

## **Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes**

### **Project number 7: Support for the control/eradication of classical swine**

#### **1 Basic information**

**1.1 CRIS Number: 2009/021-638**

**1.2 Title:** Support for the control/eradication of classical swine fever and rabies in Serbia

**1.3 ELARG Statistical code:** 03.12

**1.4 Location:** Republic of Serbia

#### **Implementing arrangements:**

**1.5 Contracting Authority (EC):** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia

**1.6 Implementing Agency:** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia

**1.7 Beneficiary** (including details of project manager):

The beneficiary is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) – Veterinary Directorate (VD), Nemanjina 22-26, Belgrade.

The Project Manager is Director of Veterinary Directorate and Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) Dr Zoran Micovic.

The Steering Committee will be chaired by the Beneficiary Project Manager and additionally consist of representatives of the EC Delegation, the Veterinary Directorate, Scientific Veterinary Institute “Serbia” in Belgrade, Veterinary Institute in Novi Sad and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Belgrade. The Steering Committee meet each quarter to discuss the scope and progress of implementation.

#### **Financing:**

**1.8 Overall cost: 6 million EUR**

**1.9 EU contribution: 6 million EUR**

**1.10 Final date for contracting:** 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

**1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 4 years after signature of the Financing Agreement

**1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after signature of the Financing Agreement

#### **2 Overall Objective and Project Purpose**

##### **2.1 Overall Objective:**

To improve animal health status in Serbia and surrounding countries as regards Classical Swine Fever and Rabies, ensure consumers' safety and public health, development of agriculture and improved quality of life of agricultural producers.

## **2.2 Project purpose:**

1. To support control and eradication programme of classical swine fever in domestic pigs and wild boars
2. To support control and eradication programme of rabies in fox population and reduce the risk of new rabies cases
3. To transpose EU legislation concerning control measures of CSF and Rabies into national veterinary legislation

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA: References are carried forward from IPA 2008 project

## **2.3 AP and NPAA / EP / SAA**

AP & NPAA are not applicable.

The **European Partnership** (Council Decision of 18 February 2008) listed under short-term priorities, Agriculture: “Strengthen the administrative capacity needed to formulate and implement agricultural and rural development policy. Update legislation and strengthen implementation and controls in the areas of food safety and veterinary and phytosanitary issues. Expand animal identification and registration to all relevant species. Continue to upgrade veterinary, phytosanitary, wine and sanitary laboratories, inspectorates and controls at external borders.”. Under medium-term priorities: “.Continue efforts to strengthen administrative structures and capacity needed to formulate and implement agricultural and rural development policies. Continue strengthening veterinary, sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety legislation and controls. Improve waste management and reduce agricultural pollution. Continue to upgrade food-processing establishments to meet EU requirements.”

**Article 97** (Agriculture, and the agro-industrial sector) of the initialled Stability and Association Agreement (**SAA**) indicates that “Cooperation between the Parties shall be developed in all priority areas related to the Community acquis in the field of agriculture, as well as veterinary and phytosanitary domains. Cooperation shall notably aim at modernising and restructuring the agriculture and agro-industrial sector, in particular to reach community sanitary requirements, to improve water management and rural development as well as to develop the forestry sector in Serbia and at supporting the gradual approximation of Serbian legislation and practices to the Community rules and standards.

## **2.4 Link with MIPD**

The Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document for the Republic of Serbia 2009-2011 foresees in section 2.3.3.1 “Assistance to the national structures responsible for agriculture and rural development to obtain the necessary capacity to define strategies and programmes and to manage and monitor agriculture and rural development programming activities; Support for institution and capacity building with the aim to prepare the sector to absorb pre-accession funds; Support for the alignment of national legislation with EU acquis in the area of agriculture and rural development; Support for increasing the economic growth by developing the agricultural sector and increasing its competitiveness; Support for the national authorities to carry out rural census, improve statistics in the sector and establish land cadastre and farmers register; Support for the alignment of national legislation with EU standards in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary field”.

## **2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)**

N/A

## **2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(when applicable)**

1. One of the main aims of Serbian agriculture, in line with the Serbian Government's National Strategy for Serbia and Montenegro's Accession to the European Union (June 2005), is achievement of the second Copenhagen criterion – to develop the ability to be competitive within the EU Single Market – followed by progressive integration into this market and adoption of the full *acquis communautaire* for agriculture. In order to get maximum benefit from the EU integration, Serbia needs to provide the necessary legal framework for each stage of the process, so that administration and the agrarian industry are ready to take the challenges that the EU brings.
2. The aim is full harmonisation with the veterinary, phyto-sanitary and sanitary standards of the EU. Realisation of this goal will require a staged approach in order to leave time for the adjustments and structural controls.
3. The Serbian Government Action Plan for Meeting European Partnership Priorities states that adoption of new legislation concerning food safety and veterinary issues, improvement of food chain laboratories and enhancement of official controls as short term priorities in the agriculture sector.
4. The Government's "Agricultural Strategy" identifies seven objectives of agricultural policy and the following are particular addressed by this project:
  - To increase the wealth of the nation through an efficient agricultural sector, producing products that are internationally competitive in terms of quality and price.
  - To ensure that the food provided to Serbian consumers meets acceptable standards of quality and safety.
  - To prepare Serbia's agricultural sector for accession to the EU.
  - To prepare Serbia's agricultural trade & support policies for accession to the WTO.

In relation to economic development, the Country Strategy Paper includes priorities for reinforcing the relevant laws and policies, capacity building the relevant institutions, supporting integration into the international trading system allowing internal market reforms and alleviation of poverty in seriously affected areas.

In line with Serbia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (from 2003) that bases on the fact that, agriculture contributes to Serbian GDP with around 25 %, this project will contribute to the development of a dynamic and sustainable private agriculture sector which is one of strategic goals, that would lead to the creation of competitive, open market economy. Improvement of processing and marketing of agriculture products is also one of the sector's strategic goals.

### **3. Description of project**

#### **3.1 Background and justification**

This project is extension of the Project number 33: „Support of the Control/Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies in the Republic of Serbia” authorized from IPA 2008 for assistance in control/eradication of CSF and Rabies in Republic of Serbia (CRIS number: 2008/020-406). It is also ment to complement the regional project that involves neighbouring countries.

Republic of Serbia has already started processes of transposition and implementation of provisions of *Acquis communautaire* relevant to animal disease control and eradication including Classical Swine Fever and Rabies.

The project will help Serbia to further build up and strengthen the necessary administrative and institutional capacities as well as implement important measures in regard to the eradication and control of animal diseases.

The overall objective is to eradicate certain animal diseases in Serbia, in particular those diseases that also continue to be a threat to EU Member States such as rabies and CSF. The eradication of rabies and CSF in the Western Balkans consists of two components – a regional component for the Western Balkans countries (managed by the EC), and national component (this project). There are 7 national programmes, one in each of the WB countries, including the one in Serbia started to be financed by EU with IPA 2008. The purpose of the project is the eradication of rabies and CSF in Serbia and the whole Western Balkan region and capacity building of the veterinary services in those countries.

To achieve the assigned objective the activities will have to run at least for 60 months, whereby the sequence of interfaces should ensure that there is no time gap in the implementation. The Veterinary Directorate will continue with the implementation of the established procedures as its regular activity until animal disease are eradicated.

Serbia, as part of The Western Balkan area, is a reservoir of classical swine fever virus and rabies virus with permanent threats of serious outbreaks.

### **Classical Swine Fever (CSF)**

Pig production has a strong potential and is very important agricultural sector capable to provide significant quantity of pork meat for consumers in the country and region. In 2006 the control and eradication of CSF was identified as a national priority, because it was endemic disease which has a harmful effect on agricultural production and trade. At that time, Veterinary Directorate, supported by national budget, started national wide strategy of eradication of CSF, based on vaccination of the whole pig population, simultaneously with identification, registration and traceability. Modern, up-to-date software application as a part of Central database is developed and used as document management and decision support tool. From 1.6.2006. to 31.12.2008. authorized veterinary organizations have identified and vaccinated more than 10 millions of pigs, registered on 324.218 holdings. Supported by strong movement and trade control as well as awareness campaign, this campaign has significant results: after 16 months the diseases was put under control with no outbreak. In 2006 there were 401 outbreaks and the last one was notified at 4. October 2007. The strategy was based on two phases: 1) comprehensive vaccination as first phase with the main goal to eradicate disease and approximation of EU legislative (only derogation is vaccination); 2) second phase is based on ban of vaccination (non-vaccination policy) with strong surveillance activities and strengthening of biosecurity measures and movement and trade control. Legal provisions are harmonized with relevant EU regulations.

The feeding of waste food to pigs (swill feeding) is forbidden in Serbia but not properly controlled and it is therefore highly probable source of infection. Swill is likely to be used mainly by poorer pig keepers and the monitoring of small holders (which are majority in Serbia), will not be easy to administer. On the other hand, commercial farms are very well equipped with proper quality management which makes the task of monitoring of the use of swill feeding easier to manage. Continuous education of farmers and small holders on the dangers of feeding animal waste is very important.

The wild boar population in Serbia is properly counted and registered by hunt associations and Ministry of Agriculture (Forestry Directorate). Veterinary Directorate has engaged one wild life specialist in order to implement appropriate surveillance system in wildlife. Unfortunately, there is no or limited monitoring of wild boars on CSF. Without an active

surveillance and properly structured serological survey its infectivity status is unknown. There is currently no vaccination program for wild boars against CSF.

## **Rabies**

Control and eradication of rabies has been a focus for decades in Serbia, as well as other countries in the region, because of permanent notification of cases in fox population, some cases in dogs or cats population and sporadic cases on domestic animals bitten by foxes, but with continuous threat to public health. There are more or less than 200 registered cases of rabies in Serbia every year, predominantly in wild life population (foxes mainly) with some cases in domestic animals (usually dogs) which have been in direct contact with affected foxes.

Rabies is suppressed by the systematic annual vaccination of dogs and cats. From October 2007. Veterinary Directorate of Serbia is implementing project of dog identification (with transponders), dogs and cats vaccination against Rabies and registration in Central database of dogs, cats and owners. Owners have been issued by Pet Passport for every registered dog or cat. The project is designed as supporting tool for eradication of Rabies with more than 600.000 animals registered in modern web-based Central database.

The current project will cover procurement of vaccines, their distribution, strengthening of epidemiological surveillance and rapid response activities, further development of information technology management, including geographical information system for epidemiological purposes, document management and reporting system, the capacity building in laboratory testing and the necessary laboratory controls, monitoring of swill feeding ban and other relevant activities, applicable awareness campaigns and appropriate trainings of veterinarians, hunters, official veterinarians and inspectors, and suitable surveillance of wild life in regards to CSF and rabies. It should be financed from the technical assistance component of IPA 2008 programme for Support for the Control/Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies in the Republic of Serbia.

Vaccination baits and their distribution/dissemination are assumed to be critical components for overall success of the program of control of rabies. The appropriate surveillance strategy of wild boars or vaccination against CSF, if suggested by EC, is significant instrument for sustainable eradication program.

Strengthening of laboratory capacities in terms of purchase and installation of relevant equipment is needed to respond to high sample throughput due to activities related to assessment of vaccination coverage as well as effect of rabies vaccination.

Due to the lack of financial resources for vaccine supply and distribution of bites, Serbia has never started oral vaccination against rabies of foxes and other wild animals. Also, Serbia has never implemented wild boar vaccination against CSF.

Vaccination strategy for rabies control as well as strategy for control of Classical Swine Fever in Serbia operational plans, protocols and operative procedures for implementation of strategies to combat those diseases developed through Technical assistance provided by IPA 2008, should be continuously implemented in every year.

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

Control/eradication of classical swine fever in pigs and rabies 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.

Following this project, in cooperation with the Regional project and individual national projects by neighbouring countries in the region, an effective control of these diseases will be made possible, as the effect of cross border spread will be minimised and therefore reduce the risk of introduction of these very important diseases to the European Union.

This project has major cross sector impact, including agriculture, environment, health and the market. Improved infrastructure in the area of CSF and rabies will improve the competitiveness of agricultural products on domestic and internal markets. Sustainability is ensured through the adoption of a legal framework and establishment of the institutional and organizational mechanisms for the implementation of the reform.

### **Cross border impact**

CSF and rabies are recognized as transboundary animal diseases (TAD) by OIE and FAO. Examples of cross-border re-infections are numerous. They are the result of the immediate juxtaposition of vaccinated areas (where fox populations are increasing) and areas where rabies is endemic. These re-infections can be prevented by synchronizing control measures on both sides of political or administrative borders and when this is not possible, by the maintenance of an immune belt at the border.

International cooperation in border areas is essential at all levels to achieve effective control programmes. Neighbouring countries should carefully coordinate their activities along common borders. If field trials reach a country border, local administrative staff from both countries should coordinate their efforts.

Oral rabies vaccination generates new epidemiological and ecological concerns within and beyond national borders. For this reason, planning, implementation and evaluation of campaigns should be coordinated at both country and international levels. Preliminary contacts should be made with neighbouring countries when oral vaccination policy is decided; these contacts should be maintained through regular regional meetings until the disease is eliminated.

Undoubtedly, the first vaccination in Serbia will be done in harmony with similar campaigns in the neighbourhood, above all Hungary, Croatia and Bulgaria which have been implementing vaccination campaigns.

### **3.3 Results and measurable indicators:**

#### **Results related to component 1 – CSF**

1. Regulation for national surveillance and control program for CSF is adopted and published
2. Approved strategy, operative procedures and document management system, including the system of collection of relevant data from the field (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.) is available
3. Training programs are prepared and approved, appropriate number of local experts, official veterinarians are trained and equipped, there is operative training module in central database administrated by devoted person
4. Capacities for non-vaccination policy for CSF on commercial farms and backyard holdings are analized
5. Relevant regulation for sustainable control of CSF in domestic pig population based on non-vaccination policy is harmonized and prepared for implementation

6. Appropriate surveillance program and/or sustainable vaccination programs (in some zones) of wild boars established
7. Equipment, vaccines and diagnostics for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response in the case of outbreaks of CSF is available and tested for use, professionals trained to manage outbreaks of CSF expected when vaccination against CSF is banned.
8. Existing veterinary information management system is revised and modernized, registers and census of wild boars population are developed, identification, registration and movement control system of domestic pigs is updated;

**Measurable indicators** of progress include:

- Regulations are harmonized with EU legislative and available in official papers
- Strategy approved, SOP's and document management system available and in use, data collection is evaluated
- Training plans prepared and approved, list of participants and reports available
- Risk assessment is performed on scientific basis with reliable information
- Regulations for non-vaccination policy are approved and ready for adoption
- Action plan for non-vaccination policy is prepared and approved
- Awareness campaign for non-vaccination policy is prepared and approved
- Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers
- List of equipment available and regularly updated
- Information system with registers and appropriate data available and in use,
- AIMCS is in use and based on harmonized legislative
- Increased number of trained staff in Veterinary Directorate, epidemiology services, authorised veterinarians and field professionals
- Reporting system on CSF in wild boars population in place
- Number of tested samples in wild boar population significantly increased
- Crisis management teams on central and local levels trained and equipped
- Capacities to manage outbreaks of CSF (expected when vaccination of domestic pigs starts) significantly increased.

#### **Results related to component 2 – rabies**

1. Regulation for national surveillance program for rabies is adopted and published
2. Approved strategy, operative procedures and document management system, including the system of collection relevant data from the field (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.) is available
3. Appropriate number of local experts, official veterinarians are trained and equipped, there is operative training module in central database administrated by devoted person
4. Equipment for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response is available and tested for use
5. Appropriate surveillance program and sustainable vaccination programs of wild life against rabies is established

6. Sustainable program for registration and control of stray dogs is established
7. Adequate veterinary information management system, with up-to-date registers and census of wild life population (mainly foxes) with geographic references is developed and identification, vaccination and registration of dogs and cats system is revized and modernized
8. Effective vaccination programme for wildlife population (foxes) in compliance with EU recommendations on the whole territory of Serbia carried out.
9. Public properly informed.

**Measurable indicators** of progress include:

- Regulations are harmonized with EU legislative and available in official papers
- Strategy approved, SOP's and document management system available and in use, data collection is evaluated
- Training plans prepared and approved, list of participants and reports available
- List of equipment available and regularly updated
- Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers
- Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers
- Number of stray dogs and cats is available
- Information system with registers and appropriate data available and in use,
- Identification and registration system for dog and cats is renewed and in use
- Reliable data concerning number of vaccines distributed annually available
- Annual number of cases of rabies in fox population significantly decreased
- Public awareness campaigns are approved and implemented.

### **3.4 Activities**

**The activities for this Project will cover those set out in the IPA 2008, planned to be carried out in the second year. However, there is need for continued vacination and surveillance programmes as well as capacity building of beneficiary. There is need for update of activities designed in the Project Fiche in the IPA 2008 with activities listed in this Project Fiche.**

**Contracting arrangements:**

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supply contract for purchase of vaccines for vaccination of wild boar (if neccessary),and vaccines for foxes (rabies)</li> <li>2. Supply contract for purchase of diagnostics and laboratory equipment;</li> <li>3. Supply contract for equipment for surveillance, epidemiological investigations and rapid response for the control of CSF and rabies;</li> <li>4. Service contract for public awareness campaign.</li> </ol> |
|---|

N.B. The Service contract for Technical Assistance, based on the Project Fiche from IPA 2008 (CRIS Number: 2008/020-406), will support the activities planed in this project.



### **3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:**

- Ministry of Agriculture are obliged to facilitate commitment prior to the launch of this project
- Sufficient number of trained and skilled staff in VD
- Vaccines as well as methods and reagents used in veterinary laboratories should comply with EU standards and diagnostic manual of the concerned disease where applicable.

### **3.6 Linked activities**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, with assistance from EAR and TAIEX have been working on several priorities, including food chain safety through an assessment of veterinary and phyto-sanitary legislation, upgrading Serbia's food laboratories and establishing a national animal identification system - all to EU standards. Reform of the veterinary sector is ongoing and a number of laws and regulations have been adopted.

Since 2001 the EU and other donors have supported various activities of the MAFWM regarding: the need for institutional reform; strengthening the laboratory system through the supply of equipment and the technical assistance to improve the quality of management; supporting reform and strengthening of the veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary inspectorates; improving inspection facilities at external borders; strengthening the organisational and managerial capacities (objective-setting, budgeting, planning, etc.); upgrading analytical and strategic planning and evaluation capacity; strengthening the protection of plant, animal and public health and strengthening the capacity of the MAFWM in aligning regulations with *acquis communautaire*.

All implemented projects financed by the EU in the previous period (CARDS 2001-2006) dealt with reform, capacity building and equipping the MAFWM but not directly with CSF and rabies.

Within CARDS 2005, a Twinning Programme "Institutional Capacity Building for the Veterinary Directorate" began in January 2006 in partnership with Germany and Austria. This programme encompasses 5 components (Enhancement of the capability of the Veterinary Directorate, Legal approximation, strengthening of the capacity of the Veterinary Inspectorate, Control and disposal of animal waste and Animal welfare). Apart from having harmonisation of national legislation with the veterinary *acquis* as one of the objectives, this programme also helps decentralise responsibilities of the central veterinary office to District Veterinary Officers, with preservation of the centralised chain of command.

Institutional Capacity Building of the Food-Chain Laboratories Administration (SR2005/IB/AG/02). This Twinning will include the development and implementation of an action plan for the strengthening management of the food-safety laboratory system and strengthen the quality management systems implemented in these laboratories. This Twinning was started in October 2007.

In the food safety field the United States Department for Agriculture (USDA) is providing training opportunities including fellowships and educational seminars for official veterinarians and other stakeholders.

### **3.6 Lessons learned**

This is the first time that a project in the area of CSF will have been implemented in Serbia. The project design takes into account lessons learnt in Member States and in particular those which most recently joined the European Union.

The classical pattern of two “single” vaccination campaigns per year, carried out in spring and autumn, has been found to be successful whatever the fox population density. This biannual distribution frequency has been used in all European programmes of oral vaccination that resulted in the elimination of rabies. Spring distributions are preferably carried out in May or June in order to increase the efficient access of fox cubs to bait. However, early spring campaigns carried out in March-April (targeting exclusively the adult fox population at its annual lowest density) were also shown to be beneficial in Belgium, Luxembourg, and several German Bundesländer. Where snow is abundant, melting may degrade the vaccine baits, and in such areas vaccination is preferably performed before the snow starts to melt. Autumn distribution is generally organized in September or October.

### 5. Indicative Budget (Amounts in €)

				SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	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)	
contract 1.1 (supplies)		x	3, 700,000	3, 700,000	100%								
contract 1.2 (equipment)		x	600,000	600,000	100%								
contract 1.3 (equipment)		x	1,300,000	1,300,000	100%								
contrtact 1.4 (TA)	x		400,000	400,000	100%								
TOTAL IB			400,000	400,000	100%								
TOTAL INV			5,600,000	5,600,000	100%								
TOTAL PROJECT			6,000,000	6,000,000	100%								

(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 1.1	N + 2Q	N + 5Q	N + 8Q
Contract 1.2	N + 2Q	N + 5Q	N + 8Q
Contract 1.3	N + 2Q	N + 5Q	N + 8Q
Contract 1.4	N + 2Q	N + 5Q	N + 8Q

## **6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)**

### **6.1 Equal Opportunity**

The Project does not target women specifically, but general improvement in CSF and rabies regulations and standards will be beneficial to all citizens, including women. Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the Project will be guaranteed.

### **6.2 Environment**

This project directly relates to environmental issues and protection of the environment, and strengthening environmental aspects of the Serbian legal framework by approving animal health with minimum environmental impact after proper risk assessment according to EU requirements.

### **6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups**

Considering this project will deal with alignment of CSF legislation, its outcomes will be beneficial to all citizens.

## ANNEX I: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format			
Further Support for the Control/Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and <b>Rabies in Republic of Serbia</b>		Contracting period expires: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
		Total budget: 6 million EUR	IPA budget: 6 million EUR
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To improve animal health status in Serbia and surrounding countries as regards Classical Swine Fever and Rabies, ensure consumers' safety and public health, development of agriculture and improved quality of life of agricultural producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No cases of Classical Fever in population of domestic pigs</li> <li>▪ Increasing of samples from wild boars tested on CSF on statistically significant level</li> <li>▪ Decrease in number of new rabies cases at least 10 percent yearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant Official Governmental reports (e.g. Animal disease status report)</li> <li>▪ European Commission's Progress Report on Serbia</li> <li>▪ Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports</li> </ul>	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1) To support control and eradication programme of classical swine fever in domestic pigs and wild boars 2) To support control and eradication programme of rabies in fox population and reduce the risk of new rabies cases 3) To transpose EU legislation concerning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decreasing prevalence and incidence of classical swine fever and rabies in wild life and domestic population</li> <li>▪ Serbia is prepared for non-vaccination policy of domestic pigs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal Diseases Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> <li>▪ Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports</li> <li>▪ OIE's reports (WAHIS web-site)</li> <li>▪ New legislative, harmonized with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fox vaccination is successfully applied in neighboring countries,</li> <li>- Continuous Governmental support for adoption the Acquis Communautaire and institutional capacity building for veterinary service</li> </ul>

control measures of CSF and Rabies into national veterinary legislation		EU in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support by the state budget</li> <li>- Cooperation and coordination between all relevant authorities</li> </ul>
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Results related to component 1</b>			
1. Regulation for national surveillance and control program for CSF is adopted and published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulation is available in official papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official Gazette</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continued ministerial support</li> <li>▪ Sufficient qualified staff in the appropriate organisations involved</li> <li>▪ Vaccination of domestic carnivores applied</li> <li>▪ Sufficient institutional capacity for implementation of project</li> <li>▪ Veterinary services and stakeholders are accepting the offered training opportunities;</li> <li>▪ Project-implemented diagnostic, monitoring and control measures are accepted by all stakeholders,</li> <li>▪ People and institutions affected by oral vaccination of wildlife are willing to accept the aerial and manual vaccine distribution,</li> </ul>
2. Approved strategy, operative procedures and document management system, including the system of collection of relevant data from the field (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.) is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy approved, SOP's and document management system available and in use, data collection is evaluated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> <li>▪ Project reports</li> </ul>	
3. Training programs are prepared and approved, appropriate number of local experts, official veterinarians are trained and equipped, there is operative training module in central database administrated by devoted person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training plans, list of participants and reports available</li> <li>▪ Crisis management teams equipped and established at local and central levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> </ul>	
4. Capacities for non-vaccination policy for CSF on commercial farms and backyard holdings are analyzed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Risk assessment is performed on scientific basis with reliable information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official Reports</li> <li>▪ Scientific data</li> </ul>	
5. Relevant regulation for sustainable control of CSF in domestic pig population based on non-vaccination policy is harmonized and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations are approved and ready for adoption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports</li> <li>▪ Statements</li> </ul>	

prepared for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action plan for non-vaccination policy is prepared and approved</li> <li>Awareness campaign is prepared and approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Gazette</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved information exchange and close co-operation on zoonoses between human and veterinary authorities can be reached,</li> <li>Disease control and surveillance system are widely accepted by all involved parties;</li> </ul>
6. Appropriate surveillance program and/or sustainable vaccination programs (in some zones) of wild boars established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Gazette</li> <li>Directives, instructions and manuals</li> </ul>	
7. Equipment, vaccines and diagnostics for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response to outbreaks is available and tested for use, professionals are trained to manage outbreaks of CSF expected when vaccination is banned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of equipment available and regularly updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> </ul>	
8. Existing veterinary information management system is revised and modernized, registers and census of wild boars population are developed, identification, registration and movement control system of domestic pigs is updated;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information system with registers and appropriate data available and in use,</li> <li>AIMCS is in use and based on harmonized legislative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> <li>Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports</li> </ul>	
<b>Results related to component 2</b>			
1. Regulation for national surveillance program for rabies is adopted and published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation harmonised and is available in official papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Gazette</li> </ul>	
2. Approved strategy, operative procedures and document management system, including the system of collection relevant data from the field (active and passive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy approved, SOP's and document management system available and in use, data collection is evaluated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> </ul>	

surveillance, official controls etc.) is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved capacity to manage outbreaks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project reports</li> </ul>
3. Appropriate number of local experts, official veterinarians are trained and equipped, there is operative training module in central database administrated by devoted person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training plans, list of participants and reports available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> </ul>
4. Equipment for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response is available and tested for use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of equipment available and regularly updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> </ul>
5. Appropriate surveillance program and sustainable vaccination programs of wild life against rabies is established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Gazette</li> <li>Directives, instructions and manuals</li> </ul>
6. Sustainable program for registration and control of stray dogs is established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved program and/or regulation is available in official papers</li> <li>Number of stray dogs and cats is available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Gazette</li> <li>Directives, instructions and manuals</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>
7. Adequate veterinary information management system, with up-to-date registers and census of wild life population (mainly foxes) with geographic references is developed and identification, vaccination and registration of dogs and cats system is revized and modernized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information system with registers and appropriate data available and in use,</li> <li>I/R system for dog in use</li> <li>Significant decrease in reported numbers of cases of rabies in the fox population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate,</li> <li>Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports</li> </ul>



Activities	Means & Costs	Assumptions
<b>Activities related to component 1</b>	<p>Team leader, national project coordinator, project staff, VD staff, legal working groups, professionals, oral vaccination specialist, district and local veterinary officers and authorized veterinarians, laboratory experts, workshops/seminars, study visits in EU Member States, study tours to selected Reference Laboratories of EU Member States, wildlife ecology specialist, hunters, local pilots, media and public awareness expert, field veterinarians, agro-economist, animal disease contingency planning expert, procurement expert, equipment, vaccines, compensation for owners in the case of outbreak, animal welfare association</p> <p>1 TA contract for public awareness (400,000 €)</p> <p>1 Supply contract for vaccines (3,700,000€)</p> <p>1 supply contract for laboratory equipment (600,000€)</p> <p>1 supply contract for surveillance equipment (1,300,000€)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Successful adoption of new legislation</li> <li>- Staff provided with sufficient knowledge and support.</li> <li>- Involvement of stakeholders.</li> <li>- All training arrangements, studies, supplies completed in time and the right levels of quality and quantity, as planned</li> <li>- Timely transfer of the EU funding</li> <li>- Effective collaboration of contractor with beneficiary and other relevant institutions</li> <li>- Support from other relevant institutions</li> <li>- Available funds for compensation cost in the case of disease outbreaks in EU funds</li> </ul>
<p>1.1. Review of current regulation for control of CSF and Contingency plan and gap assessment</p> <p>1.2. Development, approval and adoption of national surveillance program for CSF and Contingency plan</p> <p>1.3. Development, approval and adoption of operative instructions and staff manuals for national surveillance program for CSF</p>		
<p>2.1. Development, approval and adoption of strategy, instructions, SOP's, staff manuals and other relevant documents</p> <p>2.2. Establishment of appropriate file and document management by relevant activities</p> <p>2.3. Continuous education and training program for responsible professionals</p>		
<p>3.1. Development of innovative training software module (e-learning) in existing Central database</p> <p>3.2. Development and approval of training needs document and training plan</p> <p>3.3. Continuous education and training of professionals, official veterinarians, inspectors, hunters and other stakeholders.</p>		
<p>4.1. Review of current eradication programs,</p> <p>4.2. Risk assessment for non-vaccination policy</p> <p>4.3. Development in close cooperation with EC representatives of appropriate programs for control of CSF based on EU legislative and animal health strategies (active and passive surveillance, zoning, compartmentalization, vaccination with marker or conventional vaccines in whole population or per sector etc.).</p>		

Activities	Means & Costs	Assumptions
5.1. Preparation of strategy for non vaccination policy 5.2. Development plan of activities for non-vaccination policy 5.3. Development of national legislative harmonized with EU regulations (based on non-vaccination policy). 5.4. Preparation of public awareness campaigns 5.5. Development of permanent dialogue with key stakeholders in relation of non-vaccination policy for control of CSF 5.6. Preparation of need assessment including funds needs for non-vaccination policy		
6.1. Review of current surveillance programs of wild boars, 6.2. Development of appropriate surveillance programs for control of CSF on wild boar population, based on EU legislative		
7.1. Preparation of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics need assessment 7.2. Preparation and regular update of lists of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics and responsible sector/person(s) 7.3. Preparation and approval of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics procurement plan, 7.4. Procurement of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics 7.5. Continuous quality control of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics		
8.1. Assessment of existing information management system with registers of hunting areas and national parks with relevant wild boars population, 8.2. Modernization of existing information and document management system for collecting valid information on census of wild life population and surveillance data 8.3. Training of professionals responsible for collection, storage and management of		

Activities	Means & Costs	Assumptions
information about wild life population 8.4. Further development of animal identification, registration, traceability and movement control system		
<b>Activities related to component 2</b>		
1.1. Review of current regulation for surveillance and control of rabies 1.2. Development, approval and adoption of national regulation for control and surveillance program for rabies harmonized with EU legislative 1.3. Development, approval and adoption of operative instructions and staff manuals for national surveillance program for rabies		
2.1. Development, approval and adoption of strategy, operative instructions, SOP's, staff manuals and other relevant documents 2.2. Establishment of appropriate file and document management by relevant activities 2.3. Continuous education and training program for responsible professionals		
3.1. Development of innovative training software module (e-learning) in existing Central database for professionals 3.2. Development and approval of training needs document and training plan 3.3. Continuous education and training of professionals, official veterinarians, inspectors, hunters and other stakeholders.		
4.1 Preparation of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics need assessment 4.2. Preparation and regular update of lists of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics and responsible sector/person(s) 4.3. Preparation and approval of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics procurement plan,		

Activities	Means & Costs	Assumptions
<p>4.4. Procurement of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics</p> <p>4.5. Continuous quality control of equipment, vaccines and diagnostics</p>		
<p>5.1. Review of current surveillance programs,</p> <p>5.2. Development of appropriate programs for control of rabies based on EU legislative and animal health strategies. This programs should be prepared in close cooperation with EC representatives.</p> <p>5.1. Review of current registration and spray dog control programs</p> <p>5.2. Development of appropriate programs for registration and control of stray dogs is established</p>		
<p>6.1. Assessment of existing information management system with registers of hunting areas and national parks with relevant wild animal (fox) population</p> <p>6.2. Modernization of existing information and document management system for collecting valid information on census of wild life population and surveillance data</p> <p>6.3. Training of professionals responsible for collection, storage and management of information about wild life population</p> <p>6.4. Futher development of animal identification, registration, traceability and movement control system</p>		

## ANNEX II: AMOUNTS (IN €) CONTRACTED AND DISBURSED BY QUARTER FOR THE PROJECT

(IPA contribution only)

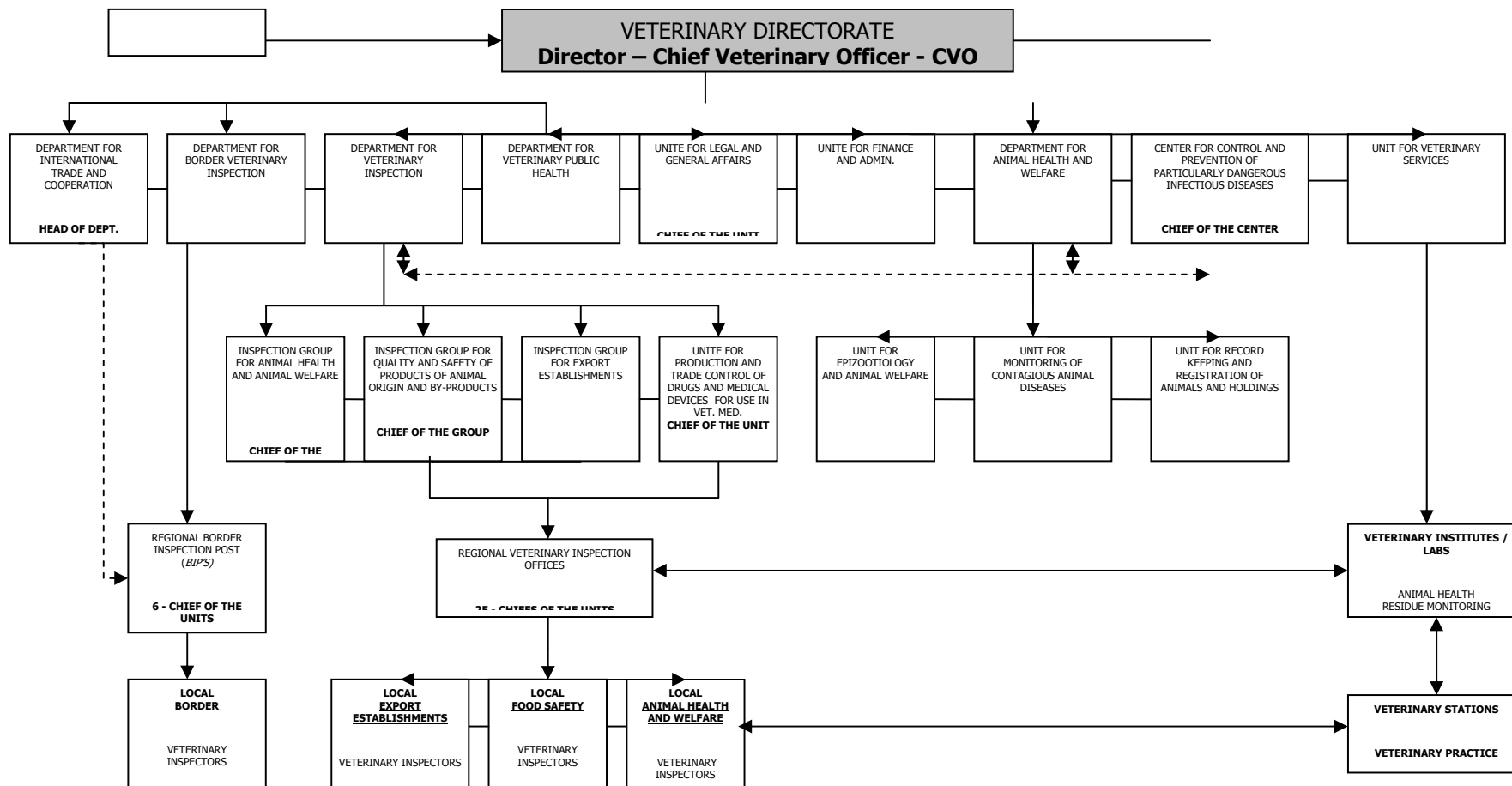
<b>Contracted</b>	N+5Q	N+6Q	N+7Q	N+8Q	N+9Q	<b>TOTAL</b>
Contract 1.1 Supply	3.70					<b>3.70</b>
Contract 1.2 Supply	0.60					<b>0.60</b>
Contract 1.3 Supply	1.30					<b>1.30</b>
Contract 1.4 TA	0.40					<b>0.40</b>
<b>Cumulated</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>Disbursed</b>						
Contract 1.1 Supply	2.22			1.48		<b>3.70</b>
Contract 1.2 Supply	0.36			0.24		<b>0.60</b>
Contract 1.3 Supply	0.78			0.52		<b>1.30</b>
Contract 1.4 TA	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.04		<b>0.40</b>
<b>Cumulated</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>

### **ANNEX III: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK – LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND STATUTES**

#### **Animal Health Control System**

The VD consists of the following departments (see following page):

## Organigramme of State Veterinary Services



#### **ANNEX IV: REFERENCE TO LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:**

Following this project, in cooperation with the Regional project, as well as individual national projects by neighbouring countries in the region, an effective control of these diseases will be made possible, as the effect of cross border spread will be minimised and therefore reduce the risk of introduction of these very important diseases to the European Union.

The protection/eradication of CSF and rabies is based on the following acts:

Primary legislation: Law on veterinary matters («Official Journal of RS», No. No 91/05)

Secondary legislation is based on the Law on veterinary matters:

- Regulation on Program on Animal Health Protection Measures for 2009 (OG RS No. 18/09)
- Regulation on list of dangerous disease and list of contagious notifiable disease as well as the notification and withdrawal of notification (OG RS No. 49/06)
- Regulation on the mode of conducting veterinary-sanitary examination and control of animals before slaughter and control of products of animal origin (OG SFRY No 68/89)
- Regulation on measures for control and eradication of classical swine fever (OG SFRY No. 6/88)
- Regulation on measures for control and eradication of rabies (OG SFRY No. 39/88)
- Regulation on Program on Animal Health Protection Measures for 2006 (OG RS No. 38/06)
- Regulations on Loading, Reloading and Unloading of Animals, Products, Raw Materials and Animal Waste, Transportation Vehicle Requirements, Sanitary and Technical Condition of the Consignment and Form of the Consignment Health Condition Certificate (OG SFRY No 69/90)
- Regulation on identification and registration of swine and ovine and caprine (OG RS No 11/2006)

#### **Reference to EP / SAA**

The European Partnership with Serbia including Kosovo of 6th November 2007 (Council Decision COM (2007) 660 final) identifies short-term priorities as:

- strengthening of the Serbian administrative capacity to formulate and implement agricultural policies as an on-going priority,
- Update legislation and strengthen implementation and controls in the areas of food safety and veterinary and phytosanitary issues,
- Expand animal identification and registration to all relevant species,
- Continue to upgrade veterinary, phytosanitary, wine and sanitary laboratories, inspectorates and controls at external borders.

Medium-term priorities include continue strengthening veterinary, sanitary; phytosanitary and food safety legislation and controls.



Under Article 97 (Agriculture, and the agro-industrial sector) of the initialed Stability and Association Agreement (SAA) cooperation between EU and Serbia related to the Community *acquis* in the field agriculture as well as veterinary and phytosanitary domains with aim at modernization and restructuring in particular reach community sanitary requirements and at supporting the gradual approximation of Serbian legislation and practice to the Community rules and standards.

### **Reference to MIPD**

The Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document for the Republic of Serbia 2007-2009 of 26 January 2007 provides the main priorities and objectives under sub-component European Standards of Component I, identifying the main areas of intervention as (among others):

- Supporting the development and implementation of sectoral strategies and policies compatible with EC internal market legislation and best practices in areas as veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary standards, data protection etc. and
- Supporting the development and implementation of strategies and policies in order to establish policies and a regulatory framework compatible with EU standards as follows (among Agriculture and Rural Development): develop capacities to implement EU veterinary, phytosanitary, food safety and quality standards.

The assistance under Component I may be provided in the form of twinning/twinning light support.

### **Reference to National Development Plan**

Integration and EU membership is the ultimate goal The National Strategy of Serbia for the Accession of Serbia and Montenegro to the European Union (NSA). Reinforcing the relevant laws and policies and capacity building the relevant institutions closer to those of the EU in food safety area is presumptive which needs particular attention (interest) and investment.

This project fiche is directed towards meeting these priorities, as well as those set in the National Strategy paper.

One of the main goals of The National Agricultural Development Strategy (NADS), which are stated in The Budget, Economy and Fiscal Politic Memorandum too, is to ensure food which satisfies needs of consumer with regard to quality and safety, and protect the environment from influences of agricultural production (reducing agricultural pollution) through: creating veterinary and phytosanitary services which are corresponding to international standards and legal expectations of Serbian consumers; protecting human health from illnesses transmitted by food and/or animals, adverse effects of pesticides, veterinary drugs and food additives; protecting environment from adverse effects of plant protection products (PPP`s), fertilisers and veterinary drugs.

In the Governmental Action Plan for Implementation of Priorities from the European Partnership state that in the sector of Agriculture and Fisheries short-term priorities are to adopt and to implement legislation in veterinary area. The VD of the MAFWM is in charge for those issues. In that document are mentioned obstacles for above mentioned activities (lack of staff, need for permanent training).

In the Budget, Economy and Fiscal Politic Memorandum for 2008 with projection in 2009 and 2010 stated that the Republic of Serbia, in following medium-term period, will continue agriculture reform on the NADS basis. The main goals agricultural development will be supported through the new laws, new institutions, land reform and privatization in agriculture.

**ANNEX V: DETAILS PER EU-FUNDED CONTRACT (\*) WHERE APPLICABLE:**

There will be four contracts: one for Technical Assistance and three for supplies and equipment.

1. The Service contract will provide TA for the public awareness campaign.
2. The first Supply contract is for vaccines for per/oral vaccination of wild boar and the vaccines for foxes.
3. The second Supply contract will provide laboratory equipment;
4. The third supply contract will provide equipment for surveillance of CSF.