB			1,000,000	820,000	82	180,000	18	180,000				
TOTAL INV			710.000	680,000	96	30.000	4	30.000				
TOTAL PROJECT			1,710,000	1,500,000	87.7	210,000	12.3	210,000				

Amounts net of VAT

Contracts 1 will be a service contract, and contract 2 a supply contract. Both will be funded by the EC and tendered under EC procedures.

Contracts 3 will be a service contract, and contract 4 a supply contract. Both will be funded and tendered by the Montenegrin authorities.

Please see annex 5 for more details.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1 (service)	Q2/2009	Q3/2009	Q3/2011
Contract 2 (supply)	Q4/2009	Q1/2010	Q3/2010
Contract 3 (service)	Q4/2009	Q1/2010	Q3/2011
Contract 4 (supply)	Q4/2009	Q2/2010	Q3/2010

Contracts 1 and 2 will be managed by the EC. It is expected that the technical assistance hired under the service Contract 1 will contribute to the preparation of some technical aspects in the procurement of equipment to be carried out under Contracts 2.

Contracts 3 & 4 are not under the competence of the Contracting Authority and represent the national public contribution to the procurement of services and supplies. Contract 3 covers the CSF vaccine campaign application to be realised over the second year of programme implementation with governmental funds while Contract 4 cover the purchase of the vaccines for CSF and rabies in domestic animals.

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The programme will be equal opportunity sensitive and ensure access for women, disabled and elderly people to its benefits, especially access to training and increased opportunities for employment and career advancement. There will be open advertising of job vacancies, and recruitment will be by open competition.

Equal opportunity needs will be considered as an integral part of the project with regular monitoring to ensure these issues are given due prominence. In terms of stakeholders' awareness, the programme has to pay special attention to the gender dimension taking into account distinct gender habits in relation to animal farm breeding and hunting.

6.2 Environment

The proposed project will take into account the protection or enhancement of the environment. The epidemiological surveillance of wild animals (wild boar and foxes) may provide new data on local fauna populations and spread.

An issue that may have particular environmental significance is the disposal of animal waste. The sampling programme will produce animal waste, which must be disposed of in a proper manner. Furthermore, one of the planned activities of the project is to ban the feeding of swill, which may contain animal waste. The project will take into account the potential environmental consequences of animal waste disposal and make provision for safe disposal.

6.3 Minorities

The programme will be sensitive to minority issues and will ensure access of all ethnic groups to resources and services.

In a multiethnic society, Montenegrin animal health standards cannot ignore the culture, history, language and religion of their national minorities. Access to veterinary and health standards in their own language is also important.

The beneficiary will be assisted to implement an 'internal minority and vulnerable group assessment' to identify areas where it could improve its performance. And at the start of the project, consultations will be held with the Ministry of Minorities to assess the need to present information in the Albanian language in those areas where it is widely used.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme -
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
- 5- Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Programme name and number:	Support for the control and eradication of Rabies and Classical Swine Fever in Montenegro
Support for the control and eradication of Rabies and Classical Swine Fever in Montenegro		Contracting period expires 2 years from signing FA	Disbursement period expires: 1 year after the execution of contracts
		Total budget :1.71 M €	IPA budget:1.50 M €
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To improve animal health in Montenegro thus ensuring consumers' safety and public health, development of agriculture and improved quality of life of agricultural producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No human rabies exposure cases by 2012; Decrease in number of farmers (and family members) affected economically (by 30%) by 2012; Decrease (by 50%) in the amount of compensations paid for dead animals by 2012; Increase in the total meat production (by 10%) by 2012. 	Veterinary Administration of Montenegro Reports MAFWM statistics MONSTAT Reports	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To control and eradicate CSF and rabies in Montenegro according to EU standards and requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction (to a max of 2 cases per year) of the CSF cases in domestic animals by the end of the project Reduction (by 80%) of the rabies cases in wild animals by the end of the project; No case of rabies in domestic animals by the end of the project 	Veterinary Administration of Montenegro Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing commitment on behalf of the decision makers to adapt the acquis and support the needed surveillance and control measures; Increased motivation on behalf of the farmers to increase animal production.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation further aligned with the EU acquis; Improved capacity to monitor and control the spread out of the rabies and CSF diseases; Enhanced rabies and CSF prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the Council Directives concerning the animal health transposed to the national legislation until 2011; Number of people (vets, hunters, producers) trained in surveillance, diagnostic and control measures; Number of samples taken and tests (200) made for CSF and rabies; Number of detected rabies and CSF cases; Number of domestic animals vaccinated (60,000 for CSF and 15,000 for rabies); Number of vaccines for wild animals distributed (about 480,000 baits). 	Legislation Gap Analysis Veterinary Administration of Montenegro Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The enabling legislation is consistent with EU principles and practices to allow the programme to proceed and permit necessary control measures (such as border controls, bans on swill feeding and safe disposal of waste). Commitment at regional level for controlling and preventing CSF and rabies in accordance with the EU objectives

Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Activity 1 – Approximation of legislation and procedures related to animal health and welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing legislation; • Drafting of legislative proposals; • Preparation of control policies, control plans and contingency plans; • Training on the legislative changes and proposals. <p>Activity 2 – Surveillance, monitoring and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study, description and analysis of the population of targeted animal species susceptible to CSF and rabies; • Training of local veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease pathology, prevention and management of outbreaks; • Training of national laboratory experts in the diagnostic of CSF and rabies; • Epidemiological analysis; • On-going support for planning and managing the vaccination campaigns; • Evaluation of the vaccination campaigns; • Information campaigns for producers, hunters and traders. <p>Activity 3 – Vaccination and testing campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and distribution of vaccine and baits; • Vaccination campaigns • Sampling and diagnostic activities. 	<p>Contract 1 – service contract (€820,000) - to cover approximation of legislation, training activities, epidemiological survey and supervision of vaccination campaigns.</p> <p>Contract 2 - supply (€680,000) - for purchasing of vaccines and baits for wild animals, laboratory test kits and consumables.</p> <p>Contract 3 - service (180,000 EUR) - covers the implementation of the vaccination campaigns. This contract will be tendered by the Montenegro authorities.</p> <p>Contract 4 - supply (30,000 EUR) - will cover the purchase of the vaccines for domestic animals. It will be tendered and managed by the Montenegrin authorities.</p>	<p>EU – 1,5 MEUR Monténégro national funds – 0,21 MEUR</p>	<p>Preconditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment on behalf of veterinarians, hunters and producers to take part in the vaccination and prevention activities; • Laboratories are capable of properly performing the necessary diagnostic tests or otherwise foreign laboratories have been contracted to undertake these activities; • Vaccines as well as methods and reagents used in laboratory testing comply with EU standards and relevant diagnostic manuals (OIE); • Provisions are made to ensure that all animal carcasses and samples from testing are disposed of in a way that limits the possible spread of disease.

ANNEX 2: Indicative amounts (in €) contracted and disbursed by quarter over the full duration of the programme

Contracted	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q3 2011	Q3 2011
Contract 1	820,000							
Contract 2			680,000					
Cumulated	820,000		1,500,000		0	0	0	0

Disbursed	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q3 2011	Q3 2011
Contract 1	246,000		246,000			246,000		82,000
Contract 2			408,000		272,000			
Cumulated	246,000		900,000		1,172,000	1,418,000	1,418,000	1,500,000

Contracts 1 & 2 will be managed by the Delegation of the European commission to Montenegro.

Contracts 3 & 4 will be fully responsibility of the national authorities in terms of financing, management and tendering. The data provided here concerning these two contracts is only indicative.

ANNEX 3: Description of institutional framework

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is in charge of the veterinary policy and surveillance over legality and appropriateness of work of the Veterinary Administration. One veterinarian (DVM) is employed in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

Veterinary Administration (VA)

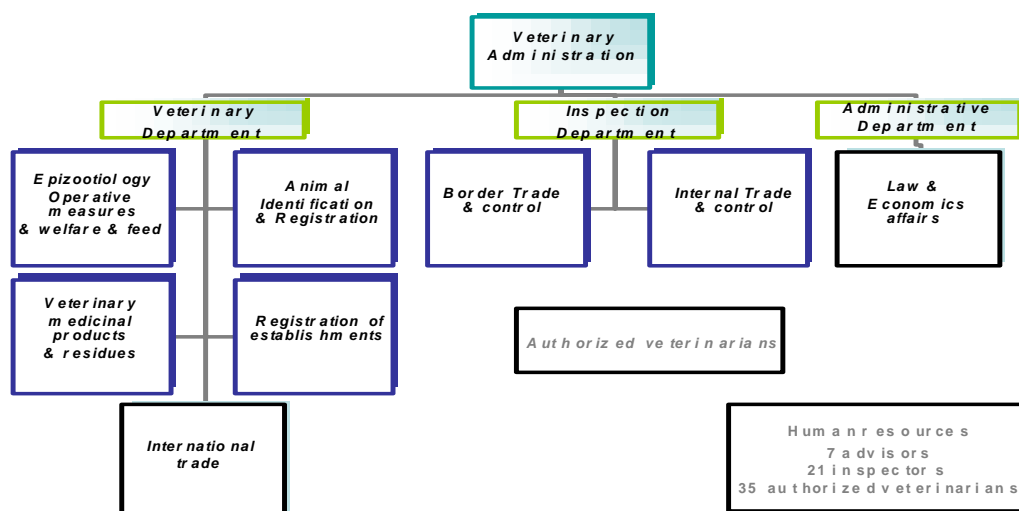
The Veterinary Administration (Directorate) is the central state administrative body directly enforcing legislation in the area of animal health and welfare sector. It is an independent body, headed by a Director (CVO), appointed by the Prime Minister and bound to report to the Government as a body. The Veterinary Administration is the competent authority for all administrative and control activities as regards:

- animal health, identification, registration and movement control;
- animal welfare;
- veterinary public health (production, national and international turnover in food of animal origin and feed, monitoring of residues of pharmacologically active substances of veterinary medicinal products in raw materials of animal origin and feed, monitoring of food-borne zoonoses);
- cooperation and coordination with international veterinary organizations (OIE, FAO, etc.), institutions, operators and other institutions in the veterinary sector;
- and other activities within its authority.

The Veterinary Administration was established at the end of 2004. Today, it employs a total number of 42 employees:

- Director - doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM)
- Veterinary Department: 7 doctors of veterinary medicine (DVM) and 4 office workers (secondary education);
- Department for Inspection and Surveillance: 21 veterinary inspectors (DVM);
- Administrative Department: 2 BLL (Bachelor of Laws), 1 BEc (Bachelor of Economics) and 6 office workers (secondary education).

The organigramme of the Veterinary Administration is presented below:



The Veterinary Administration comprises of the following departments:

(I) Veterinary Department

The Veterinary Department employs 3 advisors (DVM). In 2007, the human resources of the Department was strengthened through the creation of the Animal Identification and Registration Unit, employing 2 advisors (DVM) and three operators.

The Veterinary Department is responsible for the implementation of the following main policies:

1. Animal Health

The Veterinary Department is responsible for monitoring and prevention of occurrence, detection, control and eradication of animal infectious diseases. It is also in charge of the implementation and monitoring of implementation of the programme for preventive animal health protection measures. The VD is the main actor in implementing the Annual Programme of Preventive Health Protection Measures 2008 (Operational Program), which was adopted in compliance with the Veterinary Law. The 2008 Annual Programme was upgraded compared to the previous ones to cover three new subprograms of zoonosis monitoring – salmonella, BSE and listeria.

The implementation of the annual programme involves the following tasks: (a) diagnostic testing for bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis and enzootic bovine leucosis, for ovine and caprine brucellosis, bee diseases, (b). vaccination against classical swine fever, rabies in dogs and cats and depending on the epizootiological situation of other domestic animal species as well, (c). control of echinococcosis in dogs, (d). vaccination against anthrax, blackleg and malignant edema, Newcastle disease, (e). prevention of avian influenza.

Epizootiological situation in Montenegro in the period January 1 – December 31, 2007

Disease	Species	Municipalities	Villages	Yards	Animals
Leucosis	Bovine	7	22	24	48
Rabies	Bovine	2	3	3	3
	Wolf	2	2	-	2
	Fox	6	12	-	12
Q fever	Bovine	1	1	1	4
TBC	Bovine	1	2	3	3
IBR/IPV	Bovine	1	1	1	1
CSF	Swine	7	12	15	38
American foulbrood	Bees	6	12	14	89
Trichinelosis	Wild boar	1	-	-	3

2. Animal identification and registration and movement control

A system of identification and registration of bovine animals has been established in Montenegro. The legislative basis is established by the Law on Animal Identification and Registration.

The identification system itself was created with the support of the "Development of the Animal Identification in Montenegro" Project, managed by the European Agency for Reconstruction with technical assistance from the ADT Projekt/GFA Consulting Group and funded by CARDS 2005. The project was primarily focused on bovine animal identification

and registration. The staff of the Veterinary Administration and veterinary surgeries was trained and instruction manuals were developed to help inspection and control of the I&R system and the related operations at the Border Inspection Posts. The total number of bovine animals registered in the database by 25 March 2008 is 83,508 in 25,500 registered holdings (first tagging). I&R is cost-free for animal keepers, the funds for the I&R are provided through the national budget of Montenegro.

Additional project, funded under IPA 2007, is expected to help completion of the animal I&R system in Montenegro through introducing I&R in small ruminants. One of the expected results of this project will be the introduction of a single veterinary information system.

3. Animal welfare

The Animal Welfare Law - (Official Journal of Montenegro No., 14/2008) enacted in February 2008, lays down the rights, obligations and responsibilities of natural and legal persons in the field of animal welfare as regards protection of animals against torture, in keeping and breeding, killing and slaughter, surgery, transport and experiments, rules on handling animals and other issues of relevance to animal welfare.

4. Public health

Public health unit employs 2 advisers. One of them is responsible for registration of establishments under veterinary control, for export- import of live animals, foodstuff of animal origin and feeding stuff, and one for veterinary medicines and residue.

(III) Department for Inspection and Surveillance (ID)

The Inspection Department is responsible for ensuring the application of the veterinary regulations by farmers and producers. The Veterinary Inspection Department is managed by a chief veterinary inspector, who organises the work of the official state veterinary inspectors operating at regional level. The co-ordination is facilitated by the regional co-ordinators - three co-ordinators, each responsible for one region. The chief inspector organises regular meetings with co-ordinators and official veterinary inspectors. In order to ensure uniform controls, the guidelines and written instructions are then issued by the chief inspector to all official veterinary inspectors. Furthermore, the sampling guide developed by the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory in Podgorica has been disseminated to all official and authorised veterinarians in the country.

The ID employs 21 inspectors organized by regional units, of which 9 are engaged in the foreign trade control and 12 the domestic trade control.

Some of the tasks of the Inspection Department are assigned to the authorized veterinarians (35 DVM) employed in private veterinary surgeries, authorized by the Veterinary Administration. The criteria for authorization include experience in carrying out such tasks and appraisal of work in the past years. This authorisation is granted on the basis of public tender and is valid for one year. Authorised veterinarians are supervised by official state veterinarians. The Veterinary Administration prepares the check of proficiency, which shall become a prerequisite for future authorizations. The authorized vets do not have the authority to undertake administrative measures – these are within the authority of official inspectors.

On the basis of the results of the previous year monitoring, the Animal Health Protection and Welfare Unit (AHPWU), within the VD, prepares the annual operational programme on animal health protection. The programme lays down in detail the activities to be undertaken in relation to prevention, occurrence, detection, surveillance, control and eradication of animal diseases. The programme is implemented by authorised veterinarians. The authorized veterinarians keep records on the measures taken and report to the official veterinarian responsible for the district. The official veterinarian reports to the chief veterinary inspector at central level. The results of the control programme are then summarised and analysed by the AHPWU and used for planning the activities for the following year. Contingency plans for foot and mouth disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza are being drafted in compliance with OIE and EU guidelines.

(III) Administrative Department

It is in charge of the following tasks: development of general acts of the Administration; compiling of programmes and work plans and work reports of the organisational units and drafting of new documents, staff register keeping and other related tasks.

As a whole, the Veterinary Administration shall undergo a reorganization process in order to enable more efficient carrying out of duties within its authority. That would include increase in number of employees, additional training including vocational training, setting up of information systems as well as supply of additional equipment.

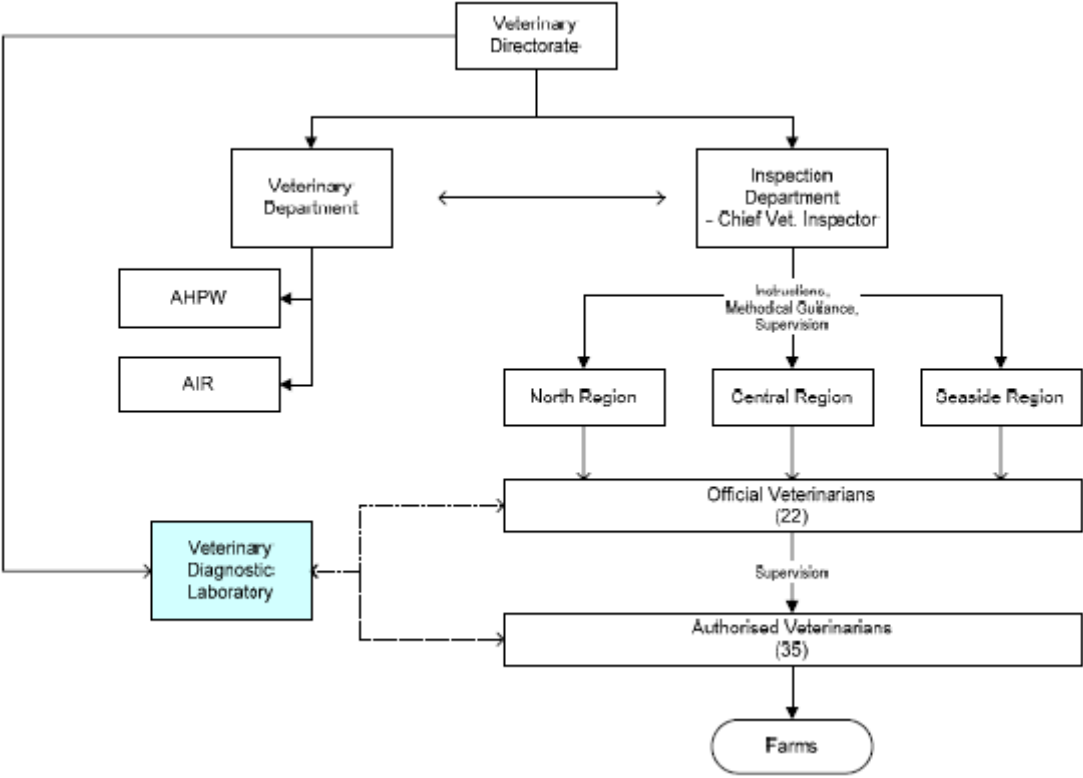
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) is the only veterinary laboratory in Montenegro used for official control purposes. The VDL is subordinated to the MAFWM and is authorised by the Veterinary Directorate to perform laboratory diagnostics of animal diseases. The laboratory performs bacteriological, serological and parasitological diagnostics of animal diseases. The VDL does not have a virology laboratory. The VDL also carries out microbiological analyses of foodstuffs of animal origin.

In the last year, VDL has taken part in inter-laboratory comparative tests organized by the Veterinary Institute Kraljevo (Serbia) and so far, inter-laboratory tests have been organized for milk (microbiology suitability) and blood sera (brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis), with very good results.

The Laboratory is currently in the process of preparations for accreditation ISO/IEC 17025. Completion of the accreditation process is expected in the course of 2008.

The laboratory also diagnoses other diseases at the request of the field veterinarians, veterinary inspectors or farmers.

Control system for animal health



- VD Veterinary Directorate
- VDP Veterinary Department
- ID Inspection Department
- AHPWU Animal Health Protection and Welfare Unit
- AIR Animal Identification and Registration Unit
- VDL Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

ANNEX 4: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

(1) Reference list of relevant laws and regulations:

The principal EU legislation relevant to the control of classical swine fever and rabies, which Montenegro will adapt to is as follows:

1. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine as amended.
2. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 80/1095/EEC of 11 November 1980 laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever as amended
3. COUNCIL DECISION 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field as amended.
4. COUNCIL DECISION 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases as amended.
5. DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC
6. COMMISSION DECISION 2002/677/EC of 22 August 2002 laying down standard reporting requirements for programmes of eradication and control of animal diseases co-financed by the Community and repealing Decision 2000/322/EC as amended.

(2) Legislation relating specifically to the control of classical swine fever

1. Council Directive 2001/89/EC describes Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.
2. Commission Decision 2002/106/EC approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever.

(3) Legislation relating specifically to the control of rabies

1. Commission Decision 94/275/EC on recognising rabies vaccines

(4) Reference to the National Programme of Montenegro for Integration to EU

Chapter 3.12. Food Safety, Veterinary And Phytosanitary Policies

Section 3.12.2. Veterinary policy

3.12.2.2. Short-term priorities

Short-term priorities in the veterinary area are related to the priorities under the Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Partnership Recommendations. The Action Plan for Strengthening Administrative Capacities refers to the continuation of the gradual adjustment of regulations; strengthening institutional framework and administrative capacities; enforcing the relevant

regulations in practice; improving the databases for animal identification; and introducing the information systems for veterinary sector.

It has been planned to transpose a series of the EU regulations to the Montenegrin ones in 2008 and 2009, in the areas of animal health protection, as regards certain communicable diseases; animal welfare; trade in live animals and products of animal origin across the Republic of Montenegro border; animal feed; food safety, i.e. the so-called “Hygiene Package”.

Pursuant to the recommendations under the European Partnership, the Veterinary Law will be enforced (including also the fish products) and the veterinary laboratories and controls will be strengthened. The adjustment of legislation to the *Acquis* relevant to the veterinary area and the adjustment of the system of animal identification to the EU requirements will be continued.

During the pre-accession period, education of farmers, entities engaged in food related businesses and veterinary practitioners will be carried out on permanent basis with the aim of acquainting with the EU requirements.

Legislative Framework

For the purpose of further adjustment of the Montenegrin legislation relevant to other veterinary areas (introduction of the profession of the official veterinarian; the service establishment, and alike), it has been planned to enforce the new Veterinary Law that would ensure the complete conformity with the *Acquis* in the area. Within this framework, it is required to make analytical comparison of national legislation to the Regulation No. 32004R0882. Namely, since the period after the enforcement of the 2004 Veterinary Law - whereas with the aim of a gradual adjustment of the Montenegrin legislation to the EU one - the following pieces of legislation have been enforced or have been pending their enforcement:

The Law on Medicines (Official Gazette of RM, No. 80/2004); the Law on Identification and Registration of Animals (Official Gazette of RM, No. 48/2007); the Law on Food Safety; and the Law on the Protection of Animal Welfare. They have defined in more details and largely certain provisions under the Veterinary Law, whereas certain provisions of the Veterinary law ceased to be in effect.

It has been planned to draft the following secondary legislation relevant to the area of animal health:

- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Animal Brucellosis
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Enzootic Bovine Leucosis
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Animal Rabies
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Classical Swine Fever
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Newcastle Poultry Disease
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Avian Influenza
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Poultry Salmonellosis
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Animal Anthrax
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Foot and Mouth Disease
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating TSE.

It is planned to draft the following secondary legislation during 2008 and 2009, governing the area of identification and registration of animals:

- Rule Book on the Method of Identifying of Sheep and Goats.

It is planned to draft the following secondary legislation during 2008 and 2009, governing the area of animal welfare:

- Rule Book on the Protection of Animals for Slaughtering
- Rule Book on the Conditions for and Method of Animal Transporting
- Rule Book on the Requirements to be Met by Establishments for Breeding and Raising Animals for Food Production, and on the Conditions for the Protection of Animals on Farms.

Since the EU legislation relevant to the veterinary area and food safety is very extensive and expert focused, and the human resources in Montenegro are insufficient and the possibilities for the increase in the number of graduate veterinarians are limited, the most effective method of transposing, and enforcing, the EU legislation to the national one relevant to the area will be considered in such manner to ensure their direct transposition and gradual enforcement.

Institutional Framework

It is necessary to establish the Veterinary Public Health Unit within the Veterinary Sector of the Veterinary Administration (monitoring of residues and zoonosis; registration and licensing of establishments; food safety; by-products of animal origin; national and international trade) for the animal health and welfare related activities (health protection; diagnostic systems; identification and registration) and control of the marketing and use of veterinary medicines, animal feed, and national and border controls. The Veterinary Administration will undertake its reorganization via approving the new job and task classification for the purpose of more functional performance of the duties falling under its competences.

That implies an increase in the number of employees and their additional training (professional training and specialization of civil servants in the Veterinary Administration), as well as the introduction of the information system therein and additional equipping thereof.

Strengthening the diagnostic capacities of the Public Institute Specialized Veterinary Laboratory will be via additional equipping and training of the staff. The introduction of ISO Standard 17025 for the accreditation of the laboratory testing will be continued, as well as the networking of the Laboratory with national veterinary laboratories of other countries and participation of the Laboratory in the comparative interlaboratory testing.

3.12.2.3. Mid-term priorities

The priorities in mid-term period imply the implementation of the already approved legal regulations, as well as the continuation of adjusting thereof to the *Acquis* relevant to the veterinary domain. It is required to approach to the gradual transition from the current system of implementing the measures prescribed under the Operational Programme of Animal Health Protection in the creation of overall separate Programmes per individual communicable diseases, for the purpose of defining the health status of herds and flocks, as well as of the attitude of the State as regards certain communicable diseases in animals that are of particular concern for Montenegro and the EU.

Besides, it is required to adjust the regime of both live animal and products of animal origin to the international sanitary and phytosanitary obligations and the

EU standards. It is also necessary to reconsider the number of veterinary border crossings for the purpose of the rationalization thereof, i.e. for the purpose of decreasing the number of veterinary border crossings and their equipping in harmony with the EU standards, as well as for introducing the electronic system of gathering, exchanging and processing the relevant data - TRACES (surveillance and controls of communicable diseases; import conditions; quarantine; monitoring the trade in live animal consignments, food of animal origin and animal feed that enter the territory of Montenegro).

Legislation

The legislative measures that have been anticipated as the mid-term priorities are a further step of adjusting to the *Acquis* relevant to the veterinary domain. It is required to adapt completely the system of animal identification, waste of animal origin management and streamlining of plants in meat and dairy industry, as well as to pass the programmes of surveillance of communicable diseases that are of particular concern for Montenegro and the EU.

The period between 2010 and 2012 has been planned as the one for drafting the secondary legislation on animal health, as follows:

- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Trichinelosis
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Animal Leptospirosis
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating IBR/IPV
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Blue Tongue Disease
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Horse Infectious Anemia
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating African Swine Fever
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating the Horse Plague
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Bee Communicable Diseases
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Fish Communicable Diseases
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Shellfish Diseases
- Rule Book on the Measures for Suppressing and Eradicating Swine Vesicular Disease
- Rule Book on the Health Requirements for Trade in Boar Semen.

As for the animal identification and registration, the period between 2010 and 2012 has been planned for drafting and approving the Rule Book on Swine Identification and Registration as well as for drafting additional secondary legislation relevant for the animal welfare (minimum standards for breeding of certain sorts / species and categories of animals).

Institutions

Further strengthening of the Veterinary Administration capacities for the purpose of performing administrative tasks that arise from the new legislation relevant to the domain of veterinary public health and animal welfare; animal feed; waste of animal origin management; monitoring of residues and zoonosis; marketing and use of veterinary medicine will be continued.

In addition, the training of veterinary inspectors will be persisted in performing inspection controls and the controls consistent with the innovated national legislation and the EU standards. The training will be carried out via the organized workshops, seminars and expert visits to veterinary inspection services of the EU countries. It has been planned to draft the plan of further activities for improving

the effectiveness of the control of imported live animal consignments, as well as of the food of animal origin and animal feed, with the aim of further improving the skills of border veterinary inspectors in relation to the specific requirements per types of consignments (trainings; drafting the manuals for the standard checks and control procedures) and strengthening technical capacities for establishing and putting in function TRACES system.

Moreover, the diagnostic capacities will be strengthened in the Public Institute the Specialized Veterinary Laboratory via adopting new laboratory methods of testing and additional equipping and training of the staff thereof.

ANNEX 5: Details per EU funded contract

The project will be implemented through 4 contracts, presented in the table below

	Focus	Type of contract	Source of funding	Indicative Amount (EUR)	Indicative duration (months)
Contract 1	Approximation of legislation, introduction of new vaccination, monitoring and surveillance methodologies	Service	EU	820.000	24
Contract 2	Purchase of vaccines and laboratory kits	Supply	EU	680.000	7
Contract 3	Vaccination campaigns	Service	National funds	180.000	12
Contract 4	Purchase of vaccines for domestic animals	Supply	National funds	30.000	9

The implementation of contracts 1 and 2 is linked. Contract 1 will be launched first in order to ensure support for preparation of the technical specification for Contract 2. Correspondingly, Contract 2 will be completed before Contract 1 as the data taken from the implementation of Contracts 2 (and eventually 3) will be used to complete some of the activities in Contract 1 (such as the epidemiological survey and the monitoring of the vaccination campaigns).

Contract 1 is a service (fee-based) contract. The key contractor's tasks include:

- Analysis of the current state of play of legislation in comparison with the EU acquis;
- Preparation of legislative proposals according to the identified priorities;
- Organisation of training on at least 4 key subjects: 1). EU acquis on animal health; 2). CSF and rabies epidemiology and pathology; 3) disease outbreak management and prevention; 4).diagnostic of CSF and rabies;
- Provision of consultancy, advise and on-going support on issues related to vaccination, organisation and management of vaccination campaigns, communication with the local stakeholders (hunters, producers);
- Organisation of the information campaign
- Monitoring and supervision of vaccination and testing process;
- Carrying out of the epidemiological survey;
- Preparation of the technical specification for the purchase of vaccines and laboratory kits;
- Coordination of the activities of all long- and short-term experts involved in project implementation;

In order to implement these major tasks the Contractor will have to ensure at least two key long-term experts with the following profile:

Key expert 1: Project Manager (380 working days)

The Project Coordinator will drive the implementation of the service contract, provide overall guidance on project orientation and focus and ensure that contract objectives are met. He/she will ensure timely identification of short term and other expert requirements, determine their profiles and inputs, supervise and coordinate their actions and ensure quality control of all TA-team outputs. He/she will take a lead role in all system design components, institutional reviews, design of training programmes and awareness campaigns. He/she will coordinate and be responsible for the production of all procurement documents produced under the contract. He/she will be responsible for developing and monitoring the implementation of the work plan, ensure that contract outputs and results are delivered on time.

Qualifications and skills

The Project Coordinator shall have a university degree in a relevant discipline (e.g. veterinary science, agriculture or equivalent), preferably with a relevant academic postgraduate qualification. Must display strong communication and leadership skills. Must have excellent writing skills.

General professional experience

The expert should have at least 10 years of professional experience in the veterinary/livestock sector preferably gathered in the EU and in CEEC / transition economies. Must have thorough knowledge and understanding of EU legislation relevant to animal health and veterinary surveillance. Experience in establishing and restructuring of governmental services in the veterinary/livestock sector is an advantage. Experience in EC assistance projects in third countries, project cycle management and EC procurement rules and procedures is highly desirable.

Specific professional experience

The expert should have carried out at least two assignments as team leader or project director in a long term assistance project in a third country (new EU Member States and/or EU candidate or acceding countries is an advantage) in a relevant thematic area i.e. livestock production & management, animal breeding, veterinary surveillance and preferably in animal health. Specific experience in design and implementation of control and eradication campaigns of animal diseases according to EU legislation in a third country is a decisive advantage. Equivalent experience i.e. expert having served at senior or executive level in a Member State competent authority (responsible for veterinary checks) and/or a public or private entity/professional organisation responsible for veterinary surveillance network or similar for at least 5 years will also be considered.

Key expert 2: Senior Animal health Expert (200 working days)

The Senior Animal Health Expert will provide strategic guidance to the completion and consolidation of the control and eradication of rabies and CSF and assist the VD to design an information flow and workflow model, define physical inputs and assist subsequently with establishing the operational infrastructure of the system.

He/she shall lead the design of the vaccination campaign and related training programmes, awareness campaigns and manuals, institutional reviews and optimisation of the animal health information flow and institutional set up and provide hands on implementation assistance.

Qualifications and skills

The expert shall have a university degree in a relevant discipline (e.g. veterinary science, agriculture, biology or other equivalent) preferably with a relevant postgraduate qualification or professional specialisation in IT, management or other related fields.

General professional experience

The expert shall have at least 10 years working experience in the veterinary sector, of which 5 years in development and/or implementation/ management of a fully developed and operational animal disease eradication campaign. The expert will ideally be at present in employment in an institution/professional organisation in charge of overseeing or operating the animal health system. The expert must have thorough knowledge and understanding of EU legislation relevant to animal health and veterinary surveillance and demonstrable knowledge in the use of IT systems and databases for veterinary surveillance.

Specific professional experience

Track record of animal health related assignments, preferably relating to rabies and CSF, in a consultative capacity with preference in the new EU Member States and/or EU candidate countries or acceding countries. Previous experience in preparation of tender documents for animal health field consumables and vaccination will be a distinctive advantage.

A number of short-term experts will also be involved in this project.

Contract 2 is a supply contract, which is focused at purchasing of:

- Rabies vaccine baits (€650,000)
- Consumables (diagnostic materials) (€26,000)
- Consumables for Rabies and CSF sample dispatch (€4,000)