

2011 Annual Programme Veterinary and Food Safety: 09-2011/2
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1. Basic information

- 1.1 **CRIS number:** 2011/022-939
 1.2 **Title:** Veterinary and Food Safety
 1.3 **ELARG statistical code:** 02.22
 1.4 **Location:** Kosovo*

Implementing arrangements

- 1.5 **Contracting authority:** European Commission Liaison Office to Kosovo
 1.6 **Implementing agency:** European Commission Liaison Office to Kosovo
 1.7 **Beneficiary:**

Project activity/component	Beneficiary institution	Contact point responsible for activity coordination
Support for the Control and / or Eradication of animal diseases in Kosovo and <i>Support the designing phase for the construction of Processing Plant for the disposal of Animal by-products.</i>	Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency (KVFA) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	Dr Valdet Gjinovci , CEO Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency (KVFA) Phone: +381 38 551 957 Fax: +381 38 551 962 e – mail: valdet.gjinovci@ks-gov.net

Financing

- 1.8 **Overall cost (VAT excluded):** EUR 4.95 million
 1.9 **EU contribution:** EUR 2.95 million
 1.10 **Final date for contracting:** 3 years after signing the financing agreement
 1.11 **Final date for execution of contracts:** 2 years following the final date for contracting
 1.12 **Final date for disbursements:** 1 year after the final date for execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the project is to improve the animal health situation in Kosovo as regards Rabies and Classical swine fever and to improve public and veterinary public health by putting in place effective and safe system of handling animal by-products.

2.2 Project purpose:

The purpose of the project is to control/eradicate the Classical swine fever and Rabies in the animal populations in Kosovo and Construction of EU compliant rendering plant for the safe disposal of animal by -products not intended for human consumption.

* Under UNSCR 1244/1999.

2.3 Link with European Partnership; Stabilisation and Association process; Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement

The project makes a reference to the following priorities and challenges identified in the European Partnership including:

- Lack of facilities for the recycling of animal carcasses and transposing of regulations of the Food Hygienic Package;
- Operationalization of the information technology infrastructure;
- Transfer of municipal inspectors under KFVA;
- Uncontrolled slaughter and smuggling of animals

Several actions in the field of food safety within the framework of the 2011 EPAP include drafting and adoption of laws for additives in food, borderline and domestic control of food of plant origin; Registration, identification and ear tagging of animals in the entire territory of Kosovo and updating of data in the central database. In addition, the transposition of the Food Hygienic Package is also envisaged as well as the further strengthening and improvement of agro-food enterprises

Kosovo Progress Report 2010 states that: "In the veterinary and phytosanitary area, Some progress has been made on setting up the IT infrastructure for Kosovo's animal identification, registration and movement control system. No facilities for processing animal by-products exist. A pre-feasibility study for establishing a rendering plant was completed. In the meantime, these animal by-products will have to be dumped in landfill sites.

2.4 Link with the Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document (Anticipated 2011-2013) for Kosovo (MIPD)

In agriculture and food safety, the EU will continue to help Kosovo meet EU standards and therefore develop its export potential / import substitution potential whilst also helping Kosovo's rural economy. Measures that can be envisaged are continued support for strengthening the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, *supporting agricultural establishments, planning and building Kosovo's first rendering plant (a measure that will help Kosovo meet EU standards in both food safety and environment).*

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

This program proposal is in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2011-2013 and its specific medium term objective II- Integration in Global and European structures as well as cooperation with Veterinary Services in the region and further.

As a precondition for integration the primary duty is food safety, protection of animal's health, protection of public health, fight and elimination of zoonotic diseases, encouragement of local producers and the possibility of export, reduction of import.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

The main policy objective for the sector is consistent with the general strategy included in the Agriculture and Rural development Program 2007-13, namely extend vaccination and monitoring of animal diseases in order to control and eradicate contagious diseases that endanger public health (Animal Health Program).

Kosovo has already started to implement certain EU standards in the veterinary field, concerning animal disease control and eradication. Animal Health section of KVFA have annual budget that involves activities related to disease control and eradication.

These programs are based on current animal health status and international requirements. Their main objective is to control animal infectious diseases in domestic population. Since year 2000, KVFA has started the programs for vaccination of pet animals against Rabies and parasites (55.000 registered dogs and cat's) and against CSF in domestic pigs (70.000 registered pigs).

Due to serious impact on public health, KVFA are constantly working on control and suppression of rabies. On national level, funding is available for the operation of national veterinary laboratory.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Proposed project is part of the regional programme managed by DG-ENLARG with implementation sub-delegated to DG-SANCO, aiming to eradicate animal diseases in the Western Balkan countries, in particular those diseases that continue to be a threat to the EU Member States.

The duration of the programme is 5 years and first 2 years of the project (IPA 2008) are being implemented. Current proposal refers to the second part of the project which would complete the programme as envisaged. The second part of the project will be 3 years and it consist of 2 components to be simultaneously implemented 1) Supply and distribution and vaccines and 2) Technical Assistance to support FVA to control and eradicate animal diseases.

Component 1: Animal Diseases (Classical Swine Fever and Rabies)

The Food and Veterinary Agency (KVFA) is the veterinary authority in Kosovo and competent authority for Animal Health, Veterinary Public health, Animal Welfare and Identification and Registration of animals.

The basic principles for animal disease control and safe disposal of animal by products in Kosovo are laid down in the Veterinary Law of UNMIK-Kosovo, no. 21/04, Food Law 2009/03 and corresponding Administrative Instruction related to CSF and Rabies, namely .10/2005 for Rabies disease (revised by TAIEX mission in 2005) and Administrative Instruction no.33/2006 for CSF (drafted by EU experts).

The above-mentioned administrative instructions are transposed from EU legislation.

Rabies:

Epidemiology

Rabies is a fatal viral disease of central nervous system that affects all warm-blooded species, especially carnivores (mainly wild foxes). Fox populations infected with rabies act as a reservoir of the disease so they present a permanent risk for the transmission to humans either directly or via domestic carnivores. Human contact rabies through animal bites and if not treated before it becomes symptomatic the disease is invariably lethal. There are no human cases reported in Kosovo.

In October 2007, Kosovo has 2 cases of diseases in wild animals (foxes). These cases were reported on 10 October 2007.

Presence of Rabies in the region is confirmed by a number of positive cases identified each year. Kosovo compared to neighbouring countries has fewer outbreaks and reported cases. This may attributed to a) Lower number of wildlife in a country or lack of surveillance programs for diseases in the wildlife. Nevertheless Rabies continues to be considered endemic for the whole region hence the vaccination programme is being implemented or in planned to be implemented in all Western Balkan Countries.

Vaccination programme is accompanied by surveillance programme for the detection of diseases and evaluation of vaccine efficacy.

Moreover, the project will continue to support FVA in sample collection, packaging, storage and shipment as well as Veterinary laboratory in developing respective laboratory techniques.

Classical Swine Fever

Epidemiology

Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is a transmissible disease of pigs with high morbidity and mortality. When the disease circulates in the wild boar populations it constitutes a threat for the farmed pigs where the disease causes economic losses and leads to trade restrictions. The majority of pigs in Kosovo are kept in extensive production systems (backyard holdings). The flocks in the backyard holdings consist on average of 1-9 pigs per holding and are kept as semi-wild animals.

A detailed analysis regarding disease prevalence during the different months of the year is only basic epidemiological data. Information about possible spreading and transmission of disease from holding to holding or from region to region are not available. Although proven evidence is missing, sporadically exchange of pigs among people from neighbouring countries and swill feeding is thought to be responsible for the introduction of new outbreaks and disease spreading in Kosovo.

During previous years, domestic pigs in Kosovo have been vaccinated by using live attenuated vaccines paid from Kosovo Consolidated Budget.

Outbreaks of CSF reported in Kosovo

Year	Wild animals		Domestic animals	
	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	1	6
2007	0	0	0	0

Although the eradication of CSF from the farmed pigs requires additional measures to be taken, the control of the disease in wild boar is an important prerequisite for the achievement of this aim.

Following a surveillance programme that will mark the extent of the problem in Kosovo, the control/eradication of the disease in the wild boar can be achieved by the immunisation through vaccination of the susceptible population.

The project will support the KVFA to have a clear picture of the disease situation in relation to Rabies and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in Kosovo and to control and implement the strategies for control and eradication of the two above mentioned diseases.

Component 2: Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products

Presently Kosovo does not have a processing system for Animal by-products (ABP), fallen stock, catering waste and other products of animal origin in place. At present all ABPs generated in Kosovo are buried or dumped on landfills. Fallen stock and other dead animals are buried randomly in the agriculture land or in the forest, posing permanent risk of contamination of people and animals as well as underground water. Waste generated from meat processing establishments and slaughterhouses is generally dumped in the municipal dumpsites, together with household waste or otherwise just dumped on the nearest field or fallow land. System of collection of ABP's is inexistent. This type of waste is either transported by regular trucks/vans from the establishments to the dump sites or as stated above it is transported with carts to nearest fields for burial.

The need for a processing plant was addressed in a number of high forum meetings such as SAP dialogue meetings in Brussels and it has been clearly mentioned as one of the shortcomings in the EC progress report of 2009 and 2010. The disposal of ABP and fallen stock in one processing plant, will fulfil three major demands of Kosovo; 1st products of animal origin will be deposited in a designated place and controlled by the competent authority, 2nd a collection system will be established, and 3rd the controlled disposal will enable the competent authority to reduce illegal activities of stakeholders.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

Wildlife rabies control/eradication will be beneficial to public health since it will result in a significant reduction of the human exposure cases to the disease.

Full coverage of domestic pig vaccination and control/eradication of classical swine fever in the wild boar population will reduce the incidence and facilitate the complete control/eradication in the pig farming industry of the country with clear economic benefits both in terms of reduction of losses and by enabling external trade of pigs and pig meat.

The control/eradication of the two diseases in wildlife will contribute to similar activities taking place in the neighbouring countries. It will also reduce the risk of introduction of these two very important diseases to the European Union.

Cooperation with the neighbouring veterinary authorities will have a big impact on the prevention of disease outbreaks.

Construction of one processing plant will fulfil the essential needs of establishing the sustainable disposal of products of animal origin and will enable setting up system for collection of organic waste and fallen stock.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

1. Control and / or Eradication of animal diseases Rabies and Classical Swine Fever

Expected Results:

- a) Improved epidemiological situation as regards rabies and CSF in the whole territory of Kosovo.
- b) The animal diseases concerned in the wild and domestic animal populations in Kosovo are controlled and/or eradicated.
- c) Immunisation of the wild fox and wild boar population against rabies and CSF respectively is carried out.

Measurable indicators:

- a) Number of samples collected and tested
- b) Number of vaccines/vaccine baits distributed.
- c) Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests are available.

2. Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products

Expected Results:

- a) Detailed design of the EU-compliant rendering plant;
- b) Environmental Impact assessment completed and permission for construction is issued;
- c) Detailed Business Plan for the operation and maintenance of the rendering plant prepared and agreed.
- d) Tender dossier for works and supply prepared.

Measurable indicators:

- a) Preliminary and final design approved by the competent authority;
- b) Environmental Impact Assessment endorsed by the relevant institutions, i.e. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. Public hearing organized;

- c) Business Plan for rendering plant submitted and approved by the beneficiary and the contracting authority;
- d) Mode of operation for the rendering plant approved by GoK;
- e) Tender dossier approved by the Contracting Authority.

3.4 Activities:

Component 1. Control and / or Eradication of animal diseases - Rabies and Classical Swine Fever

The following sub-activities will be carried out in conjunction to the Multi-beneficiary Western Balkan Programme for control and/or eradication of animal diseases (ref. p.3.6 Linked activities):

Activity 1 (supply) – Procurement and distribution of vaccine (Classical swine fever) and baits (Rabies)

Activity 2 (service) – Design and update vaccination plans, supervise implementation of vaccination programs, organisation of collection and submission of samples to diagnostic reference laboratory and execution of laboratory analysis of samples for rabies and classical swine fever, train FVA staff on wildlife management and disease control.

Component 2. Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products

Activity 3 (service)

Preparation of detailed design.

1. Assessment and technical study of the proposed locations for the environmental suitability and economical feasibility (technical study for the selection of the proposed locations, should include geodetic and hydro-geological survey).
2. Preparation of the ToR for the scope and content of EIA
3. Based on the chosen location, assist FVA in preparing required documentation for obtaining necessary permission for building and connection to public utilities.
4. Preparation of collection and transportation schemes of ABP's, including cost estimate for its operation.
5. Preparation of business (economical and financial study) plan including calculations of the human resources needed in terms of number of staff required to operate the rendering plant, job description and required qualifications.
6. Development of proposal for operation and maintenance of the rendering plant
7. Preparation of tender dossier for works, including detailed bill of quantities and justification for the presented financial calculations. Technical specifications for equipment and vehicles.

Contracting arrangements

Component 1: A supply contract (Contract 1) and service contract (Contract 2) are envisaged.

Component 2: A service contract (Contract 3).

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The project includes the following conditionalities:

- The control and eradication of CSF and rabies program will run simultaneously in all the Western Balkan countries.
- Laboratories capable of performing the necessary tests exist in the country otherwise foreign laboratories should be contracted to undertake these activities.
- Vaccines as well as methods and reagents used in laboratory testing should comply with the EU standards and diagnostic manual of the concerned disease where applicable.
- Endorsement by all key stakeholders of the Technical Specifications, as well as the individual contracts to be engaged.
- Participation by the beneficiary in the tender process as per EU regulations.
- Organisation, selection and appointment of members of working groups, steering and coordination committees, seminars and study visits by the beneficiaries as per the project work plan.
- Appointing the relevant staff by the beneficiaries to participate in training activities as per work plan.
- Full cooperation among different stakeholders and the project team (Assistance in establishing of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products).
- Public acceptance on location of the rendering plant
- Strong commitment from KVFA to the project
- Funds are available for subsidising the transportation scheme.
- The GoK approves the model of operation of the rendering plant via legislative act.

In the event that conditionalities are not met, the European Commission Liaison Office reserves the right to suspend or cancel the project.

3.6 Linked activities

The project is linked to the following previous EC assistance projects, none of which would be overlapped:

- Strengthening Public Veterinary Services in Kosovo (SPUVESEK). Phase 1: October 2003 – March 2005, Phase 2: May 2005 – March 2007.
- World Bank project for Avian Influenza (establishing epidemiology unit). The budget of 3 million euro.
- Development of Food Safety Control Systems in Kosovo. This project started in June 2005 to June 2007 and had 3 main components: Organisation of the inspection services together in a Food Safety Agency, to draft a Food Law for Kosovo based on the EU General Food Law (2002-78), and development of (food control) laboratories.
- WB programme for eradication of rabies/classical swine fever" the multi-beneficiary project " under IPA 2008 managed by DG ELARG with implementation sub-delegated to DG SANCO, which will encompass: Setting up and execution of surveillance; coordination and exchange of information on the situation and evolution of CSF and Rabies programmes in the Western Balkan countries; regional and international cooperation between veterinary services in the Western Balkan countries in the area of animal disease control; performance of the veterinary services as regard the implementation of animal health programme.
- Twinning Project "Meeting EU Standards on Food Safety and Veterinary Services in Kosovo" December 2008-March 2011.

3.7 Lessons learned

Although impact realised through the previous assistance overall is satisfactory, a number of challenges remain:

Legal Reform in the sector:

Legal basis covering animal health component of the project fiche is in place and updated, however an administrative instruction based on EC Reg. (EC) No 1774/2002, 1069/2009 and 2000/76 for the establishment of rendering plant need to be transposed and adopted..

- *Enforcement:* There has been large focus on establishing the legal frameworks in Kosovo. The capacity to enforce the law, however, has received insufficient attention. While legal reform has been advanced, law enforcement and implementation has not followed. This creates a widening gap between the formal legal situation and 'on-the-ground' practice.
- *Conditionalities:* Often project implementation is hampered by either insufficient staff and resources allocated to (newly established) institutions or insufficient operational funds available in the government budget to allow for appropriate implementation of the mandate of the concerned department. While for the control and eradication of animal diseases, certain experience and mode of operation is established under the first phase (ongoing), much need to be done in setting preconditions for the establishment of processing plant for animal by products. There will be need for co- financing the building of rendering plant, financing and maintaining the system of organic waste collection and provide funds for running costs of the rendering plant.
- *Coordination within the government:* Further improvements – in line with the spirit of EU accession– could be realised in a stronger government leadership in the coordination efforts among the ministries and departments and a stronger focus on operational coordination and harmonisation of policies. In this respect assistance will be needed from the Local authorities and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning on selecting the appropriate location for the rendering plant and ensuring implementation of legislation related to waste collection and disposal..

- Improvement / updating of current legislation in accordance with the EU standards, in sense of setting up prerequisite conditionality for introduction of non-vaccination policy for CSF

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR million)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA EU CONTRIBUTION		BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	% (2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Component 1			2.25	2.25	100							
contract 1 – Supply		x	1.50	1.50	100							
contract 2 - Service	x		0.75	0.75	100							
Component 2			2.70	0.70	26	2.0	74					
contract 3 - Service	x		2.70	0.70	26*	2.0	74					
TOTAL IB			3.45	1.45	42	2.0	58					
TOTAL INV			1.5	1.5	100							
TOTAL PROJECT			4.95	2.95	60	2.0	40					

Note:

(1) In the Activity row "X" is used to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

* This is the first phase (design) of a larger project for which the overall national contribution is Euro 2 Million whereas the envisaged EU contribution is 5 to 7 million in the coming annual programmes.

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1 : Supply contract	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q4 2015
Contract 2 : Service contract	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q4 2015
Contract 3 : Service contract	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	Q2 2014

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6. Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity (gender mainstreaming)

Promoting a more diverse (gender- and ethnic-wise) workplace will be a strong element in strengthening the capacity of the target institutions. The project will ensure mainstreaming of gender and minority issues both (i) within the target institutions and (ii) the outputs (services provided by these institutions):

- address the barriers in the workplace that prevent the achievement of gender equality and ethnic diversity; create a workplace culture supportive of gender equality and ethnic diversity to improve gender/ethnic balance within the organisation. Opening up new possibilities for minorities as well as opportunities for women to work in non-traditional areas will, in turn, contribute to change the policy, business and customer focus of these institutions.
- introduce concepts of equality and diversity in strategic planning and management, including the business case for equality and diversity so as to make the workforce more representative of/responsive to Kosovo customer base. A work culture that is respectful and accommodating of diversity will in turn contribute to the creation of a multi-ethnic food safety & veterinary service in Kosovo.

The project will promote the participation of women in all activities.

6.2 Environment

All support provided will be subject, when necessary, as required by the legislation in force in Kosovo and by EU Directives and standards, to include measures on controlling pollution, enhancing environmental protection, etc. Environmental Impact Assessment endorsed by the relevant authorities will have to be approved before the start of building the rendering plant.

6.3 Minorities

The project will actively promote the participation of ethnic minorities in all activities, will make particular effort to work in minority areas, and will deliver outputs that are ethnically disaggregated so that progress and achievements for minorities can be transparently recognised.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Log frame in Standard Format

ANNEX II: Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme

ANNEX III: Institutional Framework

ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

ANNEX V Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Veterinary and Food Safety		Programme name and number	IPA 2011
Sector: European Standards		Contracting period) expires: Ref to Section 1.10	Disbursement period expires: Ref to section 1.12
		Total budget : EUR 4.95 million	IPA budget: 2.95 million
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To improve the animal health situation in Kosovo as regards Rabies and Classical swine fever and to improve animal health and veterinary public health by introducing a system for safe disposal of organic waste and animal by products.	Number of rabies outbreaks and human rabies exposure cases. Number of outbreaks of CSF in farmed pigs and wild boar. Regular reports on the animal situation in Kosovo are issued. Processing plant built in accordance with the Reg. (EC) No 1774/2002, 1069/2009 and 2000/76.	Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency Public Health Sector Reports on contamination from organic waste and animal carcasses by the Institute of Public Health Veterinary reports	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To control/eradicate the Classical swine fever and Rabies in the animal populations in Kosovo and to establish Rendering Plant for disposal of animal by-products and fallen stock and infrastructure for collection of organic waste	Prevalence and incidence of the Rabies in domestic animals and foxes and classical swine fever in domestic pigs and wild boar populations. Design of the rendering plant is completed and approved. Environmental	Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency Public Health Sector Coordination meetings Indicators on the epidemiological data Monitoring reports	Epidemiological investigation conducted and sampling plans developed. The implementation of the animal identification, registration and movement control system is functional.

	Assessment Plan is prepared and suitable location for building of rendering plant is allocated.		
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Control and eradication of CSF and rabies</p> <p>a) Improved epidemiological situation as regards rabies and CSF in the whole territory of Kosovo.</p> <p>b) The animal diseases concerned in the target wild and domestic animal populations in Kosovo are controlled and/or eradicated.</p> <p>c) Immunisation of the wild fox and wild boar population against rabies and CSF respectively is carried out.</p> <p>Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products</p> <p>a) Detailed design of the EU-compliant rendering plant;</p> <p>b) Environmental Impact assessment completed and permission for construction is issued;</p> <p>c) Detailed Business Plan for the operation and maintenance of the rendering plant</p>	<p>Number of samples collected and tested</p> <p>Number of vaccines/vaccine baits administered/distributed. Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests.</p> <p>Preliminary and final design approved by the competent authority.</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment endorsed by the relevant institutions, i.e. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. Public hearing organized.</p> <p>Business Plan for rendering plant submitted and approved by the beneficiary and the contracting authority. Mode of</p>	<p>Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency data</p> <p>National laboratories analysis</p> <p>Inspection reports</p> <p>WG reports and conclusions</p> <p>Detailed drawings</p> <p>EIA Plan and relevant approvals.</p> <p>Business Plan.</p> <p>Tender dossier</p> <p>Monthly and interim reports</p>	<p>Vaccination of domestic carnivores applied.</p> <p>Control/Eradication measures are applied in farmed pigs for CSF.</p> <p>Import conditions for the prevention of introduction of the diseases applied.</p> <p>Availability of KCB budget</p> <p>Full cooperation among different stakeholders and the project team</p> <p>Public acceptance on location of the rendering plant</p> <p>Strong commitment from KVFA to the project</p> <p>Funds are available for subsidising the transportation scheme.</p> <p>The GoK approves the model of operation of the</p>

prepared and agreed. d) Tender dossier for works and supply prepared;	operation for the rendering plant approved by GoK. Tender dossier approved by the Contracting Authority		rendering plant via legislative act
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
Activity 1 Control and eradication of CSF and Rabies	Contract 1 – Supply Contract 2 – Technical Assistance	EUR 1,5 million: EU contribution EUR 0,75 million: EU contribution	Vaccination of wildlife is successfully applied also in neighbouring countries
Activity 2 Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products	Contract 3 - Technical assistance	EUR 0.7 million: EU contribution EUR 2.0 million: National Co-financing	KFVA provides a list of potential locations for building of Rendering Plant. Building and other permissions issued by the local authority and relevant ministries are timely issued

Pre-conditions for Disease Control and/or Eradication:

Laboratories capable of properly performing the necessary tests should exist in the country otherwise foreign laboratories should be contracted to undertake these activities;
Kosovo Veterinary and Food Agency has very good collaboration with the CRL Hanover that can be used for more advanced diagnostic tests;
For the vaccination against Classical Swine Fever: The evaluation of the results of a surveillance taken place in advance has indicated the need for oral vaccination;
For sampling: Coordination and cooperation between authorities, hunters and laboratories;
Staff available, national co-financing available.

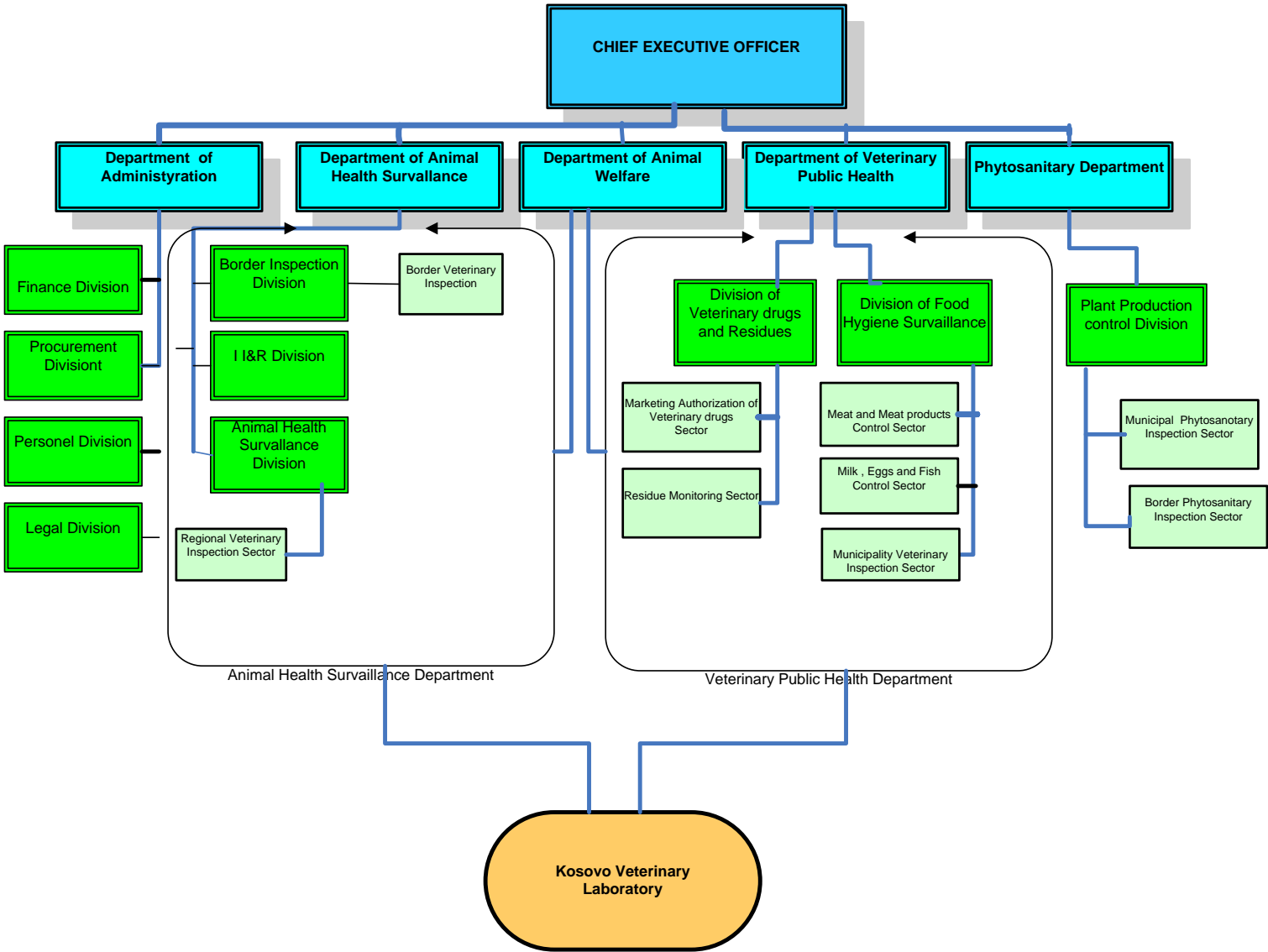
Pre-conditions for Support the designing phase for the construction of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products:

Proposal for at least three suitable locations for the building of rendering plant.
Allocation of staff to work with the contractor in obtaining the necessary permissions for building of rendering plant.
Adoption of administrative instruction/s transposing the Reg. (EC) No. 1774/2002, 1069/2009, 200/76.
Allocation of the co-financing budget in the MTEF.

ANNEX II: Indicative planning of the amounts (in EUR million) contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project (cumulated).

	2012				2013				2014			
Contracted	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Contract 1	1.5											
Contract 2	0.75											
Contract 3				0.7								
Cumulated Total	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.95								
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Disbursed												
Contract 1		0.9							0.45			0.15
Contract 2	0.225				0.225				0.225			0.075
Contract 3				0.21			0.21			0.21		0.07
Cumulated Total	0.225	1.125	1.125	1.335	1.56	1.56	1.77	1.77	2.445	2.655	2.655	2.95

ANNEX III: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of Kosovo relevant laws and regulations

- Food Law No 2009/03-L-016
- Kosovo Veterinary Law No 21/04
- Administrative Instruction No 10/2005 for rabies
- Administrative Instruction No.33/2006 for Classical Swine Fever
- Feasibility study for establishing a rendering plant in Kosovo

The principal EU legislation relevant to the control of classical swine fever and rabies:

- COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine as amended.
- 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
- COUNCIL DECISION 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field as amended.
- COUNCIL DECISION 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases as amended.
- 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
- 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.

Legislation relating specifically to the control of classical swine fever

- Council Directive 2001/89/EC describes Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.
- 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.

Legislation relating specifically to the control of rabies :

- Commission Decision 94/275/EC on recognising rabies vaccines

EU Legislation specifically related to rendering plant:

- REGULATION (EC) No 1774/2002 of THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1069/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation).
- DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste.

Based on the 2010 EC Progress Report, challenges facing the field is the operationalization of the information technology infrastructure, transfer of municipal inspectors under KFVA, the uncontrolled slaughter and smuggling of animals, lack of facilities for the recycling of animal carcasses and transposing of regulations of the Food Hygienic Package.

In order to address the challenges in the area of food safety, KFVA has planned several actions with the aim to improve the situation of this sector. Actions in the field of food safety within the framework of the 2011 EPAP include drafting and adoption of laws for additives in food, borderline and domestic control of food of plant origin. The Plan further provides for the registration, identification and ear tagging of animals in the entire territory of Kosovo and updating of data in the central database. In addition, the transposition of the Food Hygienic Package is also envisaged as well as the further strengthening and improvement of agro-food enterprises (for more details see the matrix of actions, Priorities 74, 75 and 137).

Reference to National Development Plan (NDP).

The development of economic strategies for the key sectoral “engines of growth” requires close coordination between the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. While the NDP is being defined, the MAFRD has put in place a series of legal instruments to support farmers, processors and distributors aimed at reducing production costs in agriculture and agro-processing activities.

Three regulations have been emitted by MAFRD to abolish Custom Duties and TVA on imported agricultural inputs, farm and processing equipment.

Within this rationale the Control and /or Eradication of animal diseases and assistance in establishing of processing plant for the disposal of Animal by-products designed at improving animal health, public health, environmental protection , productivity and food safety is envisaged as a proper instrument for the NDP implementation.

Reference to national/ sectoral investment plans

There are still legislative limitations ongoing in Kosovo impeding the implementation of instruments for the benefit of the Rural Development. These limitations have been addressed by the Government and under the process of being revised.

The Food Law has been approved and a number of sub-laws are prepared and adopted. Administrative Instruction on new organizational structure of the Food Agency is adopted and transfer of staff from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture is completed. With transfer of municipal inspectors, the FVA will undertake the full responsibility for implementation of Food Law and Veterinary Law, in particular provisions pertaining to Veterinary Public Health, Animal Health and Food Safety.

The main policy objective for the sector is consistent with the general strategy included in the Agriculture and Rural development Program 2007-13, namely extend vaccination and monitoring of animal diseases in order to control and eradicate contagious diseases that endanger public health (Animal Health Program).

ANNEX V Details per EU funded contract:

Contract 1 – Supply and distribution of vaccines and baits (Classical Swine Fever) and baits (Rabies)

Contract 2 – Service contract

The contractor/experts have to cover the following specific task/components:

1. Monitoring of vaccine distribution campaigns and reporting to contracting authority;
2. Collection of samples as part of disease surveillance and vaccination monitoring; dispatch of samples to accredited reference laboratory
3. Provision of laboratory analysis and diagnostic of presence of animal diseases
4. Provision of technical assistance to the KVFA in regard to implementation of animal disease control and conduct of laboratory analysis;
5. Preparation and implementation of awareness campaign related to disease control and vaccine distribution campaigns.

Contract 3 - Service Contract

1. Preparation of detailed design.
2. Assessment and technical study of the proposed locations for the environmental suitability and economical feasibility (technical study for the selection of the proposed locations, should include geodetic and hydro-geological survey).
3. Preparation of the ToR for the scope and content of EIA
4. Assist FVA in preparing required documentation for obtaining necessary permission for building and connection to public utilities.
5. Preparation of collection and transportation schemes of ABP's, including cost estimate for its operation.
6. Preparation of business (economical and financial study) plan including calculations of the human resources needed in terms of number of staff required to operate the rendering plant, job description and required qualifications.
7. Development of proposal for operation and maintenance of the rendering plant
8. Preparation of tender dossier for works, including detailed bill of quantities and justification for the presented financial calculations. Technical specifications for equipment and vehicles.

Implementation arrangements:

For the contract 1 - Negotiation procedure. (Variation of quantities with additional funding).

Reasons for the proposal to have a direct negotiating procedure are the following;

- Services to be provided in the proposed project are same as those being carried under the first phase of the project;
- Timely continuation of the air distribution campaign for rabies vaccines enables un-interrupted vaccination cycle, as recommended by WHO and DG-SANCO;
- Good performance of the contractor in the implementation of the current oral vaccination campaigns.
- Due to particular situation in Kosovo, obtaining permission to use Kosovo's air space requires special permission from KFOR, Airport Authorities and Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication. Procedures for obtaining flight permission may be quite lengthy, involving provision of detailed information to KFOR on aircrafts, pilots, flight routes etc. On top of this additional permissions to take off and landing from Prishtina Airport for specified dates and permission for flights from Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication need to be obtained in advance. Current implementing partner already obtained all required permits, and his only obligation is to notify Prishtina airport and KFOR one week before air distribution campaign on flight dates and flying routes.

For the contract 2 - Negotiation procedure.

Reasons for the proposal to have a direct negotiating procedure are the following;

- Most of the services to be provided under this phase are the same with those of the first phase;
- Contract amount is relatively low (0.75 million euro) for three years;
- Good performance in the project implementation and supervision of the air distribution campaigns.