

**IPA National Programme 2010 - Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Fiche 14 "Animal Health"**

**1. Basic information**

**1.1. 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2010/022-259

**1.2 Title:** Improvement of animal health control through the vaccination against rabies

**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:** The European Union represented by the European Commission for and on behalf of the beneficiary country

**1.6 Implementing Agency:** NA

**1.7 Beneficiary:**

Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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**Financing:**

**1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded):** EUR 3 160 000

**1.9 EU contribution:** EUR 3 060 000

**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**

To reduce risk to public and animal health and increase economic potential of livestock and meat production.

### **2.2 Project purpose**

Improved animal health situation as regards certain animal diseases (rabies)

### **2.3. Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA**

The European Partnership 2008 states under short-term priorities to "ensure adoption of legislation compliant with the European standards in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors and start to implement it" and to "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.

Under medium-term priorities, European Partnership states that it is needed to "Continue adoption of compliant legislation in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors and develop an effective system of controls.

One of the commitments of the Stabilization and Association Agreement is that "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 2009, Section 4.2.2. Agriculture and fisheries:

Limited progress has been made in the field of veterinary and phytosanitary policies. The Law on Animal Welfare was adopted in February 2009 but the State Veterinary Law has not yet been revised, which hampers further harmonisation with the acquis. Implementing legislation on the maximum level of residues in foodstuffs of animal origin and measures for the control of brucellosis have been adopted together with a number of bylaws in the area of animal welfare and animal disease control. The number of staff in the State veterinary administration has been increased but all vacancies are not yet filled.

### **2.4 Link with MIPD 2009-2011**

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 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**

N/A

### **2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans**

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina have annual budget that involves items related to disease control and eradication.

Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the entity ministries of agriculture and District Brcko has legal power to adopt disease control programmes that are issued and financed on annual basis, through annual budget of relevant institutions at the central, regional and local levels. These programmes are based on the current animal health status and the international requirements and are mainly targeted to control animal infectious diseases in domestic population. Furthermore, funding is available for improvement of the national reference laboratories.

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

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

Based on the recommendations of the TAEIX mission performed in May 2009, vaccination programme in wild life should focus on rabies. Vaccination campaign would cover the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It should be supplemented by surveillance and monitoring scheme to be developed within IPA 2008 technical assistance which is planned to start in the second half of 2010.

At the moment, reliable data are missing to serve as the basis for oral vaccination campaign in wild boar. Also, in the absence of information on hunting areas, possible wild boar habitats, organization of local hunting associations, possible ways of sampling and sample shipment, any estimation necessary for the vaccination of wild boar against CSF appear problematic. In order to implement the vaccination effectively and determine the possible need for vaccination of boars from the subsequent IPA finance, the above mentioned IPA 2008 Technical Assistance will carry out a study and collect all relevant data relating to the population ratio of boars, presence of disease, infrastructure capacities, legislative framework, on which basis a strategy for the programme implementation would be developed. The vaccination of wild boars may be initiated from IPA 2011, i.e. when the results of IPA 2008 assistance will be available. Before deciding for the vaccination of wild boar the situation regarding number of wild boar and epidemiological situation - presence of virus shall be assessed. If the virus is present in wild boar the vaccination campaign should start – latest in 2011. In the meantime, trainings of hunters to perform the vaccination and also to take samples in wild boar should take place.

In the meantime, the continued vaccination of wildlife in Bosnia and Herzegovina against rabies should result in reduction of disease incidence and reduction of wildlife reservoirs to acceptable level. Incidence reduction of abovementioned disease in the target animal population in Bosnia and Herzegovina should accordingly reduce economical losses and enhance the economic and trade potentials of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in relation with rabies, it should reduce public health risk.

#### **Veterinary Administration**

The competent authorities in the field of veterinary administration and animal disease control are the State Veterinary Office (SVO), and the veterinary services of the Republic of Srpska (RS), the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), and the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BD). These authorities are responsible for the implementation of veterinary norms and rules according to “The Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina”. The SVO was established in 2003 under the jurisdiction of the State Ministry of Foreign Trade and

Economic Relations (MoFTER) and has, amongst others, responsibility for the development of national infectious animal disease control strategies. The SVO supports competent authorities in the field of veterinary administration and animal disease control on entity level.

Competent veterinary authorities of FBiH, RS, and BD are placed under the respective veterinary departments of the ministries of agriculture or, with regard to BD, the department of agriculture. The two entities RS and FBiH have different structures. While the RS has a centralised administration, the FBiH is divided into 10 cantons which possess their own regional administration.

### Legislation

In accordance with the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("OG BiH," no: 34/02), the SVO issues a yearly "Decision on measures of control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals and their implementation and financing" (Annual Order). In accordance with the provisions of the Annual Order on control measures for infectious and parasite diseases, their implementation and financing, the SVO lay down/revise the animal health controls for diseases considered to be of national interest, on annual basis. These diseases include those formerly included on the OIE list A and B. The animal health control programme lays down the species and category of animals for inclusion in the control programme (e.g. testing, vaccination) and the period in which the measures are to be implemented (including frequency of testing, vaccination, etc).

The veterinary services of the entities and District Brcko are, in turn, required to draw up their "Operative Plans" to implement the national animal health control programme, taking into account their particular circumstances and geography. This plan is to be submitted to the SVO and is to include detailed provisions ranging from the budgetary arrangements to their proposed arrangements for disposal of dead or diseased animals. Amongst other diseases not covered by this project, the legislation includes classical swine fever and rabies. Secondary laws and rule books concerning CSF, e.g. the "Decision on measures for suppression and eradication of CSF (OJ SFRJ, No. 06/88), are mainly based on legislation of former Yugoslavia and are not harmonized among the entities and BD "

### Organization of Hunting

Hunting is organized on entity level in form of the hunting associations. In both entities, the Ministries of agriculture, forestry and water management are the competent authorities. According to the entity laws on hunting, wildlife is public good and it is managed on local level by hunting societies on the bases of management contracts. These contracts are given on a ten year base and the hunting society is obliged to provide a long-term and annual management plan. According to the law on hunting and the management plans, the hunting association is obliged to provide the Ministry with data on population sizes, data on losses (fallen animals, accidents, poaching), disease events, and other unusual findings. Hunters are obliged to send all animals found dead to the veterinary stations for further investigation. Wild boar samples are brought to the veterinary station for Trichinella testing. The implementation of the management tasks is supervised by the hunting inspection which is organized in the frame of the state inspectorate. Within the RS, there are 90 hunting grounds, of which six are under jurisdiction of the forestry agency. Hunting societies in FBiH are joined in three hunting associations. Due to reorganization, the exact number of hunting ground is not known.

## Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories

In total, Bosnia and Herzegovina possess a network of eight laboratories, out of which seven laboratories deal with matters of animal health. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) is the Veterinary Institute »Vaso Butozan« of Banja Luka. Diagnostic methods employed are pathology and antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Ag-ELISA). Antibody -linked immunosorbent assay (Ab-ELISA), fluorescent antibody test (FAT), and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) are ready to be implemented.

The NRL for rabies is located at the Veterinary Faculty of Sarajevo. Routinely performed tests are FAT and biological testings in mice. PCR and antibody ELISAs are ready to be implemented. The Veterinary Institute in Banja Luka also perform FAT. Both institutes would have capacities to implement further methods (virus isolation, detection of biomarkers etc.).

## Rabies related animal population

The population of dogs with known owner in the RS is estimated to 50 000. So far, this data could not be gathered for FBiH and BD. Stray dog populations pose a problem in sub-urban areas. Control of the stray dog population is the responsibility of local communities. Compulsory vaccination of dogs is carried out in accordance with the Annual Order and is paid from the entities budgets. The population of red foxes is not known but data might exist on the level of hunting associations. Rabies mainly occurs in wildlife population. Only samples from »in-contact« animals are sent for laboratory diagnostic. In RS all rabies diagnostic is paid by the budget while in FBiH diagnostic is paid by the veterinary practice that sent a sample for testing. Human anti-rabies service is established as a network of regional anti-rabic ambulances in RS. In the case human contact with a rabid animal a protocol was established between public health and veterinary authorities. Exchange of information on positive cases and human contacts with rabid animals is prompt. In FBiH an antirabic service has been established recently. No protocol exists between the public health and veterinary authorities in the case of human contact with a rabid animal. In 2008, 90 animals were positive for rabies out of 121 tested in FBiH.

Overall, taking into consideration abovementioned data, project idea is to improve the animal health situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as regards certain animal diseases (Rabies), that have serious trade and economic implications or have a public health impact, through continuant massive vaccination of wild life animals (red foxes) against rabies. These zoonoses control programmes are envisaged as the extension of the IPA 2008 and IPA 2009 programmes, respectively, even if vaccination programmes will be conducted in 2010 through IPA 2008 and 2009, continuation of the vaccination programme through IPA 2010 is crucial in order to obtain expected impact on disease reduction and control.

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

Wildlife rabies control/eradication will be beneficial to animal health through reduction of the reservoir of the disease as well as to public health since it will result in a significant reduction of the human exposure cases to the disease. Continuant control/eradication of the disease in wildlife trough similar activities in the neighbouring countries will reduce possibility of the spread of disease via migration of infected wild animals from one to another country, and it will also reduce the risk of introduction of these two very important diseases to the European Union, since it should reduce number of susceptible animals. This joint approach should also

reduce economic losses that occur during the rabies outbreak management in domestic animals, since it should reduce the exposure of domestic animals to rabid wild animals, and subsequently losses connected with treatment of exposed humans.

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

Implementation of vaccination campaign against rabies - phase III

Result 1: Improved project coordination with respect to determination of vaccination needs for the third year of programme.

Indicators:

- Estimation on a number of wild animals available by the start of OVC;
- Determination of cold storage facilities for the vaccines by the start of OVC;
- Vaccination campaign and monitoring plan developed by the start of OVC.

Result 2: Key participants in the OVC trained (veterinary inspectors, veterinarians, hunters and laboratory staff) on disease control and outbreak management.

Indicators:

- Number of training workshop on rabies organised, with at least 80 participants trained;
- Public promotion campaign implemented; Number of distributed leaflets (at least 100 leaflets per municipality);
- Hunting organisations role defined in vaccination programme; Number of hunting organizations available including number of hunting pockets;

Result 3: Oral Vaccination Campaign (OVC) implemented for the third year of programme.

Indicators:

- Vaccination campaign in red foxes conducted; Number of distributed baits per campaign;

Result 4: Evaluation of OVC performed by acquisition of information on animal health status gained from the laboratory analysis.

Indicators:

- Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests available for epidemiological analysis;
- Monitoring plan implemented

Assumptions:

- Effective coordination between the various project components and effective cooperation between the Veterinary Services.
- Availability of adequate funding for subsequent investments.
- Timely requisition and provisions of supplies.

### 3.4 Activities

Due to a need for continued project's coordination in particular during an early phase of the overall (5+n)<sup>1</sup> years programme implementation, the activities related to surveillance, training, organisation of sampling, evaluation of vaccination campaigns and awareness raising have also been elaborated in the successive 12 month-phases and complementary to the vaccination campaigns. Financing of these activities for the first two years of the programme been provided from IPA funding, and subsequent coordination activities will be financed from the national contribution, as indicated in Annex V.

#### Activities related to the Result no. 1

- 1.1. Data collection, including status of population of targeted animal species for concerned diseases, e.g. number of vaccinated red foxes in 2010.
- 1.2. Elaboration of information gathered during the earlier stage in order to determine more precise vaccination needs
- 1.3. Determination of cold storage facilities (-20° C).
- 1.4. Designation of OVC programme

#### Activities related to the Result no. 2

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.

- 2.1 Training workshops, e.g. awareness workshops with hunting association and training of hunters for recapitulation of the previously obtained knowledge
- 2.2 Implementation of public awareness campaign

#### Activities related to the Result no. 3

Purchase and aerial distribution of vaccines baits against rabies and implementation of the vaccination campaign in red foxes. The estimated price of the bait is approximately 0.60 EUR and additional 0.30 EUR for distribution per bait. The entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina (≈ 51 000 sqkm) will be taken into consideration for distribution of the baits.

- 3.1 Procurement of vaccine baits and implementation of the vaccination campaign in red foxes.

Indicative budget breakdown for oral vaccination of foxes (purchase and distribution of baits)

No. of baits (1 020 000)

Price per bait: 0.6 (1.1) EUR

Distribution costs: 0.4 EUR

Costs of a “bait laid on the ground” as a subject of a tender: 1 (1.5) EUR

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<sup>1</sup> Reference is made to the 5 year programme to be implemented with EC support and "n" number of successive years for which Bosnia and Herzegovina must ensure follow up assistance from the national budget.

Budget needed for one campaign: 1 020 000 EUR (1 530 000 EUR)

Total cost 3 060 000 EUR

#### Activities related to the Result no. 4

Evaluation of the vaccination campaign will be conducted through monitoring of the immune status and of the existence of the infection through sampling and laboratory testing (cooperation between authorities, hunters and laboratories).

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 within this activity. Eligible samples will include all red 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.

- 4.1. Organisation of sampling system: Carrier company will be contracted for sample dispatch arrangements to NRL/CRL. (partially funded by the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina – for internal sample dispatch)
- 4.2. Organisation of sample submission from each shot/killed/dead fox (estimated 400 samples funded by the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina).
- 4.3. Investigation in NRL: Control of efficiency of oral vaccination and rabies in red foxes in diagnostic laboratories (FAT, Ab-ELISA, detection of tetracyclines and bait titration, age determination, PCR).

The activities related to the results number 1, 2 and 4 will be implemented through a service contract of an indicative amount EUR 100 000 to be financed from the national contribution. Activity related to the result number 3 will be financed through an IPA-funded supply contract of an indicative amount EUR 3 060 000.

### **3.5 Conditionality and sequencing**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a network of diagnostic laboratories, including National Reference Laboratory for 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 (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.

The project coordination activity will be implemented through the various phases over the entire project duration. Procurement procedure for the vaccines baits should be carefully designed to allow start of vaccination campaign in spring and in coordination with bordering regions for the neighbouring countries.

Prior to the signature of the contract, the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina 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.

### **3.6 Linked activities**

Similar EU funded projects will be implemented simultaneously in all the Western Balkan countries, in addition to the regional project, which is expected to start in 2010. Moreover, IPA 2010 is the extension of the previously programmed similar projects, IPA 2008 (total cost EUR 1 857 320, EU contribution EUR 1 500 000) and IPA 2009 (total cost EUR 3 230 139, EU contribution EUR 2 000 000). IPA 2008 and 2009 are developed in order to control and eradicate rabies in wild animals and CSF in domestic pig population. Even if abovementioned projects are not implemented yet, their implementation is expected in the near future. It should create basis for further successful implementation of the disease control/eradication program.

In 2009, SIDA provided approximately 2.5 million EUR for eradication of brucellosis in form of the grant directly managed by the State Veterinary Office. The funds were used for the preparation of an Operational Programme for the vaccination of small ruminants over the next 8 years and procurement of the vaccines (REV 1) for the first two years (2009 and 2010). The programme included implementation of public awareness campaign and the State Veterinary Office is currently negotiating extension of the project for additional 450 000 EUR.

FAO is currently engaged in the project preparation for support to the brucellosis control strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the amount of approximately 250 000 EUR.

The World Bank's "Agriculture and Rural Development Project" project which is currently being implemented will support development of a 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.

### **3.7 Lessons learned**

Past experience indicates that rabies was eradicated in most of the central and Western European countries through the vaccination. In recent years similar programmes have been implemented in Member States with favourable results. Experience gained from the initiated brucellosis eradication programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be beneficial for improving capacities of administration dealing with animal health issues and ensuring the national co-financing and financial sustainability of the Scheme once the donors' funds are exhausted.

Additionally, the structure created for the coordination of the programme for eradication of brucellosis in form of Inter-sectoral Working Group at national level should also be utilised in this programme, as a model for enhancement in legislation and clarification of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved in animal disease control programmes. Improved coordination is also expected vertically by active engagement of Inter-sectoral Working Group in development and managing the training programmes to be organised at all levels. Also the project will create data management system which can be accessed by the wide range of relevant stakeholders at all levels.

#### 4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA EU 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)
Activity 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.2, and 4.1-4.3	X		100 000			100 000	100					
Contract 1.1: (Service Contract)	–	–	100 000			100 000	100					
Activity 3.1		X	3 060 000	3 060 000	100							
Contract 3.1: (Supply Contract)	–	–	3 060 000	3 060 000	100							
TOTAL IB			100 000			100 000	100					
TOTAL INV			3 060 000	3 060 000	100							
<b>TOTAL PROJECT</b>			<b>3 160 000</b>	<b>3 060 000</b>	<b>96.84</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>3.16</b>					

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 Tendering	of	Signature contract	of	Project Completion
Contract 3.1 Supply	Q1/2011		Q3/2011		Q3/2013

## **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.

### **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 sector.

### **6.3 Minorities**

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

## **ANNEXES**

- I Log frame in Standard Format
- II Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- III Description of Institutional Framework
- IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
- V Details per EU funded contract

## ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Programme name: IPA National Programme 2010 – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiche 15"Animal Health"		
Improvement of animal health control through the vaccination against rabies		Contracting period expires: Two years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement		Disbursement period expires: One year following the end date for the execution of contracts
CRIS Number:		Total budget: 3 160 000	IPA budget: 3 060 000	
<b>Overall objective</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>		
To reduce risk to public and animal health and increase economic potential of livestock and meat production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of rabies outbreaks and human rabies exposure cases.</li> <li>- Number of feed-borne crises such as BSE, foot and mouth disease, swine fever and dioxin contamination</li> </ul>	Number of rabies outbreaks and human rabies exposure cases  Inspection reports.  Data provided by Veterinary inspectors.  Data provided by waste collection and/ or disposal companies.		
<b>Project purpose</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>
Improved animal health situation as regards certain animal diseases (rabies)	- Prevalence and incidence of the rabies in red foxes and human exposure cases.	Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina Entity ministries of agriculture  Progress reports by the Inter-sectoral Working Group  Project Documents and Reports.  Strategic documents issued.		Vaccination of red foxes is successfully applied also in neighbouring countries
<b>Results</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>
R1. Improved project coordination with respect to determination of vaccination needs for the third year of programme.	OVI 1.1 Estimation on number of wild animals available by the start of OVC; OVI 1.2 Determination of cold storage facilities for the vaccines by the start of OVC;	Source of information  Issued PAC/FAC for supply of vaccines Training manuals Contracts with laboratories established. Earlier project phases reports		Control/Eradication measures are applied in domestic animals.  Authorities willing to support eradication programmes with

<p>R2. Key participants in the Scheme trained (veterinary inspectors, veterinarians, hunters and laboratory staff) on disease control and outbreak management.</p> <p>R3: Oral Vaccination Campaign (OVC) implemented for the third year of programme.</p> <p>R4.Evaluation of OVC performed by acquisition of information on animal health status gained from the laboratory analysis.</p>	<p>OVI 1.3 Vaccination campaign and monitoring plan developed.</p> <p>OVI 2.1 Number of training workshop on rabies organised, with at least 80 participants trained</p> <p>OVI 2.2 Public promotion campaign implemented; Number of distributed leaflets (at least 100 leaflets per municipality);</p> <p>OVI 2.3. Hunting organisations role defined in vaccination programme; Number of hunting organizations available including number of hunting pockets;</p> <p>OVI 3.1 Mass vaccination campaign in wild animals conducted; Number of distributed baits per campaign;</p> <p>OVI 4.1 Number of samples collected and tested and results of the tests available for epidemiological analysis;</p> <p>OVI 4.2 Monitoring plan implemented.</p>	<p>Laboratory and monitoring reports</p> <p>Map showing number of distributed baits per sqkm, delivered by the company contracted for air distribution of baits</p>	<p>financial and human resources.</p> <p>Improved public awareness.</p> <p>Improved efficacy of outbreak management and disease control for concerned diseases</p> <p>An Inter Sectoral Working Group is formally established to work on the project, with clearly defined members who have both the time and the decision making authority to ensure effective participation.</p>
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>1.1. Data collection, including status of population of targeted animal species for concerned diseases, e.g. number of vaccinated red foxes in 2009.</p> <p>1.2. Elaboration of information gathered during the earlier stage</p>	<p>Contract 1.1- Activities 14;2.1-2.2;4.1-4.3</p> <p>Service- national co funding</p> <p>Contract 3.1 Supply (IPA funding)</p>	<p>Contract 1.1-14;2.1-2.2;4.1-4.3: EUR 100 000 (national co funding)</p> <p>Contract 3.1: EUR 3 060 000 (IPA funding)</p>	<p>Authorities willing to support eradication programmes with financial and human resources.</p> <p>Updated information</p>

<p>in order to determine more precise vaccination needs</p> <p>1.3. Determination of cold storage facilities (-20° C).</p> <p>1.4. Designation of OVC programme</p> <p>2.1 Training workshops, e.g. awareness workshops with hunting association and training of hunters for recapitulation of the previously obtained knowledge</p> <p>2.2 Implementation of public awareness campaign</p> <p>3.1 Procurement of vaccine baits and implementation of the vaccination campaign in red foxes.</p> <p>4.1. Organisation of sampling system. Carrier company will be contracted for sample dispatch arrangements to NRL/CRL. (partially funded by the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina – for internal sample dispatch)</p> <p>4.2. Organisation of sample submission from each shot/killed/dead fox (estimated 400 samples funded by the Veterinary Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina).</p> <p>4.3. Investigation in NRL: Control of efficiency of oral vaccination and rabies in red foxes in diagnostic laboratories (FAT, Ab-ELISA, detection of tetracyclines and bait titration, age determination, PCR).</p>			<p>concerning prevalence of the concerned diseases, as well, as of the targeted animal populations.</p> <p>The Inter Sectoral working group will be involved in the TA and pilot project as necessary and will make the various decisions required and within the timeframe defined by the project.</p> <p>Other stakeholders willingness to cooperate as required, through the project</p>
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**ANNEX II: Amounts (in EUR) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project**

<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Q3/2011</b>	<b>Q4/2011</b>	<b>Q1/2012</b>	<b>Q2/2012</b>	<b>Q3/2012</b>	<b>Q4/2012</b>
Contract 3.1 Supply	3 060 000					
<b>Cumulated</b>	3 060 000					
<b>Disbursed</b>						
Contract 3.1 Supply	1 840 000		1 220 000			
<b>Cumulated</b>	<b>1 840 000</b>		<b>3 060 000</b>			

### **ANNEX III – Institutional Framework**

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

- The Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Brcko 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 programmes. 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**

- Veterinary Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“OJ BiH,” no: 34/02)
- 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 2010
- 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 contracts IPA 2008-2010

### IPA 2008

Activity		Value (EUR)	
		EC contribution	National contribution
1. Overall project coordination	TA	250 000	
1. Overall project coordination			
- engagement of experts			
- data collection			
- legal assessment / contingency plan			
- OVC design / public awareness campaign			
- data analysis			
- drafting of the implementation strategy			
- evaluation and training			
2. Implementation of vaccination campaign			
- procurement and distribution of rabies baits (1 200 000x0.60 EUR = 720 000 EUR –supply component 1 200 000x0.40 EUR = 480 000 EUR*) - delivery (air distribution) component	Supply	1 200 000 (720 000+480 000*)	
- procurement and distribution of CSF vaccine <u>Domestic pigs</u> 170 000*0.29 EUR = 50 000 EUR 170 000*1.50 EUR = 255 000 EUR	Supply Service	50 000	255 000
3. Monitoring and control			
- sampling system CSF testing at NRL and CRL (7000 + 1000) Rabies testing at NRL and CRL (400)			50 320 52 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 857 320</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>357 320</b>

IPA 2009

<u>Activity</u>		<u>Value (EUR)</u>	
		EC contribution	National contribution
1. Overall project coordination			
-data collection, evaluation and training, design of the OVC study, public awareness		60 000	
- organisation of sampling system, sample dispatch and cold storage			60 000
2.Implementation of vaccination campaign			
-procurement and distribution of rabies baits* (1 200 000x0.60 EUR=720 000 EUR 1 200 000*0.30 EUR= 360 000 EUR)	Supply Service	720 000 360 000	
- procurement and distribution of CSF vaccine <u>domestic pigs:</u> 700 000*0.20EUR=140 000 EUR 700 000*1.50 EUR= 1 050 000EUR <u>wild boars**:</u> 600 000*0.9 EUR= 540 000 EUR 600 000*0.3 EUR=180 000 EUR	Supply  Supply Service	140 000  540 000 180 000	1 050 000
3. Monitoring and control			
-monitoring system CSF testing at NRL and CRL (700+1000) Rabies testing at NRL and CRL (400)			64 443.56 55 695.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 230 139</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>1 230 139</b>

\* Similar to IPA 2008, this will require amendment to CD to merge supply and service into a single supply contract

\*\* Similar to the rabies vaccination campaign, supply and service contracts will be merged into a single supply contract

Activity		Value (EUR)	
		EC contribution	National contribution
1. Overall project coordination	Service		48 000
1. Overall project coordination			
- engagement of experts			
- data collection			
- legal assessment / contingency plan			
- OVC design / public awareness campaign			
- data analysis			
- drafting of the implementation strategy			
- evaluation and training			
2. Implementation of vaccination campaign			
- procurement and distribution of rabies baits No. of baits per campaign: 1 020 000 (based on entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina ~51 000 sqkm) o Price per bait: 0.6 (1.1) EUR Distribution costs: 0.4 EUR Costs of a "bait laid on the ground" as a subject of a tender: 1 (1.5) EUR Budget needed for one campaign: 1 020 000 EUR (1 530 000 EUR)	Supply	3 060 000	
3. Monitoring and control			
- sampling system Rabies testing at NRL and CRL (400)			52 000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3 060 000</b>	<b>100 000</b>