

IPA National Programme 2009 Part II – Bosnia and Herzegovina

Fiche 14 "Veterinary and Phytosanitary support"

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2009 / 021-650

1.2 Title: Support to veterinary and phytosanitary services

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 03.12 European Standards / Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy

1.4 Location: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority: European Commission

1.6 Implementing Agency: European Commission

1.7 Beneficiary:

Beneficiary institution for Components I and II: Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Financing:

1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded): EUR 4 442 639

1.9 EU contribution: EUR 3 200 000

1.10 Final date for contracting: Two years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts: Two years following the end date of contracting

1.12 Final date for disbursements: One year following the end date for the execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective is to ensure high level of public and animal health protection and to remove trade barriers with the EU and countries in the region.

2.2 Project purpose

Increased capacities of the veterinary and phytosanitary services in BiH to control animal and plant health and food safety

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

European Partnership 2007

Short-term priorities:

- Adopt the Law on Agriculture, Food and Rural Development and ensure an adequate legal framework for harmonised implementation of agricultural, food and rural development policies. Develop a comprehensive agricultural strategy at State level.
- Strengthen administrative capacity at State level as regards agriculture, food and rural development in order effectively to coordinate implementation of market and rural development policies throughout the whole country. Work towards the establishment of a State level Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development with sufficient resources to implement its tasks.
- Ensure adoption of legislation compliant with the European standards in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors and *start to implement it*.
- Enhance laboratory and inspection capacity in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors, establish reference laboratories and develop sampling procedures in compliance with EU requirements.

Medium-term priorities:

- Continue adoption of compliant legislation in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors and develop an effective system of controls.

Stabilization and Association Agreement

“Cooperation between parties shall focus on priority areas related to the Community *acquis* in the field of agriculture and veterinary and phytosanitary domains.”

Progress Report for 2008

“There has been no progress in the phytosanitary sector. The State Plant Health Agency has not been fully operational, even though it was established in 2006. Only temporary employment contracts were concluded and the process of selecting and employing civil servants is in its initial phase. No implementing legislation has been adopted. Due to weak veterinary and phytosanitary standards, Bosnia and Herzegovina is not able to use the export potential offered to them by the EU, including through the SAA Interim Agreement. ”The consequences of what the 2008 Progress Reports call the “deadlock” in establishing the APPH are “negative implications on facilitation of trade and improved competitiveness for Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural products.

“Competencies between the various administrations involved in implementing veterinary and phyto-sanitary policies are not sufficiently clear and the necessary coordination is not ensured”.

2.4 Link with MIPD 2009 - 2011

Ability to assume the obligations of membership

Expected results and indicators: *Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy*: Quality and safety of domestic products is improved. The specialised agencies, such as the Food Safety Agency, the Veterinary Office of BiH and the Phytosanitary Agency are operational and contribute to the implementation of acquis-related legislation on animal and plant health and consumer protection. The veterinary services participate in the region-wide animal diseases eradication campaign.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

There is no current National Development Plan; National Development Strategy is currently in the final phase of preparation.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

Component I - Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re)vaccination

Bosnia and Herzegovina has already started to implement certain EU standards in the veterinary field, concerning animal disease control and eradication. All relevant institutions in the Veterinary Service of BiH have annual budget that involves items related to disease control and eradication.

Veterinary Office of BiH in cooperation with the entity ministries of agriculture and District Brčko develops and adopts the act called “Decision on measures for control of infectious and parasite diseases of animals and their implementation and financing” that is issued and financed on annual basis, through annual budget of relevant institutions at the central, regional and local levels. These programs are based on the current animal health status and the international requirements and were mainly targeted to control animal infectious diseases in domestic population.

Component II - Upgrade of authorized veterinary laboratory Bosnia and Herzegovina

Veterinary Office develops every year Annual Residue Monitoring Plan that is adopted by Council of Ministers. The plan is submitted eventually to Food and Veterinary Office, Health and Consumer Protection Directorate General, European Commission, by the 31 March each year in order to be approved as precondition for export of animal and products of animal origin from BiH to the EU market. Plan includes: animal species and products of animal origin, sampling frequencies, number of samples, target residues, methods of analyses (screening and confirmatory). Each sample can be analysed for detecting the presence of one or more substances within a substance group.

Veterinary Office of BiH started with the implementation of the Residue Monitoring Plan in 2003. Implementation is fully funded from the Veterinary Office budget. Successful implementation of the residue monitoring has finally resulted in listing of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the list of the countries with approved Residue monitoring plan for

aquaculture. Approval of the Plan had a tremendous impact on creation of the necessary preconditions for approval of export of aquaculture products from BiH to EU market.

Component III – Strengthening of the capacities of the phytosanitary services in BiH

Harmonisation Strategic Plan for agriculture, food and rural development is adopted and Operational programme for 2008-2010 (Council of Ministers BiH 29.01.2009.) as a strategic framework for the preparation of the sector for gradual integration with the EU and fulfilment of obligations under the SAA which include:

Support service in agriculture, food and forestry sectors (paragraph 1.9)

Plant health and protection services (paragraph 1.9.4.)

“... there is no accredited plant health reference laboratory at the State level. Such capacities are, however, urgently needed. Analytical support of plant health inspections is presently delivered by (limited) laboratory capacities of the Agronomic Institute in Mostar, the Agricultural Institute in Sarajevo (FB&H) and by Agricultural Institute in Banja Luka (RS) the total need of regional capacity for day to day analysis has not yet been sufficiently assessed. Investments in laboratory capacities are not sufficiently based on a country wide plan. There is a clear need for a more comprehensive analysis of needs and possibilities in this field.”

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

This proposed intervention under 2009 program is divided into three main components. The first component contributes to the continuant massive (re)vaccination of domestic pigs and wild boar against CSF and wild life animals (foxes) against rabies, the second component upgrades the analytical capacities of veterinary laboratories, and the third component strengthens the capacities of the phytosanitary services in BiH. The eradication of rabies and CSF in the Western Balkans consists of two sub-components – a regional component for the Western Balkans countries (managed by DG Enlargement) and national component (this project). There are 7 national programmes, one in each of the Western Balkans countries.

Component I - Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re)vaccination

Organization of the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina is complex. The State Veterinary Office (SVO) and the BiH Animal Identification Agency (AIA) were established at the state level in 2001. The State Veterinary Office (SVO) is an administrative organization within Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic relations (MoFTER) which is directly responsible to the Minister. Its work is mainly based on the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina passed in 2002 (“OG BiH,” no: 34/02). The Law creates, for the first time in the agricultural sector of BiH, the possibility to establish a uniform legal situation for the whole BiH, which is one of the prerequisites for further harmonisation to EU veterinary standards. However, most *executive* functions resulting from the State Veterinary Law have to be carried out by Entities and Brčko District. According to decisions on BiH level, the State Veterinary Office has taken over the veterinary border inspectors from the Entity Ministries of Agriculture (MoAs) and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Legislative framework for the Rabies control and vaccination

The basic principles for animal disease control and animal welfare in Bosnia and Herzegovina are laid down in the Veterinary Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of BiH“, number 34/02). In accordance with the Law, SVO is drafting legislation concerning disease control and eradication. Based on this law the SVO is annually passing the “Decision on measures of control of infectious and parasite diseases of animals and their implementation and financing”, which also addresses rabies. Furthermore, every entity has a sub law documents addressing measures for control and eradication of Rabies, in which general guidelines concerning the detection of animal disease outbreaks and the measure to be taken are laid down.

According to the constitution the veterinary services of the entities and the district Brčko are responsible for implementation of surveillance and control of rabies in animals in BiH, whereas the public health division in the entities is responsible for the prevention of rabies in humans.

Epidemiology

Rabies is a viral disease that affects predominantly carnivores (mainly wild foxes) but can occur sporadically also in all animal species and humans. Fox populations infected with rabies act as a reservoir of the disease as they present a permanent risk for the transmission humans either directly or via domestic carnivores. Humans contract rabies through animal bites and if not treated before it becomes symptomatic the disease is invariably lethal. Following a surveillance programme that will mark the extent of the problem per region, the control/eradication of the disease in wild foxes can be achieved by the immunisation though vaccination of the susceptible population.

Reported cases of rabies in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Year	Wild animals		Domestic animals	
	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases
2001	68	68	26	26
2002	55	55	15	15
2003	56	60	15	15
2004	38	39	17	17
2005	35	35	5	5
2006	57	57	13	13
2007	46	47	9	9
2008	84	85	19	20

Source: State Veterinary Office of BiH

Under the component the overview on the rabies control and vaccination situation will be updated based on the results from IPA 2008 project, 1,2 million bites will be procured and distributed in BiH that is followed-up by relevant monitoring activities.

Legislative Framework for the Classical Swine Fever control and vaccination

In accordance with article 10 of the “Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, the SVO issues annually “Decision on measures of control of infectious and parasite diseases of animals and their implementation and financing” (Annual Order). This order includes the measures for CSF with regard to vaccination, identification of vaccinated animals, pig trade, and monitoring

of wild boars. Secondary laws and rule books concerning measures for suppression and eradication of CSF, are mainly based on legislation of former Yugoslavia.

Epidemiology

Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is a transmissible disease of pigs. 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 are kept by small farmers in mostly small scale production systems (backyard holdings). The disease occurred mainly throughout the country. A detailed analyses regarding disease prevalence during the different months of the year are only basic epidemiological data. Information about spreading and transmission of disease from holding to holding or from region to region are not available. Although proven evidence is missing, trade of pigs from neighbouring countries and swill feeding is thought to be responsible for the introduction of the disease. The role of wild boar as a reservoir for CSF virus and as a source of infection for domestic pigs is unclear.

During previous years, domestic pigs in BiH have been vaccinated by using different live attenuated vaccines. While in RS vaccination is paid by the government, pig owners in FBiH are obliged to pay for the mandatory vaccination. Mainly due to this fact, vaccination coverage varies considerably among the entities.

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 per region, the control/eradication of the disease in the wild boar can be achieved by the immunisation through vaccination of the susceptible population.

Outbreaks of CSF reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Year	Wild animals		Domestic animals	
	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of outbreaks	Number of cases
2001	0	0	53	57
2002	1	1	89	118
2003	0	0	84	109
2004	0	0	23	29
2005	0	0	36	247
2006	0	0	35	203
2007	0	0	9	107

Source: State Veterinary Office of BiH

Under the component the overview on the CSF control and vaccination situation will be updated based on the results from IPA 2008 project, the component will procure and apply vaccine for domestic pigs (700 000 samples) and procure and distribute baits to wild boars (600 000 baits) that is followed-up by relevant monitoring activities. Since approximately one half of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is covered by forest and arable land sites, only that territory (≈ 30.000 sqkm) will be taken into consideration for distribution of the baits, while domestic pigs will be covered by vaccination at the whole territory of BiH.

Massive (re)vaccination of domestic pigs and wild boar against CSF and the wild life animals (foxes) against rabies has to be done annually, and current project is following up the intervention implemented under 2008 IPA program. IPA 2008 envisages development and adoption of the documents for monitoring and surveillance of Rabies and CSF in wild and domestic animals that are EU/OIE compliant as a basis for future implementation of the

disease control programs. Program will be upgraded annually through analyses and revision of the acquired data. Implementation of the continuous vaccination under 2009 of wildlife and domestic animals in Bosnia and Herzegovina against rabies and Classical Swine Fever will result in reduction of disease incidence and reduction of wildlife reservoirs to acceptable level. Incidence reduction of abovementioned diseases in the target animal populations in BiH, reduces accordingly the economical losses and enhances the economic and trade potentials of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in relation with rabies, it should reduce public health risk.

Component II – Capacity upgrade of the veterinary authorized laboratories in BiH

In order to provide necessary environment for consumer protection in BiH, possibility to export products from BiH to EU market and improve significantly economic situation and domestic production, it is of a paramount importance to continue with the successful implementation of the Residue Monitoring Plan and purchase adequate equipment to local authorized laboratories to implement the plan. The legal basis for Residue Monitoring Plan and requirements (export of food of animal origin from third countries to the EU) in the EU is laid down by the Council Directive 96/23. The directive states that a third country must submit a plan setting out the guarantees which it offers in regards the monitoring of the groups of residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Council Directive 96/23/EC. The legal basis for residue monitoring plan in BiH is the Decision on “Monitoring plan of certain residue in animals and products of animal origin” (“OJ B&H 1/04) adopted by Council of Ministers that is harmonizing the Council Directive 96/23/EC.

As referred above (Ch. 2.6) the State Veterinary Office of BiH started the implementation of the Residue Monitoring Plan in 2003. Implementation is fully funded from the Veterinary Office budget. Successful implementation of the Residue Monitoring Plan resulted in listing of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the list of the countries with approved Residue Monitoring Plan for aquaculture¹. Approval of the annual Plans by EC had a tremendous impact on creation of the necessary preconditions for approval of export of aquaculture products from BiH to EU market.

This component contributes also to implementation of new veterinary legislation adopted in BiH (*Bylaw on maximum permitted level of residues of veterinary medicines and pesticides on foodstuff of animal origin* “OJ B&H No 6/09” and *Bylaw on maximum residues levels for certain contaminants in food*), which are harmonized with EU relevant legislation – Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin².

To implement the Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) in BiH there is a network of 8 veterinary diagnostic (analytical) laboratories, of which 7 are National Reference Laboratories. Those laboratories are designated by competent authorities (entity ministries of agriculture, forestry and water management) and Council of Ministers B&H as National Reference Laboratories. Laboratory staffs have attended different training courses in order to introduce new analytical

¹ CD 2004/432/EC on the approval of residue monitoring plans submitted by third countries in accordance with CD 96/23/EC, CD 2007/115/EC and CD 2007/105/EC.

² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 on maximum residue levels for certain contaminants in food, Commission Regulation (EC) No 839/2008 of 30 August 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards Annexes II, III and IV on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on certain products and Commission Regulation (EC) No 149/2008 of 29 January 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing Annexes II, III and IV setting maximum residue levels for products covered by Annex I thereto.

but mostly screening methods. Lack of sophisticated equipment was (is) limiting factor for introducing suitable confirmatory methods. So far, most of the residue testing has been performed in local laboratories and partly in the Veterinary Institute Ljubljana, Slovenia. This issue has represented additional burdens and time constraints for the limited budget of BiH institutions. The project foresees the purchase of the GC/MS/MS (gas chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry) and LC/MS/MS (liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry), to increase the capacities of local laboratories to conduct most of the analyses required by the Residue Monitoring Plan and subsequently improve health protection of the consumers³.

The State Veterinary Office of B&H in cooperation with competent authorities and management of laboratories will determine veterinary laboratory or two of them from the list⁴ to allocate purchased equipment (GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS) by the beginning of 2010. Criteria for determination of laboratory(ies) will be assessment of laboratories, implementation of laboratory quality system (accreditation according to standard ISO EN/IEC 17 025/2006 "General requirements for competence of testing and calibrating laboratories" or orientation toward accreditation), general and specific knowledge about analytical equipment, methods of analysis etc. Future maintenance and operating costs for all allocated equipment shall be borne by designated veterinary laboratory(ies). Those determined laboratory or laboratories will continue to perform confirmatory methods of analyses required by the Residue Monitoring Plans for whole country and all other veterinary laboratories will continue to perform screening methods of analyses. Determined laboratory(ies) would organize analyses for the entire territory of BiH and inter-laboratory comparative tests for other authorized veterinary laboratory performing analytical tests for determination of residue using screening methods.

Component III – Strengthening of the capacities of the phytosanitary services in BiH

BiH has relatively recently established the State-level competencies in the areas of phytosanitary control by adoption of relevant legislation and establishment of the specialised Agencies. The State Plant Health Agency was established at the end of 2004 with responsibilities similar to those of the State Veterinary Office. Since 2004 a number of laws have been drafted and/or adopted (laws on seeds and seedlings, plant variety rights, mineral fertilizers, etc.). Considerable work remains to be done however to adopt sub-laws, develop and implement instructions and training for enforcement and application of these laws that is addressed by IPA 2008 project. Experience in other applicant countries demonstrated that the EU integration process imposes particularly heavy burdens on agricultural administration, which are often the least well-equipped parts of the public service to cope with increased responsibilities in terms of transposition and implementation of substantial *acquis* structures and standards. At international level, BiH is the signatory of International Plant Protection Convention (since 2003) and EPP0 - European and Mediterranean Plant Health Organization (2008).

Main responsibilities concerning practical plant health protection are with the Entity MoAs and the Department for Agriculture of District Brcko. The Entity MoAs and the District

³ Depending on the final price for the procurement laboratory equipment (Microwave digestion system and Atomic absorption spectrometer with different accessories) for preparation of samples and confirmative analyses of metallic contaminants, including lead, cadmium etc. need to be purchased additionally. The priority within this project is given to (GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS).

⁴ Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Sarajevo, Veterinary Institute of Republic of Srpska Banja Luka, Cantonal veterinary laboratory Mostar, Cantonal veterinary laboratory Tuzla, Cantonal Veterinary laboratory Zenica, Veterinary laboratory Bijeljina, Laboratory of Cantonal veterinary station Sarajevo, Cantonal Veterinary department Bihac.

Brcko Department of Agriculture have no separate administrative units for plant health. Regulatory and administrative activities related to plant health are taken care of by the Sectors (Section) for Agriculture. In these organizational units only few staff resources are allocated to deal with policy development, plant disease eradication programmes, plant health inspections, etc. In FBiH inspections are mainly carried out by cantonal inspectors supervised by only few agricultural inspectors from the FB&H MoA. In RS plant health inspection work is done by agricultural inspectors of the RS MoA and Municipalities.

Administration B&H for Plant Health Protection (APPH) employed at the end of 2008 additional 6 state officials. It is expected that 9 more state officials will be employed in 2009, which would be sufficient to initiate activities related to drafting bylaws and implementation on the Laws at the state level. These activities will be implemented in cooperation with entity authorities. B&H has 12 phytosanitary laboratories that have been formally recognised by the Entities Ministries. The Federation of BiH has 6 laboratories⁵ and Republika of Srpska 6 laboratories⁶.

As referred above in the chapter 2.6., the Strategic Plan for Agriculture, Food and Rural development states there is no accredited plant health reference laboratory at the state level yet. Such capacities are, however, urgently needed. Analytical support for plant health inspections is presently delivered by (limited) laboratory capacities of the Agronomic Institute in Mostar, the Agricultural Institute in Sarajevo (FB&H) and by the Agricultural Institute in Banja Luka, in Republic of Srpska (RS). The total need of regional capacity for day-to-day analysis has not yet been sufficiently assessed and investments in laboratory capacities are not sufficiently based on a country-wide plan.

IPA 2008 project in the phytosanitary area provides capacity building for the phytosanitary services (e.g. technical assistance for developing bylaws, capacity building of phytosanitary inspectors etc.). The project will develop also a detailed inventory assessment of existing laboratories will be performed in order to identify those laboratories that will be willing to proceed towards the accreditation according to ISO 17025 standards (BAS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2006 and for diagnostic protocols developed by EPPO). This inventory will include assessments of laboratory's capabilities and capacities to perform analyses and tests required to enforce BiH laws in phytosanitary fields. As a result a detailed laboratory investment plan for the national diagnostic and analytical laboratories including infrastructure and equipment needs for testing of seeds, harmful organisms and pesticides will be prepared. This National Investment Plan for the laboratories will be the basis for the purchase of the equipment for phytosanitary laboratories under this component. A prior decision will be made by the relevant B&H authorities on the number of designated authorised and reference laboratories for specific type of analysis. Only such selected laboratories will be entitled for the EC assistance from IPA funds. The determination of the laboratories that will receive the equipment from the EC assistance will be based upon the following minimum criteria:

- To actively work towards accreditation of their laboratory to ISO 17025, with that accreditation being provided by an internationally recognized accreditation body. The

⁵ Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science University of Sarajevo; Federal Institution for Agriculture Sarajevo; Federal Agromediterranean Institution Mostar; Agriculture Institution Unsko Sanskog Canton Bihac; Agriculture Institution Tuzla; Forestry faculty Sarajevo.

⁶ Agriculture Faculty Banja Luka; Agriculture Institute Banja Luka; Forestry Facultet Banja Luka; Agriculture Institution Doboj; Agriculture Institution Bijeljina; Center for development Highland Mountain Areas.

laboratory's scope of accreditation sought must include methods applicable to the equipment provided.

- Methods used by the laboratory must be validated by the use of certified reference materials, wherever possible.

Apart from the procurement of the needed equipment, very important aspect under this component is the training of the laboratory staff. IPA 2008 provides limited trainings for the laboratory staff that is related to the coordination activities of the staff with the phytosanitary inspectors who are collecting the samples from the field. IPA 2009 is asking training for laboratory staff:

- On using the newly procured equipment;
- On the management practices and other procedures required for obtaining the relevant accreditations for the laboratories (methods and procedures prescribed by the EPPO and IPPC);
- On conducting diagnostical analysis on harmful organisms, seed controls, pesticide analysis of crop protection and other plant treatment residues.

Administration BiH for Plant Health Protection (APPH) needs to develop the Monitoring Programme for Plant Health. It is a condition by EPPO for exporting BiH agricultural products to the EU. APPH also needs to develop necessary legal regulations for quality monitoring. Monitoring needs to be implemented in the whole territory of BiH. Monitoring in Entities is currently implemented according to the programmes of the Entity Ministries. Monitoring Plan will be based on the BiH priorities relating to culture and harmful organisms (f.e. potatoes, fruits etc). Assistance is needed to develop and implement the respective Monitoring Programme for the whole BiH.

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

Component I - Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re)vaccination

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

Component II – Capacity upgrade of the veterinary authorized laboratories in BiH

Modernization of laboratories equipment is one of the preconditions to implement new adopted legislation transposed from EU *Acquis communautaire*. Also, it is expected that the project will contribute significantly to ensure high level of public and animal health protection, improve trade; particularly enabling B&H reach to list of EU approved country list for export of live animals and products of animal origins.

Sustainability

In accordance with the letter made by the EC on 19th of December 2007, BiH authorities have been informed that EC Health and Consumer Protection Directorate is interested to support animal disease control in WB Countries, including BiH. In that sense, it was anticipated that entire project should consist of several interfaces ensuring 60 month coverage period, without time gap in the implementation.

Drafting and implementation of annual residue monitoring plan is permanent requirement for third countries, and laboratory(es) will continue performing analyses each year. Future maintenance and operating costs for all allocated equipment shall be borne by designated veterinary laboratory or laboratories.

Project impact

The implementation of this project is expected to impact positively upon:

- The efficiency of sector policy to apply impact assessment methods for gradual alignment with the *acquis* and international trade agreements and conventions;
- Creation of necessary structures in the agri-food sector for approximation towards *acquis*, including intensified preparations and awareness on requirements for access to IPA Rural Development component.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Results under Component I - Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re) vaccination

The component is divided into 3 major phases: (I) Preparatory Phase; (II) Implementation of the OVC; (III) Disease monitoring and control of the impact of the OVC in wild and domestic animals

Results expected under Phase I:

R1. Situation analysis including evaluation of the activities implemented through IPA 2008 completed and draft monitoring and Oral Vaccination Campaign prepared based on the acquired data and evaluation of the training and information / public awareness campaign.

Expected sub - results:

- Procurement plan ready for tendering including determination of cold storage facilities for the vaccines;
- Key participants in the Scheme trained (veterinary inspectors, veterinarians, hunters, laboratory staff) on disease control and outbreak management;
- Public informed about the control and eradication programme and aware of its expected impact.

Measurable indicators

- 1.1 Evaluated impact and satisfaction rate obtained via implementation of the training workshops on rabies/classical swine fever;
- 1.2 Public promotion campaign released and evaluated;
- 1.3 Number of farmers and hunting organizations willing to participate in vaccination campaign;
- 1.4 Reports based on initially collected information available;

1.5 Approved procurement and monitoring plans available.

Results expected under Phase II

R2. Oral Vaccination Campaign implemented

Expected sub – results:

- Vaccines (CSF) and vaccine baits (rabies and CSF) procured and distributed;
- Mass vaccination campaign in wild and domestic animals conducted.

Measurable indicators

- 2.1. Tendering procedures applied according to rules and time-table and contracting finalized according to the plan;
- 2.2. Implementation reports about the OVC implementation available;
- 2.3. Planned number of vaccines distributed by air/ applied.

Results expected under Phase III:

R3. Clear overview on the health status and impact of vaccination and transmission from the wild boar to the domestic population through genetic typing (characterization) acquired and comparison of the strains found in wild boar and in infected domestic pigs.

Measurable indicators:

- 3.1. Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests available for epidemiological analysis;
- 3.2. Reduction of the occurrence of the disease in domestic population;
- 3.3. Organisation of submission of samples from foxes and wild boars well functioning;
- 3.4. Reduction of the human exposure cases to rabies.

Results under Component II – Capacity upgrade of the veterinary authorized laboratories in BiH

R4. Analytical capacity of veterinary laboratory(ies) upgraded in order to examine exported/imported foodstuff and material of animal origin.

Measurable indicators

- 4.1. Equipped reference veterinary laboratory by the end of 2010 with installed and operational instrument(s) (High performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry and Gas chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry).
- 4.2. 2 500 samples analyzed according to the annual residue monitoring plan and the BiH production figures (number of animal, quantity of products).
- 4.3. Obtained results of samples analyzed are comparable with results of the other international / EU recognized laboratories.

Results under Component III - Strengthening of the capacities of the phytosanitary services in BiH

R5. Equipment delivered according to the agreed BiH national laboratory investment plan

Indicators:

- 5.1. Selected laboratories do comply with the accreditation criteria related to the capacities and analysis of the equipment purchased.

R6. Authorised laboratories perform specific analysis based on internationally recognised methods and procedures (EPPO methods and procedure) for phytosanitary sector

Indicators:

- 6.1 Laboratory staff apply methods and procedures prescribed by the EPPO in phytosanitary laboratories
- 6.2 Methods used by laboratories are validated by use of certified reference materials
- 6.3 Estimation of number and frequency of sample analyses needed to comply with EU quality and compositional rules available

R7. Monitoring Program for BiH priorities relating to culture and harmful organisms prepared

Indicators:

7. The Monitoring Program is adopted by the relevant government authorities by the end of the project.

3.4. Activities

Activities under Component I - Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re) vaccination

Activities under preparatory phase (Phase I):

1. To collect and analyse data on animals / already implemented activities:
 - To collect data on the status of population of targeted animal species for concerned diseases, e.g. number of vaccinated domestic pigs in 2008, collection of data from the hunting associations.
 - To analyse data gathered during the earlier stage in order to determine more precise vaccination needs
2. To organise the collection of samples:
 - To contract carrier company for sample dispatch arrangements to NRL/CRL. Same contract will be used to cover sample dispatch for both diseases.
 - To organise the sample submission from each shot/killed/dead fox (estimated 400 samples), samples obtained from domestic pigs for immunity control (estimated 700 samples) and samples from each shot/killed/dead wild boar (estimated 1000 of samples) (funded by the Veterinary Services in BiH).
 - To identify the domestic pigs to be vaccinated
3. To draft the Oral Vaccination Campaign (OVC) for rabies and Classical Swine Fever:
 - To design of OVC programme
 - To prepare the monitoring plan for evaluation of the impact of the vaccination)
4. To train relevant stakeholders involved in the campaigns and implementation of the vaccination program. Targeted training will be provided for all stakeholders involved in the programme, including more general (at project start) and more specific campaigns during the application of vaccination programme. Training and information campaign will be conducted as the preceding of the IPA 2008 activities

Activities under phase II: Implementation of the vaccination campaigns

5. To purchase vaccines (Classical Swine Fever) and baits (for foxes and wild boars);
6. To vaccinate the wild and domestic animals.

Sub-activities under phase II:

Purchase and distribution of baits for Rabies

The estimated price of the bait is approximately 0.60 EUR and additional 0.30 EUR for distribution per bait. Since approximately one half of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is covered by forest and arable land sites, only that territory (≈ 30.000 sqkm) will be taken into consideration for distribution of the baits. It is planned to purchase approx. 1.200.000 baits (1.080.000 Euro), respectively 20 baits per 1 sqkm, two times a year.

Domestic pigs:

The estimated price of the vaccines is EUR 0,20 and estimated population of domestic pigs in Bosnia and Herzegovina is 700.000. In accordance with the national legislation, first round of vaccination will be conducted during the spring season. First round will of vaccination will cover approximately 75% of animals, respectively (530 000 of animals = EUR 106.000). The estimation is that in 2010, 170.000 pigs (around 25%) will be revaccinated during September-October (EUR 34.000 for vaccines), due to unsuitable age or other issues, at the time of the spring vaccination. The application of the vaccine is 1.5 EUR per animal.

Wild boars:

Procurement should include purchase of baits for wild boars population. Number of baits (CSF) is estimated at 20 baits per bait site, while 1 bait site comes at every 2sqkm. Since approximately one half of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is covered by forest and arable land sites, only that territory (≈ 30.000 sqkm) will be taken into consideration for distribution of the baits. The estimated price of the vaccines is 0.90 EUR, plus price of distribution of approximately 0.30 EUR per vaccine. Vaccine baits will be distributed two times per year. First circle of vaccination will be organized during the spring season and it will cover 100% (300 000 baits), while the second circle will be organized in the autumn.

Activities under phase III - Disease monitoring and control of the impact of the OVC in wild and domestic animals

7. Within this activity the impact of the OVC, determination of the sero-prevalence, and the status of the infection in wild animals, determination of the viro-prevalence, will be carried out.

Sub-activities under phase III:

Rabies in foxes:

Eligible samples are from all foxes shot, found dead or involved in traffic accidents. In order to control the impact of the OVC campaign, serological investigations will be performed in the NRL. Virological diagnosis of Rabies, meaning virus isolation in susceptible cell cultures will be performed in NRL and CRL:

- Investigation in National Reference Laboratory (NRL): Control of efficiency of oral vaccination and rabies in foxes in diagnostic laboratories (FAT, Ab-ELISA, detection of tetracycline's and bait titration, age determination, PCR)
- Further investigations in Community Reference Laboratory (CRL): Control of the success of the OVC (Determination of Ab-titer, virus isolation, genotyping).

CSF in wild boars:

Eligible samples are from all wild boars shot, found dead or involved in traffic accidents. In order to control the impact of the OVC campaign, serological investigations will be performed in the NRL. Virological diagnosis of CSFV, meaning virus isolation in susceptible cell cultures will be performed in NRL and CRL:

- Investigaton in NRL: Control of efficiency of vaccination and CSFV in wild boar population in diagnostic laboratories (pathology, imunohistochemistry, FAT, Ab ELISA, Ag ELISA, PCR).
- Further investigations in CRL: Control of the success of OVC (Determination of Ab-titer, PCR, Virus isolation, genotyping).

CSF in domestic pigs:

The impact of the vaccination campaign in domestic pigs will be evaluated. A monitoring plan (sampling plan) will be developed within activity 1.

Detailed breakdown of the contracts related to activities and co-financing of the Component I is demonstrated in the Annex II.1 of this Project Fiche.

Activities under Component II - Capacity upgrade of authorized veterinary laboratory Bosnia and Herzegovina (Activities related to the result 4)

1. To purchase analytical equipment: one GC/MS/MS and one LC/MS/MS suitable for determination and quantification of residue of veterinary medicines and organization of training by suppliers to laboratory stuffs for application of equipment.
2. To train staff in laboratories using the equipment: The equipment for the Component II will be procured (in the amount of EUR 500 000) under a supply contract.

Activities under Component III - Strengthening of the capacities of the phytosanitary services in BiH (Activities related to the results 5-7)

1. To procure respective laboratory equipment for the specialised national testing in the reference laboratories in several different fields: in plant health; in plant protection products and fertilizers; in seed and seedling material; in protection of new varieties.
2. To train phytosanitary laboratory staff in using the newly procured equipment, on the management practices and other procedures required for obtaining the accreditation (methods and procedures who prescribed by the EPPO and IPPC) and on conducting diagnostical analysis on harmful organisms, seed controls, pesticide analysis of crop protection and other plant treatment residues..
3. To develop and implement the Monitoring Programme for Plant Health on BiH priorities related to culture and harmful organisms. The monitoring program will cover indicatively the following aspects:

For potatoes:

- Application of standardized procedures in examination of plant health *Solanaecea* family
- Development of methods for determination of presence of potato nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* Woll. i *Globodera pallida* Stone) Directive 69/465/EEC.
- Programme of special supervision of presence of quarantine agents of potato bacteria (*Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* i *Ralstonia solanacearum* Directive 98/57/EC; Directive. 98/57/EC. Directive 2006/63/EC; Directive 2006/56/EC

- Development of methods for determination of presence of potato Wart Disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.)⁷

For fruits:

- Development of methods for determination of harmful organisms for raspberry and strawberry
- Programme of special supervision of phytoplasma of fruit and grape vine
- Programme of special supervision of Plum pox virus
- Programme of special supervision of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) (apple, pear, quince)

Other

- Application of special programme of monitoring of *Bremisia tabaci* (Gennadius)

The component foresees a twinning light contract (in the amount of EUR 250 000 EUR) covering activities related to training and development of the Monitoring program. The laboratory equipment will be procured (in the amount of EUR 450 000) under a supply contract.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Component I

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a network of diagnostic laboratories, including National Reference Laboratories for Classical Swine Fever (Veterinary Institute Dr Vaso Butozan, Banja Luka) and Rabies (Veterinary faculty Sarajevo). Laboratory staff has been already trained in local and international laboratories, including trainings in EU/OIE reference laboratories for concerned animal diseases. Furthermore, over the years, they have developed a good collaboration with CRL Hanover and CRL (WHO, OIE) for rabies in Wusterhausen.

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.

Procurement procedure for the vaccines and baits should be carefully designed to allow start of vaccination campaign in spring for CSF in domestic pigs and in coordination with bordering regions for the neighbouring countries for the wild animals.

Prior to the signature of the Financing Agreement, the Veterinary Services in BiH will provide a clear commitment for:

- Recruitment of the necessary number of staff and provisions of adequate office space by the beneficiary.
- Making clear budgetary provisions to cover out of national/entities/district/canton funds (including certain initial running costs).
- Assure the coordination among the institutions involved in the project.
- Provide the legal framework necessary for the implementation of project results, in order to achieve sustainability.
- Provide all information and documents necessary within the project.

⁷ Directive 69/464/EEC

Component II

IPA Fiche 2008 “Support to implementation and enforcement of the BiH Food Legislation“foresees procurement of laboratory equipment for the control of residue in food for some laboratories that are likely to be included in this supply. In this regard assessment of the determined veterinary laboratory(ies) will be made prior to allocation of equipment in order to avoid overlapping”.

Component III

During the procurement of the equipment for the laboratories the twinning light contract can start with some training activities.

The drafting of the Monitoring Program can start at the beginning of the Twinning Contract as well. For the Monitoring Program implementation the equipment needs to be installed in the laboratories.

3.6 Linked activities

Abovementioned disease control programs are envisaged as the extension of the IPA 2008 programs.

World Bank Project “Agriculture and Rural Development Project (P101213)” - Purpose of this project is development of common approach and implementation of the registration and movement control of pigs and small ruminants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and conduction of comprehensive epidemiological studies on CSF and Brucellosis.

Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina is negotiation assistance in implementation of the Project concerning suppression of Brucellosis in small ruminants trough implementation of the Massive Vaccination Program, with Swedish NGO SIDA. The Project is expected to start the 1st of March 2009.

Concerning improvement of residue monitoring plan trough equipping laboratory(ies) by GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS, prior procurement State Veterinary Office will ensure detailed technical specifications for GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS, including performances, limit of detection, limit of quantification, range of application etc. Assessment in order to choose laboratory or laboratories will be organized after implementation of the procurement procedure.

3.7 Lessons learned

Wildlife Rabies and CSF were eradicated from most areas in central and Western Europe through vaccination. In recent years similar programmes have been implemented in Member States with favourable results.

Improvement / updating of current legislation in accordance with the EU standards, in sense of introduction of non vaccination policy, due to reduced number of CSF outbreaks in domestic pig population.

Residue monitoring plan implementation has a huge influence on consumer protection and represents powerful tool for possible export of animal products to EU market.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL 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 I Activity 1	x		120 000	60 000	50	60 000	50					
Contract 1 (Service/coordination)	x	-	60 000	60 000	100							
Contract 2	x	-	60 000			60 000	100	60 000				
Component I Activity 2		X	2 990 000	1 940 000	64.88	1 050 000	35.12					
contract 3 (Supply of vaccines)	-	X	1 400 000	1 400 000	100							
contract 4 (Service/distribution)	-	X	540 000	540 000	100							
Contract 5	-	X	1 050 000			1 050 000*	100		1 050 000*			
Component I Activity 3		X	120 139			120 139	100	120 139				
Contract 6	-	X	120 139			120 139	100	120 139				
Component II Activity 1	-	X	500 000	500 000	100							
Contract 7(Supply/veterinary lab)		X	500 000	500 000	100							
Component III Activity 1	-	X	450 000	450 000	100							
Contract 8 (Supply phytolab)	-	X	450 000	450 000	100							
Component III Activity 2	x		262 500	250 000	95.24	12 500	4.76	12 500				
Contract 9 (Twinning Light)	X	-	262 500	250 000	95.24	12 500	4.76	12 500				
TOTAL IB			382 500	310 000	81.05	72 500	18.95	72 500				
TOTAL INV			4 060 139	2 890 000	71.18	1 170 139	28.82	120 139	1 050 000			
TOTAL PROJECT			4 442 639	3 200 000	72.03	1 242 639	27.97	192 639	1 050 000			

* MoA of RS will provide EUR 980 436 for application of CSF vaccine, while there is a possibility that funding from FBiH will be provided from private resources (farmers).

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1 (Service contract/coordination)	Q1/2010	Q2/2010	Q2/2011
Contract 3 (supply contract/vaccines)	Q1/2010	Q2/2010	Q4/ 2010
Contract 4 (Service contract/distribution)	Q1/2010	Q2/2010	Q4/ 2010
Contract 7 (Supply contract/veterinary lab)	Q2/2010	Q3/2010	Q3/2011
Contract 8 (Supply for Phytosanitary laboratories).	Q3/2010	Q4/2010	Q4/2011
Contract 9 Twinning Light	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q1/2012

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

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The project documents and outputs will be systematically developed in order to promote diverse workplace. Terms of References for experts will be based exclusively on possession of relevant skills to ensure effective mainstreaming of gender and ethnic equality and inclusion. Participation in the project activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, sex or sexual orientation.

6.2 Environment

The application of European standards and requirements to Bosnia and Herzegovina will include measures for enhancement of environmental protection in the veterinary and phytosanitary sectors.

6.3 Minorities

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

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
2.1 – Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re)vaccination Cost Breakdown
- 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: IPA National Programme 2009 part II – Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Project: Support to veterinary and phytosanitary services CRIS number: 2009 / 021-650		Final date for contracting: Two years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Final date for disbursements: One year following the end date for the execution of contracts.
		Total budget: EUR 4 442 639	IPA budget: EUR 3 200 000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To ensure high level of public and animal health protection in BiH and to remove trade barriers with the EU or countries in the region.	Expending list of products approved for export to EU members states Approval of submitted B&H annual monitoring plan by Food and Veterinary Office, Health and Consumer Protection Directorate General, European Commission	Veterinary Office of BiH EC Commission	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Increased capacities of the veterinary and phytosanitary services to control animal and plant health and food safety.	Prevalence and increased nr of incidence of the Rabies in domestic animals and foxes and classical swine fever in domestic pigs and wild boar populations. Implementation of annual Residue Monitoring Plan approved by Council of Ministers B&H according to the time-table.	Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina Entity ministries of agriculture	Vaccination of wildlife is successfully applied also in neighbouring countries
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Component I R1 – Situation analysis including evaluation of the activities implemented through IPA 2008 completed and draft monitoring and Oral Vaccination Campaign prepared based on the acquired data and	1.1. Evaluated impact and satisfaction rate obtained via implementation of the training workshops on rabies/classical swine fever; 1.2. Public promotion campaign released and evaluated;	Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Entity ministries of agriculture; Entity administration for inspection affairs, National laboratories Project Reports	Control/Eradication measures are applied in domestic animals.

<p>evaluation of the training and information / public awareness campaign.</p>	<p>1.3. Number of farmers and hunting organizations willing to participate in vaccination campaign; 1.4. Reports based on initially collected information available; 1.5. Approved procurement and monitoring plans available.</p>		<p>Authorities willing to support eradication programmes with financial and human resources.</p>
<p>R2. OVC implemented</p>	<p>1.1. Tendering procedures applied according to rules and time-table and contracting finalized according to the plan; 1.2. Implementation reports about the OVC implementation available; 1.3. Planned number of vaccines distributed by air applied.</p>		<p>Improved public awareness. Improved efficacy of outbreak management and disease control for concerned diseases</p>
<p>R3. Acquired a clear picture of the health status and impact of vaccination and transmission from the wild boar to the domestic population through genetic typing (characterization) and comparison of the strains found in wild boar and in infected domestic pigs.</p>	<p>3.1. Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests available for epidemiological analysis; 3.2. Reduction of the occurrence of the disease in domestic population; 3.3. Organisation of submission of samples from foxes and wild boars well functioning; 3.4. Reduction of the human exposure cases to rabies.</p>		<p>Coordination and cooperation between authorities, hunters and laboratories.</p>
<p><u>Component II</u></p>			
<p><u>R4. Analytical capacity of veterinary laboratory(ies) upgraded in order to examine exported/imported foodstuff and material of animal origin.</u></p>	<p>4.1. Equipped reference veterinary laboratory by the end of 2010 with installed and operational instrument(s) (High performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry and Gas chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry). 4.2. 2 500 samples analyzed according to the annual residue monitoring plan and the BiH production figures (number of animal, quantity of products). 4.3. Obtained results of samples analyzed are comparable with results of the other international / EU recognized laboratories.</p>		
<p><u>Component III</u></p>			
<p>R5. Equipment delivered according to the agreed BiH national laboratory investment plan</p> <p>R6. Authorised laboratories perform specific analysis based on internationally recognised methods and procedures (EPP0 methods and procedure) for phytosanitary sector</p>	<p>5.1. Selected laboratories do comply with the accreditation criteria related to the capacities and analysis of the equipment purchased</p>		
<p>R7. Monitoring Program for BiH priorities relating to culture and harmful organisms prepared</p>	<p>6.1. Laboratory staff apply methods and procedures</p>		

	<p>prescribed by the EPPO in phytosanitary laboratories</p> <p>6.2. Methods used by laboratories are validated by use of certified reference materials</p> <p>6.3. Estimation of number and frequency of sample analyses needed to comply with EU quality and compositional rules available</p> <p>7.1. The Monitoring Program is adopted by the relevant government authorities by the end of the project.</p>		
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Component I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To collect and analyse data on animals / already implemented activities To organise the collection of samples To draft the Oral Vaccination Campaign (OVC) for rabies and Classical Swine Fever To train relevant stakeholders involved in the campaigns and implementation of the vaccination program To purchase vaccines (Classical Swine Fever) and baits (for foxes and wild boars); To vaccinate the wild and domestic animals To determine the sero-prevalence, and the status of the infection in wild animals, determination of the viro-prevalence. <p>Component II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To purchase analytical equipment: GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS suitable for determination and quantification of residue of veterinary medicines and organization of training by suppliers to laboratory staffs for application of equipment. To train staff in laboratories using the equipment <p>Component III</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To procure respective laboratory equipment To train phytosanitary laboratory staff in using the newly procured equipment, on the management practices and other procedures required for obtaining the accreditation 	<p>Service contract (contract 1)</p> <p>Supply contract (contract 3)</p> <p>Service contract (contract 4)</p> <p>Supply contract (contract 7)</p> <p>Supply contract (contract 8)</p>	<p>EUR 60 000</p> <p>EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>EUR 540 000</p> <p>EUR 500 000</p> <p>EUR 450 000</p> <p>EUR 250 000</p>	<p>All risk material is safely disposed.</p> <p>Updated information concerning prevalence of the concerned diseases, as well, as of the targeted animal populations.</p> <p>Sophisticated equipment composed of</p>

<p>(methods and procedures who prescribed by the EPPO and IPPC) and on conducting diagnostical analysis on harmful organisms, seed controls, pesticide analysis of crop protection and other plant treatment residues..</p> <p>3. To develop and implement the Monitoring Programme for Plant Health on BiH priorities related to culture and harmful organisms</p>	<p>Twinning Light (contract 9)</p>		<p>different accessories from different suppliers</p>
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ANNEX II: amounts (in EUR) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q2/1010	Q3/1010	Q4/1010	Q1/1011	Q2/10 11	Q3/ 1011	Q4/2011
Contract 1 (service/coordination)	60 000						
Contract 3 (supply vaccines)	1 400 000						
Contract 4 (service/distribution)	540 000						
Contract 7 (supply vet.lab)		500 000					
Contract 8 (supply phytolab)			450 000				
Contract 9 (twinning light)				250 000			
Cumulated	2 000 000	2 500 000	2 950 000	3 200 000			
Disbursed							
Contract 1 (service/coordination)	24 000		18 000		18 000		
Contract 3 (supply vaccines)	840 000		560 000				
Contract 4 (service/distribution)	216 000		324 000				
Contract 7 (supply vet.lab)		300 000		200 000			
Contract 8 (supply phytolab)				270 000		180 000	
Contract 9 (twinning light)				200 000		30 000	20 000
Cumulated	1 080 000	1 380 000	2 282 000	2 952 000	2 970 000	3 180 000	3 200 000

ANNEX II.1 – Classical Swine Fever and Rabies Control and Eradication Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina – (Re)vaccination Cost Breakdown

<u>Contracts and sub - activities:</u>	<u>Value (EUR)</u>	
	EC contribution	National contribution
Contract 1. – Coordination services (Service)		
-data collection, evaluation and training, design of the OVC study, public awareness	60 000	
Contract 2. – Sample dispatch		
-organisation of sampling system, sample dispatch and cold storage		60 000
Contract 3 – Vaccine procurement (Supply)		
-procurement of rabies baits (1 200 000*0,60 EUR=720 000 EUR) - procurement of CSF vaccine for domestic pigs (700 000*0,20EUR=140 000 EUR) - procurement of CSF vaccine for wild boar (600 000*0.9 EUR=540 000 EUR)	1 400 000	
Contract 4 – Vaccine distribution (wild animals) (Service)		
- distribution of rabies baits (1 200 000*0.30 EUR= 360 000 EUR) - distribution of CSF baits (600 000*0.3 EUR=180 000 EUR)	540 000	
Contract 5 – Vaccine distribution (domestic animals)		
- distribution of CSF vaccines (700,000*1.50 EUR= 1 050 000EUR)		1 050 000
Contract 6 – monitoring / diagnostic services		
- CSF testing at NRL and CRL (700+1000 = 64 443,56) - Rabies testing at NRL and CRL (400 = 55 695,44)		120 139
TOTAL:	3 230 139	2 000 000
		1 230 139

ANNEX III - Description of Institutional Framework

After signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina was divided into three administrative units; Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (in following text Entities).

The Veterinary Office of BiH under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations was established in 2001 as a Central Competent Authority in Veterinary Service at the state level. Competencies, duties and powers of the SVO BiH are given by the Veterinary Law. It is in charge of the following tasks: (a) issuance of legislation, (b) issuance of veterinary health certificates and import licenses, (c) border veterinary controls, (d) drafting of disease surveillance programmes, (e) operation of diagnostic laboratories and (e) all other issues related to international traffic of live animals and products of animal origin, and the veterinary health conditions in the establishments. The Veterinary Inspection Department included Border Veterinary Inspection is an integral part of the SVO BiH, which is also in charge of animal identification and movement controls through the Agency for Animal Identification and Movement Control located in Banja Luka.

Entity ministries of agriculture, water management and forestry including Brčko District (regional level) are in charge of the implementation of legislation issued at the state level. They have the obligation to implement disease control and food safety programs. Furthermore, they have a right to issue sub law documents that are not covered by the state legislation.

Veterinary Inspectorates are organized at the entity level, and are responsible for implementing inspection related to enforcement of health surveillance, food safety, application of standards in facilities and movement of live animals and products of animal origin.

Veterinary Organizations are implementing primary health care, including vaccination and treatment of the animals. Together with the veterinary inspectors, they present the first line in disease control.

ANNEX IV - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

1. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Veterinary Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“OJ BiH,” no: 34/02)
 - Bylaw on maximal permitted level of residues of veterinary medicines and pesticides (“OJ B&H 6/09)
 - Bylaw on maximum residues levels for certain contaminants in food (adopted by Council of Ministers B&H, not yet published in OJ B&H)
 - Decision on monitoring plan of certain residue in animals and products of animal origin (“OJ B&H 1/04)
 - Decision on designation of authorized veterinary laboratories for implementation of Residues Monitoring Plan (“OJ BiH” no. 68/05) amended by Decision (“OJ BiH” no. 90/05)
 - Decision on infectious diseases (“OJ BiH,” no: 44/03)
 - Decision on measures of control of infectious and parasite diseases of animals and their implementation and financing in 2009 (“OJ BiH,” no: 4/09)
 - Decision on measures for suppression and eradication of Classical Swine Fever (“OJ SFRJ,” no: 06/88)
 - Decision on measures for suppression and eradication of Classical Swine Fever (“OJ RS,” no: 53/06)
 - Decision on measures for suppression of Rabies in animals (“OJ SFRJ,” No: 39/88)
 - Decision on measures for suppression and eradication of Rabies in animals (“OJ RS,” No: 25/95)

Annex V Details per EU funded contract:

For TA contracts: account of tasks expected from the contractor:

Component I: Expert input is needed for about 5 days to finalise the activity plan for the project. The rest of the budget is foreseen for training and public campaign activities. The experiences and documents are available from IPA 2008 project.

For investment contracts: list of equipment and cost price schedule

Component I – all relevant detailed information (specifications) related to vaccines, baits, their distribution and application can be used from the respective documents of IPA 2008 project. Cost calculations for vaccines and baits are presented in Annex II.1 of this PF.

Component II – purchase of analytical equipment for veterinary laboratories: one GC/MS/MS and one LC/MS/MS (gas chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry)⁸. Technical specifications will be finalised by 2Q/2010.

Component III – type of equipment to be purchased will be determined under the IPA 2008 project. Technical specifications will be developed during 3Q/2010.

⁸ Depending on the final price for the procurement laboratory equipment (Microwave digestion system and Atomic absorption spectrometer with different accessories) for preparation of samples and confirmative analyses of metallic contaminants, including lead, cadmium etc. need to be purchased additionally. The priority within this project is given to (GC/MS/MS and LC/MS/MS).