



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

Project title: EU's support to capacity building and gradual Union acquis alignment in the veterinary sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Beneficiary administration: Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with competent authorities of the entities and Brčko District of BiH

Twining Reference: BA 18 IPA AG 02 19

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EU funded project

TWINNING INSTRUMENT

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABP – Animal by - products

AW – Animal Waste

BiH – Bosnia and Herzegovina

BDBiH –Brčko District of BiH

CAs - Competent authorities

FARMA – Fostering Agricultural Markets Activity

FBIH – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

ISP - Indicative Strategy Paper for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2020

MOFTER – Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH

OIE – World Animal Health Organization

PL – Project Leader

RS – Republika Srpska

RTA - Resident Twinning Adviser

SAA - Stabilisation and Association Agreement

SIDA – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

VOBIH – Veterinary Office of BiH

1. Basic Information

1.1 Programme: Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) to Bosnia and Herzegovina: Commission Decision no: 2018/041-502, Annual Action Programme IPA 2018 (direct management)

Suspension clause: Please note that the awarding of the contract is a subject to the condition of the prior conclusion of a financing agreement which does not modify the elements of the call for proposals (this will be the case, for instance, if the budget initially foreseen is different or if the timeframe, the nature or the condition of the implementation are altered). If the precedent condition is not met, the contracting authority will either abandon the call for proposals or cancel the award procedure without the applicants being entitled to claim any compensation.

"For British applicants: Please be aware that eligibility criteria must be complied with for the entire duration of the grant. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding (while continuing, where possible, to participate) or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 12.2 of the General Conditions to the grant agreement."

1.2 Twinning Sector: AG

1.3 EU funded budget: 3 000 000 EUR

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

At the level of the overall objective, the annual programme for IPA 2018 expects modernising and restructuring agro-industrial sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), including economic empowerment of life in rural areas. For such objective, reaching food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary requirements of the EU and progressing in approximation of the legislation and practices of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the EU rules and standards is of crucial relevance for the country, representing its obligation to implement that stems from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (Article 95).

2.2 Specific objective:

As indicated in the adopted IPA 2018 Country Action Programme, the specific objective is to support the Union *acquis* alignment and implementation of policy measures in the areas of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary standards. Animal health and welfare are some of the crucial pillars of agri-food sector responsible among other issues for better competitiveness of agri-food producers, increase of export potential and creating jobs through effective and quality animal disease and welfare control. Accordingly, aiming to reach the abovementioned overall objective, Veterinary sector in BiH, expects that this intervention will specifically result in better gradual approximation, development of efficient legislation and improvement of the policy measures by harmonised operational procedures in the areas of animal health, animal welfare and animal waste / by products control and management.

2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans.

BIH is a potential candidate country for the EU accession following the Thessaloniki European Council of June 2003. Since then, a number of agreements between the EU and BiH have entered into force - visa facilitation and readmission agreements (2008), Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-related issues (2008). The Stabilisation and Association

Agreement (SAA) has been ratified and entered into force on 1 June 2015 whereas the SAA adaptation enforced on 1 February 2017. The SAA replaced the Interim Agreement on trade and trade related matters, which had been in force since 1 July 2008. Amongst other provisions, the SAA clearly calls for that “Cooperation between the Parties shall focus on priority areas related to the Community acquis in the field of agriculture and veterinary and phytosanitary domains”.

BiH submitted its application for the EU membership in February 2016 and received the European Commission's (EC's) Questionnaire in December 2016. After BiH submitted its replies to the EC in February 2018, the additional questions were delivered to BiH in June 2018 and replied in February 2019¹.

European Commission's Strategy for the Western Balkans² published in February 2018 points at the Western Balkans region's significant economic potential with higher growth rates than that of the EU and its increasingly interesting market for EU goods and services that is gradually becoming part of European value chains. The level of economic integration with the Union is already very high, due to the Stabilisation and Association Agreements. However, further efforts are needed to increase the competitiveness of the Western Balkan economies, address high unemployment, especially among the young and create business opportunities not least for local players. In spite of all progress on reforms, many structural issues remain, including much to be done to align with the Union acquis, establish or build up the related institutions, and ensure implementation capacity as well as apply EU rules and standards across all policy areas.

As laid down in the Analytical Report Accompanying the Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina's application for membership of the European Union {COM(2019) 261 final} from 2019³, Bosnia and Herzegovina has **some level of preparation** in the area of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. In the medium-term, the country should further harmonise its official veterinary and phytosanitary control systems with EU rules, improve its institutional arrangements in order to avoid overlapping competences and strengthen its control and coordination chain. As for the regulatory framework for veterinary policy in particular, the Report states that the country has to step up its efforts to further align with the acquis, in particular with EU legislation on animal health and on animal by-product management. A countrywide strategy for animal by-products management needs to be enforced and implemented...

The Indicative Strategy Paper for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2020 (ISP)⁴ foresees IPA II support to create an efficient, sustainable and innovative agro-food sector which is competitive in the EU market and offers employment, social inclusion and better living standards for farmers and the rural population. In line with the ISP, IPA II shall support modernisation and restructuring of the agriculture and agro-industrial sector in BiH, in particular to with a view to complying with the EU veterinary and phytosanitary requirements and to support the progressive approximation of BiH legislation and practices to the Union *acquis*.

¹ More details on relevant Union acquis Chapters in the context of this project at: http://www.dei.gov.ba/dei/direkcija/sektor_strategija/Upitnik/odgovoriupitnik/Archive.aspx?langTag=en-US&template_id=120&pageIndex=2

² A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/euwestern-balkans-strategy-credible-enlargement-perspective_en

³ Analytical Report Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina's application for membership of the European Union {COM(2019) 261 final}, Brussels, 29.5.2019, <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20190529-bosnia-and-herzegovina-analytical-report.pdf>, 26.08.2019.

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180817-revised-indicative-strategy-paper-2014-2020-for-bosnia-and-herzegovina.pdf>

Therefore, IPA II assistance will support BiH in developing an efficient, sustainable and innovative agro-food sector which is competitive on the EU market and offers employment, economic inclusion and quality of life for the rural population. Application of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary standards in the agro-food chain will increase production in competitive sectors of BiH like meat and dairy, fruits and vegetables, crops and cereals, fisheries and improve the quality products base. It will also enhance BiH's approximation to further EU accession stages and financial assistance programmes after 2020.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Organisation of veterinary service in BiH reflects the complex structure of its institutional framework. The Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina (VOBiH) is the umbrella institution, and it is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH. Its work is based on the provisions of the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the year 2002 ("Official Gazette BiH, number 34/02). The Law creates, for the first time in the veterinary sector BiH, the possibility to establish a unique sector system for the country, which is one of the basic prerequisites for further approximation of BiH to the EU and internationally recognised veterinary standards⁵.

In accordance with the Constitution of BiH, the veterinary services of the Entities and Brčko District of BiH are responsible for the implementation of monitoring and control of infectious diseases in BiH, including zoonoses, whereas for the human cases, the public health services at competent levels in the country are responsible. Thus, veterinary services of the entities and Brčko District of BiH may issue their own legislation (more details in Annex 2).

National legislation concerning animal health was harmonised with the EU legislation. However, due to adoption of the new legislation concerning animal health in the EU, and in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law'), in order to maintain high level of equivalency, it is necessary to review and update existing legislation. Moreover, based on the report of the Health and food audits and analysis unit of DG SANTE⁶ regarding Audit in Bosnia and Herzegovina held from 28 May 2018 to 01 June 2018 in order to evaluate the animal health controls in place for poultry meat and poultry meat products intended for export to the European Union, there is a need to further improve disease notification and outbreak management for diseases from the ex OIE list A⁷.

Analytical Report Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina's application for membership of the European Union {COM(2019) 261 final} from 2019 specifies that "The regulatory framework for veterinary policy consists of the state-level Law on veterinary medicine (2002) and the law on animal protection and welfare (2009). The country has to step up its efforts to further align with the acquis, in particular with EU legislation on animal health and on animal by-product management. A countrywide strategy for animal by-products management needs to be enforced and implemented. Bosnia and Herzegovina carries out activities to control, prevent and eradicate communicable animal diseases. It implemented animal control measures, including against lumpy skin disease,

⁵ Sector institutional and legal overview in the country can be found in the country's replies to the Commission's Questionnaire at:

http://www.dei.gov.ba/dei/direkcija/sektor_strategija/Upitnik/odgovoriupitnik/Archive.aspx?pageIndex=1&lang=Tag=en-US

⁶ The lists of audits carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/index.cfm

⁷ <https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2019/>, 26.08.2019.

rabies, brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle. There have been no registered rabies cases in the country since 2015. No new case of lumpy skin disease was reported. Multiannual operational programmes to control and eradicate rabies and brucellosis until are planned until 2022. Their effective implementation should be ensured. The country needs to step up its efforts to ensure sustainable resources for animal disease controls measures in the long run. Its animal disease notification and outbreak information management system requires upgrades to become fully functional. Laboratory capacity, including staffing and equipment are generally satisfactory, as is the accredited number of laboratories methods for diagnosing animal diseases. In general, two reference veterinary laboratories for certain types of laboratory tests to diagnose contagious and parasitic diseases of animals in the country, the Sarajevo Veterinary Faculty and the Banja Luka Veterinary Institute, perform their services properly, but their capacities need to be strengthened.

A residue monitoring plan is in place and being implemented. The animal identification, registration and in particular the movement control system, including the central database, need to be improved in order to ensure more efficient planning and implementation of relevant animal health measures. The central database on registration and identification of bovine animals is generally satisfactory; but needs further improvement, notably on the double notification of movements and reporting of all animal slaughters. The country does not have a system of registration and identification of sheep, goat and pigs, as well as equinae. Official controls of implementation of animal registration and identification, including controls of cattle markets, have to be improved. Inspection capacities need to be upgraded and their operating procedures have to be harmonised countrywide and in line with the EU legislation in order to improve both internal market and border controls.”

In 2018 Veterinary Office of BiH started with the use of the animal identification module for sheep and goats and uniform ear tags for these species. The sector authorities worked on improvements of various databases, like those for bovine and prepare for the cattle census (registration of all animals and animal holders), in order to upgrade animal identification and registration system in the country. Further improvements are still needed so that the controls system and relevant measures are even more efficient. A strategic framework for the Animal By-Product (ABP) management has been designed under IPA 2012 project on Animal Waste (AW) and ABP and is expected to be effectively in use for further upgrades of the system in that particular area.

In that sense, this Twinning project is to support the conduction of the comprehensive review of the existing legislative framework with aim of its possible improvements and gradual alignments with the Union acquis, designing of revised, upgraded, new legislation and preparation for its implementation via trainings of the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, also farmers and food business operators, as well as other stakeholders for their enhanced knowledge base and skills. In particular, the Twinning project will focus on drafting and gradual approximation of the national legislation to relevant Union acquis. EU gradual alignments, reviews, revisions and upgrades, renewals etc. are expected for Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’).

Trainings to ensure knowledge transfer and skills improvements represent key elements in assuring that all stakeholders involved are aware of and empowered with relevant knowledge and skills for their roles, responsibilities and tasks they should carry out in accordance with the new legislation in place and EU standards i.e. trainings and on the spot education concerning disease reporting, outbreak management, sampling, biosecurity measures etc.

Moreover, this Twinning is also meant to support further development of the procedures and trainings as a follow – up of the IPA 2012 AW/ABP activities.

In order to provide for well-structured intervention, this Twinning project should group its results around the following three components: 1. Support to capacity building in animal health management, 2. Support to capacity building in the area of animal welfare and 3. Support to animal waste/animal by-product management. All three areas require improvements of legislation and knowledge base as well as skills improvements of relevant stakeholders.

Capacity building and support to gradual Union acquis alignment in the animal health and welfare, and AW/ABP management are of paramount importance for better protection of animal and human health, establishing of reliable data registries, as well as the prerequisites for the increased domestic production and export potential of certain items of animal origin from BiH. It is expected to also provide establishment of better cooperation between all the interest groups, as well as the strengthening of the institutional capacity of veterinary service in BiH and rising of public awareness.

Capacity building for all components should improve the knowledge base and skills, based on the assessment of realistic needs of the veterinary service in BiH and other relevant stakeholders. It is also expected that expert missions will be evaluating current status of implementation and/or operability, functionality etc. in each of components and their targeted fields and verifying progress of project activities on regular basis, including the reporting along the intervention logic requirements (performance measurement, indicators of achievements), proposing mitigating or remedial or other appropriate measures in order to reach the sector result targets.

Also, for the purpose of better understanding and obtaining of specific experience, direct transfer of knowledge and practical demonstrations, where appropriate, like study visits, should be organised in such manner to cover relevant topics identified as priorities during the writing of the first work plan. It should take into consideration a complex structure of the veterinary service in BiH, comprising all competent stakeholders and relevant needs, like translation.

National legislation concerning animal health control was harmonised with the EU legislation. However, due to adoption of the new legislation concerning animal health in the EU, and in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament, in order to maintain high level of equivalency, it is necessary to review and update existing legislation. Moreover, there is a need to further improve disease notification, reporting and outbreak management procedures, as well as the awareness and knowledge of all stakeholders of their responsibilities and tasks within the system

Majority of the animal welfare legislation is also approximated to relevant EU requirements and Animal Welfare Law is in place. However, it originates from 2009 and it should be upgraded and improved, also in line with the Union acquis developments in this field. In addition, the implementation of the legislation in place is not satisfactory, especially in the areas of international transport, laboratory animals, pets and stray dog management etc. In order to improve efficient implementation of the requirements related to the animal welfare, it is necessary to review existing legislation, make upgrades, where relevant and increase the awareness of relevant stakeholders.

Technical assistance for AW/ABP management through IPA 2012 project was successfully finalised in 2018⁸. It resulted in development of two main documents, AW/ABP management strategy in BiH including General action plan and four detailed action plans for competent authorities, as well as Feasibility study for AW/ABP management. Therefore, this Twinning project is expected to provide for the follow-up on the aforementioned results and

⁸ Project reports and deliverables (as those are of internal nature) will be at disposal of the Twinning project at the start of its implementation.

deliverables, ensure further capacity building and upgrade the awareness of all relevant stakeholders.

3.2 Ongoing reforms:

In the recent period, with support of TAIEX and Twinning light instrument, steps were taken by BiH to commence the revision of the primary legislation, i.e. the Food Law, Veterinary Law and the Law on Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. The revision of these laws has been identified as an urgent priority in order to most importantly establish an EU-compliant official control framework.

Moreover, several projects were implemented in order to enhance animal health control (brucellosis, rabies in wildlife, salmonellosis), animal identification and movement control, ABP/AW management, as well as upgrade of laboratory capacities.

Specifically, Operational Programme for the Prevention of Brucellosis was adopted in 2009, and vaccination of small ruminants in the whole country began in 2009. Until 2014 Program implementation was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The European Union funded the vaccines supplies for the subsequent period of 2014-2016 through IPA Pre-Accession funds and the Technical Assistance project to support coordination of control and eradication in this area. Within the period 2015 – 2016 evaluation of the existing strategy was conducted through IPA 2012 project “Technical Assistance Coordination of Animal Disease Control and Eradication Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Phase III”. Based on the evaluation of the existing program results and overall situation in the country, technical assistance project developed new Multi-annual programme of Brucellosis control and eradication for the next period (2017 – 2021). Similar Multi-annual program was developed for rabies.

In 2018, "Strategic Plan of Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018 – 2021 – Framework Document"⁹ was adopted by the Council of Ministers. Strategic Plan will create more synergies between sectors of food safety, veterinary, phyto-sanitary and rural development needed for the overall sustainable economic growth of BiH, and it is directly correlated with the overall objective of this project.

3.3 Linked activities:

In 2009, SIDA provided approximately EUR 2 500 000 for the eradication of brucellosis in form of a grant directly managed by the Veterinary Office of BiH. 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 a public awareness campaign (PAC) and the Veterinary Office of BiH has managed to ensure further extension of the project for an additional EUR 450 000 for 2010.

In 2011, SIDA has also funded the brucellosis component of the ITAP project. The programme included implementation of vaccination and identification of small ruminants, as well as beginning of the diagnostic of brucellosis in cattle. For this purpose, the Veterinary Office of BiH has received funds in the amount of 30 000 000 SEK for a three year implementation. The implementation of the ITAP project continued in 2012.

⁹http://www.mvteo.gov.ba/data/Home/Dokumenti/Poljoprivreda/Strategic_Plan_for_Rural_Development_of_BiH_Eng.pdf

This Strategic Plan is designed "through a *middle-up*, entity-led approach that seeks to fully respect entity, BD BiH and state competencies, whilst promoting practical solutions that will ensure that real and measurable progress can be made in the interests of all main agriculture and rural stakeholders in the sector who need practical support and assistance to be able to develop their businesses and rural communities over the next four years and beyond" (page 3 of the English version). Strategic documents of the entities, already in force, are taken into consideration in preparation of the Strategic plan.

Implementation of IPA projects (IPA 2008, 2010 and 2012) concerning suppression of rabies in wildlife started in 2011, and was successfully implemented until spring 2018.

Activities on suppression of Brucellosis in small ruminants were continued through IPA 2012 project “Improvement of animal health and animal by-products control in Bosnia and Herzegovina” during the period 2014 – 2016.

In the frame of the IPA funding, co-financing was ensured in the budget of the Veterinary Office of BiH for conduction of vaccination of small ruminants against brucellosis and subsequent post vaccination monitoring.

IPA 2012 project also addressed AW/ABP control and management. Project enabled development of the Strategy for further handling of ABP/AW in Bosnia and Herzegovina and improvement of the entire system for ABP/AW, awareness campaigns and trainings of official staff and generators of ABP/AW, as well as drafting of feasibility study on necessity for construction of rendering plants etc. in Bosnia and Herzegovina¹⁰.

The World Bank Agriculture and Rural Development Project (ARDP) implemented 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, while the World Bank's Avian Influenza Preparedness Project (AIPP) has supported strengthening of BiH potentials related to the preparedness for avian influenza, and supported development of the animal disease notification and outbreak management system.

In 2018 brucellosis control in small ruminants including supply of necessary equipment (vaccines, ear tags, protective gear etc.) was supported by SIDA project “Enhancing Export Potential and Improving Competitiveness of BiH Agri Producers.” Project implementation will continue in 2019.

Project named “Increasing Food Safety System in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, which includes component for Salmonella national control program is financed by the Czech Development Agency and it is conducting in period 2018-2020.

FARMA II project (funded by USAID and SIDA), started in 2016. It is a five year agricultural and agribusiness development program that builds on the achievements of the previous activities supported by USAID and the Government of Sweden. FARMA II provides for a facilitative approach to increase the competitiveness of commercially-orientated producer organizations (POs) and upgrade the capability of public services to meet and sustain EU compliance - Veterinary sector is involved in the activities of this project mainly related to fulfilling of requirements for export of milk, poultry meat and poultry meat products.

In 2019, it is planned to start with one year project titled “African Swine Fever emergency preparedness in the Balkans”, which is financed by FAO technical assistance.

3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:

Large number of national legislation concerning animal health, animal welfare and AW/ABP management is harmonised with the EU legislation. However, due to adoption of the new legislation in the EU it is necessary to review and update existing national legislation and supporting documents (i.e. disease control programs, action plans, contingency plans etc.).

In that sense, the project should primarily focus on the following legislation

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’) and related acts and documents.

¹⁰ More details at the Contractor's website: <http://abp.ba/index.php/en/about-us/>

- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) Text with EEA relevance – in part related to animal health and welfare.
- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
- animal welfare legal framework with specific references to:
 - o Farming related Directives, like: Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23) and others related, like Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7), Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5), Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards on the protection of laying hens (OJ L 203, 3.8.1999, p. 53), Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production (OJ L 182, 12.7.2007, p. 19)etc.
 - o Animal transport related Directives, like Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directive 64/442/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 (OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1).
 - o Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September on the protection of animals at the time of killing (OJ L 303, 18.11.2009, p. 1).
 - o As related to the aforementioned, it is also worth mentioning relevant European Conventions, like Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes, 6/2/1992; European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter, 10/5/1979; European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (Revised), 6/11/2003; European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, 13/11/1987; Protocol of amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes, 22/6/1998 etc. as well as international standards, like OIE's Terrestrial animal health code (2019), Section 7 – Animal welfare available at OIE's website: <https://www.oie.int/en/standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

Also, project should take into consideration already developed programs and action plans trough IPA 2012¹¹ as well as OIE 6th and 7th strategic plans.

¹¹ Project reports and deliverables (as those are of internal nature) will be at disposal of the Twinning project at the start of its implementation

Full sector institutional and legal overview in the country can be found in the country's replies to the Commission's Questionnaire¹²

3.5 Results per component

.It is expected that this twinning project will reach **the overall sector result that the animal health is protected and marketability of animal origin products is improved by an advanced level of policies implemented and Union acquis aligned legislation.** To achieve it, this twinning assistance will cover the following three components:

Result 1 - Component 1 – Legislative framework in animal health management strengthened and further aligned with the Union acquis

Sub-result 1.1 Upgraded animal health control system framework through gradual approximation of the legislation to the Union acquis and development of standardised operative procedures

- Legislation covering animal health control drafted and/or updated -, based on the review and comparison with the relevant EU requirements, and specifically the EU “Animal Health Law”¹³.
- Disease notification system and reporting harmonised through the development of standardised procedures and instructions.
- Improved outbreak management procedures through review and development of contingency plans for relevant diseases and multi- annual programs for identified diseases of interest (including review of current and development of new multi – annual programs for brucellosis of small ruminants and rabies),
- Implementation of biosecurity measures improved.

Indicators:

- Degree of legislation compatibility check procedures implemented.
- Evaluated degree of the reporting system efficacy determined by the expert mission and/or on the spot evaluations etc.
- Number of drafted and/or updated legal acts.
- Number of drafted and/or updated operational programs (contingency plans and / or multi-annual programmes).

Sub-result 1.2 Enhanced capacity of the veterinary services in BiH for efficient and harmonised implementation of the developed animal health legislation, standards and programmes across the country

- Improved awareness and understanding of all relevant stakeholders concerning EU standards and requirements
- Improved awareness and understanding of all relevant stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities as well as their knowledge and skills in harmonised implementation of animal health control measures including reporting, outbreak management, movement control etc.

Indicators:

- At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group,

¹²http://www.dei.gov.ba/dei/direkcija/sektor_strategija/Upitnik/odgovoriupitnik/Archive.aspx?pageIndex=1&langTag=en-US

¹³ All drafts should be supported by impact assessments and analysis of legislative options and their costs, prior to the start of the legislative drafting process.

- Percentage of on the job and/or in-the-field educated and skilful staff.

Result 2 - Component 2 – Legislative framework in the area of animal welfare strengthened and further aligned with the Union acquis

Sub-result 2.1 Increased capacities for efficient implementation of the animal welfare legislation through its update and design of harmonised procedures.

Indicators:

- Degree of legislation compatibility check procedures implemented.
- Number of updated legal acts.

Sub-result 2.2 Increased animal welfare awareness of relevant stakeholders.

Indicators:

- At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group.
- Percentage of on the job and/or in-the-field educated and skilful staff.

Result 3 - Component 3 – Animal Waste/Animal By-Product management further strengthened

Sub-result 3.1 Increased capacities to implement the action plans for AW/ABP

Indicator:

At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group.

Sub-result 3.2 Implementation of strategic documents evaluated. Based on the evaluation, strategic documents updated and supporting documentation is designed, where relevant (i.e. operating procedures, mapping of technical documentation etc.).

Indicators:

- Evaluation report of the strategic documents,
- Number of designed support documents

3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s)*:

Proposals submitted by Member State shall be concise and focused on the strategy and methodology and an indicative timetable underpinning this, the administrative model suggested, the quality of the expertise to be mobilised and clearly show the administrative structure and capacity of the Member State entities. Proposals shall be detailed enough to respond adequately to the Twinning Fiche, but are not expected to contain a fully elaborated project. They shall contain enough detail about the strategy and methodology and indicate the sequencing and mention key activities during the implementation of the project to ensure the achievement of overall and specific objectives and mandatory results/outputs.

The interested Member State(s) shall include in their proposal the CVs of the designated Project Leader (PL) and the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA), as well as the CVs of the designated Component Leaders-(CLs).

The Twinning project will be implemented by close co-operation between the partners aiming to achieve the mandatory results in sustainable manner.

The set of proposed activities and indicators will be further developed with the Twinning partners when drafting the initial work plan and successive rolling work plan every three months, keeping in mind that the final list of activities will be decided in cooperation with the Twinning partner. The components are closely inter-linked and need to be sequenced accordingly.

The project will be implemented in the form of a Twinning Contract between the EU Delegation and EU Member State(s).

The implementation of the project requires an MS Twinning Project Leader (MS PL), Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA), Component Leaders (CLs) and short-term experts (STEs).

The PL, RTA and Component Leaders must meet the minimum criteria as specified in the Twinning Fiche.

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

In line with the Twinning Manual (Section 4.1.3), the Member State Project Leader (PL) is expected to be an official or assimilated agent with a sufficient rank to ensure an operational dialogue at political level. This should guarantee the capacity to lead the implementation of the project and the ability to mobilise the necessary expertise in support of its efficient implementation.

Involvement of the Member State PL(s) is expected during the preparation of the Member State proposal and attendance of the PL to the selection meeting is obligatory as well as the participation in quarterly meetings of the Project Steering Committee. Participation in some communication and visibility activities is expected (Twinning Manual Section 5.7).

The Member State PL is supported by the RTA, who works on-site with the Beneficiary administration.

The MS PL should fulfil the following criteria:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in other field relevant to the scope of this Twinning project or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the veterinary field. 5 years will be considered as asset.
- Experience in at least one international or EU funded project with similar nature will be considered as asset;
- Knowledge of English is required (spoken, written),
- Computer literate.

Tasks:

- Conceive, supervise and coordinate the overall preparation of the project;
- Coordinate and monitor the overall implementation of the project;
- Ensure coordination of the work of the RTA
- Liaise with the Project Leader from the Beneficiary Institution;
- Co-chair, with the Beneficiary Country Project Leader (with the EU Delegation involved), the regular project implementation Steering Committee meetings;
- Execute administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters, etc.)
- Ensure a close political steering.

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:

In line with the Twinning Manual (Section 4.1.6), The RTA is the backbone of a Twinning project throughout its entire duration and the RTA is in charge of the day-to-day implementation.

The RTA is expected to provide advice and technical assistance to the representatives of the Beneficiary administration. The RTA keeps the Beneficiary PL informed about the implementation and reports regularly to the Member State PL. During the project implementation, the RTA regularly updates the work plan to be transmitted to the Project Steering Committee under the authority of the Member State PL. The RTA will have a critical role in coordination of inputs in project. The RTA will be supported by short-term experts.

The RTA will be located in the premises of the Veterinary Office of BiH, based in Sarajevo.

The RTA will be seconded for 48 consecutive months within the country and is expected to work on a permanent day-to-day basis in the beneficiary country for the duration of the project. Where duly justified, as necessary and relevant for the project effectiveness or supporting particular issues of high (expertise based, strategic etc.) importance, there may be some short term missions of RTA within the country (in line with provisions of the Twinning Manual).

The RTA should fulfil the following criteria:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in other field relevant to the scope of this Twinning project or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the veterinary field. 5 years will be considered as asset.
- Experience in animal health management in the EU,
- Experience in animal health control programme(s) in the EU,
- Experience in a management capacity on at least one international or EU project related to veterinary sector will be considered as asset;
- Proficiency in report drafting,
- Organisational and planning skills,
- Knowledge of English is required (spoken, written),
- Computer literate.

Tasks:

- Carry out day-to-day implementation of the Twinning Project in the Beneficiary Country;
- Provide technical advice and support to the Twinning Project beneficiaries;
- Guarantee smooth implementation of the different activities delivered;
- Assess continuously the Twinning Project in all stages and provide link to compare it with the specified benchmarks/results and time-frame;
- Prepare quarterly reports and monthly reports;
- Make recommendations for maximizing project outputs.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

For maximum impact of the intervention, efficiency and coordination, sufficient expert resources are required from the MS. Expert teams should be structured for each component with component leaders fulfilling criteria listed below. Component teams will work closely with appointed staff of the key beneficiary and other CAs.

Component leader 1

Minimum requirements are:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in other field relevant to the scope of this twinning project or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the veterinary field. 5 years will be considered as asset.
- Experience in animal health control in EU Member State(s) administration that is relevant to the scope of this Twinning project,
- Experience in animal health control programme(s),
- Proficiency in report drafting,
- Knowledge of English (spoken, written) and computer literacy.

Component leader 2

Minimum requirements are:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in other field relevant to the scope of this Twinning project or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the veterinary field. 5 years will be considered as asset.
- Experience in animal welfare issues in EU Member State(s) administration that is relevant to the scope of this Twinning project,
- Experience in at least one (preferably two) animal welfare programme(s),
- Proficiency in report drafting,
- Knowledge of English (spoken, written) and computer literacy.

Component leader 3

Minimum requirements are:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in other field relevant to the scope of this Twinning project or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the veterinary field. 5 years will be considered as asset.
- Experience in AW and/or ABP management in EU Member State(s) administration that is relevant to the scope of this component,
- Proficiency in report drafting,
- Knowledge of English (spoken, written) and computer literacy.

3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

Short-term experts are officials or assimilated agents of a Member State public administration, or mandated body. They deliver their expertise under the overall responsibility of the Member State PL and the coordination and supervision of the RTA.

Short-term experts deliver the bulk of support to the Beneficiary administration through specific activities in the Beneficiary country, including workshops, seminars, training sessions, meetings with officials of the Beneficiary administration, joint drafting sessions, etc. Before and after their missions to the Beneficiary country they are expected to dedicate the necessary time to preparation and reporting work (Twinning Manual, Section 4.1.7).

All Short-term experts (STE) mobilised under this contract should fulfil following minimum criteria:

- University degree in veterinary medicine or in the field related to the assignment or equivalent of 8 years of professional experience. The University degree will be considered as asset.
- At least 3 years of experience in the field related to the assignment,
- Proficiency in report drafting,
- Organisational and planning skills,
- Good interpersonal and communication skills,
- Knowledge of English is required (spoken, written) and computer literacy.

The pool of STEs to support the MS RTA should ideally include the following expertise:

- Experience in the planning and/or implementation of programs in the field related to the assignment and/or legislation in the EU,
- Experience in implementation of training programmes in the field related to the assignment for officials working within competent authorities, veterinary organisations, farmers, hunters and other relevant stakeholders in relevant fields,
- Experience in contingency planning and outbreak management measures,
- Knowledge of biosecurity standards.

4. Budget

Maximum Budget available for the Grant

The total budget for this project is EUR 3 000 000.

Relevant provisions of eligible costs and those necessary for the project implementation to be included into Twinning budget are in Section 6.2 of the Twinning Manual.

Translation and interpretation services: in line with Annex A1 of the Twinning Manual, The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the IPA instrument (English). All formal communication regarding the project, including interim and final reports shall be produced in the language of the contract.

In addition and operationally project-wide, it is expected that there will be considerable volume of translation and interpretation necessary for the implementation of activities. Therefore, these services should be foreseen under the relevant budget heading and sub-heading (see Twinning Manual Section 6.2.8).

A full-time language assistant is to be envisaged to recruit (in addition to the full-time RTA Assistant). The provisions for the recruitment of the RTA assistant (Section 6.2.13) also apply for the recruitment of the Language assistant.

Visibility costs: it is envisaged that the project should provide for a widely spread range of activities on visibility and communication of EU support throughout the project implementation. Therefore, the twinning budget must include these costs in line with relevant provisions specified in the Twinning Manual. The initial work plan (in line with the template C19 of the Twinning Manual) should also include a detailed communication and visibility plan (see section 5.7 of the Twinning Manual) to be agreed with the EU Delegation and the Beneficiary. The maximum cost for such plan corresponds to 3% of the overall Twinning budget.

As per Section 6.2.12 of the Twinning Manual, the expenditure verification report (see also Section 5.5.4 of the Twinning Manual) shall be submitted together with the Twinning project final report. It can be provided by a national institution for independent external auditing, for instance the Court of Auditors, or by an audit firm contracted to perform this task. The cost

invoiced by the auditing institution to the Member State is eligible for reimbursement by the budget of the Twinning project.

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting:

Delegation of European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Contact person: Maja Dosenovic, Programme Manager

Address: Skenderija 3a, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Email: delegation-bosnia-and-herzegovina-twinning@eeas.europa.eu

delegation-bosnia-and-herzegovina-procurement@eeas.europa.eu

5.2 Institutional framework

The VOBiH is the umbrella institution, and it is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. In accordance with the Constitution of BiH, the veterinary services of the entities and BDBiH are responsible for the implementation of monitoring and control of infectious diseases in BiH, including zoonoses, whereas for the human cases, the public health sector services at competent levels in the country are responsible.

Lead beneficiary institution of the project is Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in close cooperation with other competent authorities of the entities and BD BiH. Within the VOBiH, Department for Animal Health and Welfare will lead and coordinate the project implementation; nevertheless, all the other relevant departments will also be duly involved in project activities.

Besides the lead beneficiary institution, following institutions / organisations are beneficiaries of the project: entities' Ministries of Agriculture, Department for agriculture, forestry and water management of Brčko District of BiH, entities' inspectorates and the inspectorate of BDBiH; there are also cantonal veterinary administrations, veterinary organisations at local (municipal and city levels), hunting organisations, laboratories, farmers etc. (more details in Annex 2).

5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

The PL and RTA counterparts will be staff of the Beneficiary administration and will be actively involved in the management and coordination of the project.

5.3.1 Contact person:

Ljubomir Kalaba, dr.vet.med.

Director

Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tel: +387 33 565 700, fax: +387 33 565 725

E-mail: ljubomir.kalaba@vet.gov.ba

5.3.2 PL counterpart

Pavo Radić, dr.vet.med.
Deputy Director
Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Line with Twinning Manual Section 4.2.3, the Beneficiary PL is appointed by the Beneficiary administration and expected to operate at the appropriate political level to administer the project, and entrusted with the power and responsibility to guarantee ideal conditions for the implementation of the activities and full ownership of the results achieved. The Beneficiary PL acts as the main interlocutor of the Member State PL. The Beneficiary and Member State PLs work in close cooperation and ensure the overall steering and coordination of the project. The Beneficiary PL must devote part of his/her working time to supervise the project.

5.3.3 RTA counterpart

Zorana Mehmedbašić, DVM, MVSc
Head of Department
Department for Animal Health and Welfare
Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

As per Section 4.2.4 of Twinning Manual, to facilitate communication and exchange of information between the implementing partners, for each Twinning project the Beneficiary should designate a member of its staff as the counterpart of RTA. The RTA counterpart should be fluent in the language used under the Twinning project and support the RTA whenever necessary for all contacts with the Beneficiary administration. He/she should therefore be familiar with the structure and competences of the Beneficiary administration and be able to act as a facilitator in view of the organisation and implementation of activities. The RTA counterpart shall also support the Beneficiary PL for the daily coordination of activities.

5.3.4. Component Leaders counterparts:

Component 1

Zorana Mehmedbašić, DVM, MVSc
Head of Department
Department for Animal Health and Welfare
Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Component 2

Aleksandar Nemet, DVM

Senior Associate for Animal Welfare

Department for Animal Health and Welfare
Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Component 3

Slaviša Kreštalica, DVM, Spec.
Head of Department
Border Veterinary Inspection
Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Maršala Tita 9a, 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

6. Duration of the project

Duration of the execution period is: 48 months (implementation period) + 3 months.

Provisional schedule of implementation:

Launching of the call for proposals (Date): Q3 2019

Start of project implementation (Date): Q1 2020

Project completion (Date): e.g. Q1 2024

Duration of the execution period: 48 months (implementation period) + 3 months.

7. Management and reporting

7.1 Language

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the IPA instrument (English). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract¹⁴.

7.2 Project Steering Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project, whose members are: the Contracting Authority (EU Delegation), the Member State PL, the junior Member State PL(s) (in case of consortium), the Beneficiary PL as well as the RTA and the RTA counterpart and nominated representatives of relevant sector institutions: VOBiH, Veterinary sector of Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of FBiH, Veterinary sector of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS and Department for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of BDBiH. The nominations will be formally asked from these institutions by the Contracting Authority (EU Delegation) at the start of the project.

¹⁴ For reference to translations, please see under Section 4.

The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. The Project Steering Committee convened by the RTA meets at quarterly intervals and is jointly chaired by the Member State PL and the Beneficiary PL. The draft update of the work plan is prepared by the RTA, who circulates it to all members of the Project Steering Committee at least two weeks in advance of a meeting. In case of exceptional needs, extraordinary meetings of the Project Steering Committee can be convoked. Given the important duties of the Project Steering Committee, members must make sure to attend meetings for the whole duration of the meetings. Venues of those meetings may be rotated between main administrative centres in the country i.e. Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Brčko District of BiH, Mostar.

Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

Important note: IPA 2018 annual country programme foresees Twinning projects for Food safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary sectors in BiH, one per sector. Therefore, there will be three Twinning projects in total. It is expected that those three projects will closely cooperate and ensure relevant information share for better effectiveness within the policy area. In that respect, it is expected that those three Twinning projects will host joint PSC meetings of all three projects during the year, so as to provide for a good cooperation and share of experience and best practice together with their partners from the EUMS. The frequency of meetings and other details are to be defined when the project starts/at the time of writing the first work plan.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The sustainability will be ensured through the sector approach to capacity building of all relevant stakeholders, structures and their implementing mechanisms, in transfer and practicing of the knowledge base, advisory support and monitoring systems for efficient policymaking and gradual approximation to the EU policies and legislation. It will enhance the ownership and support of the governments in BiH to the sector policies and their implementation sector-wide. The performance measurement will be ensured which will enable proper trends and impact dynamics analyses, with relevant follow up mechanisms.

Strong involvement of the sector base and non-state actors in concrete experts' missions will ensure the ownership and viable sector linkages, both institutionally and across the sector (operators and non-state actors) base.

9. Crosscutting issues (equal opportunity, environment, climate etc...)

Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy measures and controls will contribute to practices compliant with relevant quality standards, general and specific sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, animal and plant health and protection regulations etc.

The project is a technical intervention aiming at strengthening administrative capacities with a view to EU accession. Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation and non-discrimination within the project will be guaranteed.

As for *environmental* issues, the project will enhance good environment – friendly practice, via improving food safety measures, including general hygiene and other related standards, to contribute to protection of natural resources, health risk resilience etc..

As for *engagement with civil society and other non-state actors*, due to the scope of domain, the project will enable an active involvement of businesses and non-state actors, like food business operators etc. The experts' support in advisory and trainings may provide for more synergies between policies and active engagement of the above groups in their implementation.

The dimension of *equal opportunities* will also be a part of the sector performance monitoring and relevant data will be aggregated. The project will not only provide for equal opportunities to services and direct assistance, but will also ensure capacities for delivering support in a gender sensitive way. It also includes gender sensitive language throughout the project implementation. It will enable equal access of men and women to trainings and information not only across institutions but also at the sector base (food business operators) level. As for capacity building, principles of equal opportunities and gender sensitive practice will be duly reflected. The project will develop gender indicators and coherent usage, monitoring and analyses of sex-disaggregated and gender data. Positive impact is therefore expected both under the sector policy (including impact on economy) indicators and its social dimension (health risks resilience).

Related to minorities and vulnerable groups, with such a strong equal opportunities' dimension, the project will also ensure that discrimination against any minorities and vulnerable groups is prevented.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

The sector complexity implies many stakeholders across the sector in the country. They should be all efficiently gathered under a coherent project implementation framework. The lead and coordinating beneficiary administration will support that, ensuring close cooperation between all competent stakeholders and that all agreed actions are deemed relevant by all involved stakeholders. Regular communication and information share will be ensured via project bodies, like Steering Committee and gatherings like technical groups, of relevant representatives of the sector administrations in BiH, where deemed appropriate, to serve as advisory, consultative etc. in their joint work with the EUMS implementing partner.

Gathering all competent stakeholders in such sector approach will also contribute to improved communication between the sector administrations and operators (non-state actors, like veterinary organisations, hunting associations, animal holdings at the farm level etc.).

The project dynamics will take into account the capacities of counterparts and beneficiaries, supporting the Public Administration Principles in work with staff of the sector administrations (merit based policy etc.). It will ensure avoidance of undermining transparency, accountability and legal certainty in decision making , as for the benefit of the sector effectiveness within the policy area as a whole.

Close cooperation with other projects and support instruments (like TAIEX) in the sector will be ensured.

11. Indicators for performance measurement

Please see point 3.5 and Annex 1.

12. Facilities available

In line with Sections 4.26 and 6.2.10 of the Twinning Manual, the Beneficiary is solely and entirely responsible for providing all necessary office equipment to ensure effective working conditions for the project. Beneficiary shall also make available the necessary infrastructure for Member States to carry out their tasks. In particular, office space adequately equipped shall be available to the RTA and RTA assistant(s) as from the day of arrival. The Beneficiary is expected to make available, free of charge, meeting rooms and space for training for the implementation of project activities and conference facilities.

In respect of the above, the beneficiary institution will provide:

- Office space for MS experts
- PC and projector
- Telephone
- Fax
- Venue and equipment for the seminars, trainings, and other possible project activities and events with smaller number of participants
- Necessary staff input
- Internet connection

n.b. According to the Twinning Manual, Article 6.2.6: “No cost related to the participation of Beneficiary staff in activities (or their follow-up) organised in the Beneficiary country can be covered by the Twinning project. It is an obligation of the Beneficiary administration to ensure that its officials can profitably attend those activities.” In that respect, the Beneficiary administration has to make certain funds available from their budget to cover the costs that are not covered by the Twinning, such as accommodation and travel, for staff of beneficiary institutions involved in the project, which can be important for implementation of some activities taking place out of the staff's bases.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Institutional framework
3. List of relevant Laws and Regulations¹⁵
4. Project/sector relevant publically available Conclusions/agreements between EU and the Beneficiary resulting from the political dialogue¹⁶

¹⁵ More details on the sector institutional and legal overview, as provided by the country in its replies to the Commission's Questionnaire can be found at: http://www.dei.gov.ba/dei/direkcija/sektor_strategija/Upitnik/odgovoriupitnik/Archive.aspx?pageIndex=1&langTag=en-US

¹⁶ More information at: www.europa.ba

Annex 1 – Logical framework

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
Overall Objective	To protect animal health and improve marketability of animal origin products** <i>**As linked and contributing to what is indicated in the IPA 2018 Action document</i>	Agricultural products export rate* <i>* As specified in the IPA 2018 Action Document</i>	EC Country reports; DG AGRI statistics; DG SANTE Country profiles; WB, ERP, OIE, FAO, SWG RRD reports; Competent Authorities' reports in BiH; Statistics reports in BiH	Sector complexity and a wide number of stakeholders at various levels of the administration	Governments in BiH are committed to reforms in sectors
Specific (Project) Objective(s)	To support acquis alignment and implementation of policy measures**	Status of acquis alignment in the veterinary sector Animal health status (number of outbreaks)*	EC Country reports; DG AGRI statistics; DG SANTE Country profiles; WB, ERP, OIE, FAO, SWG RRD reports; Competent Authorities' reports in BiH; Statistics reports in BiH	Insufficient communication between the administration and agri-food operators	Governments in BiH are committed to reforms in sectors
Mandatory results/ outputs by components	Overall: the animal health is protected and marketability of animal origin products is improved by an advanced level of policies implemented and Union acquis aligned legislation Result 1 Component 1 – Legislative framework in animal health management strengthened and further aligned with the Union acquis Result 2 Component 2 – Legislative framework in the area of animal welfare strengthened and further aligned with the Union acquis Result 3 Component 3 – Animal Waste/Animal By-Product management further strengthened	Level of acquis alignment in the veterinary sector* (number of legislative acts aligned with the acquis supported by IPA 2018 assistance). Animal health status (number of outbreaks)*	Official Journal, EC country reports EU notification systems (like ADNS, OIE etc.) EU sector reports Reports and records of veterinary authorities in BiH Public health reports Project reports	Insufficient sector coordination and cooperation amongst relevant stakeholders.	Adequate number of staff is assigned in accordance with policy objectives Farmers and agri-businesses, animal holders and operators cooperate and transpose EU aligned standards and practices into their farming and businesses

<p>Sub-results per component (optional and indicative)</p>	<p>1.1. Upgraded animal health control system framework through gradual approximation of the legislation to the Union acquis and development of standardised operative procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation covering animal health control drafted and/or updated - based on the review and comparison with the relevant EU requirements, and specifically the EU “Animal Health Law” - Disease notification system and reporting harmonised through the development of standardised procedures and instructions - Improved outbreak management procedures through review and development of contingency plans for relevant diseases and multi- annual programs for identified diseases of interest (including review of current and development of new multi – annual programs for brucellosis of small ruminants and rabies), - Implementation of biosecurity measures improved. <p>1.2. Enhanced capacity of the veterinary services in BiH for efficient and harmonised implementation of the developed animal health legislation, standards and programmes across the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness and understanding of all relevant stakeholders concerning EU standards and requirements - Improved awareness and understanding of all relevant stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities as well as their knowledge and skills in harmonised implementation of animal health control measures including reporting, outbreak management, movement control etc. <p>2.1. Increased capacities for efficient implementation of the animal welfare legislation through its update and design of harmonised procedures.</p> <p>2.2. Increased animal welfare awareness of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1. Increased capacities to implement the action plans for AW/ABP</p> <p>3.2. Implementation of strategic documents evaluated. Based on evaluation strategic documents updated and support documentation designed where relevant (i.e. operating procedures, mapping of technical documentation etc.).</p>	<p>Degree of legislation compatibility check procedures implemented</p> <p>Evaluated degree of the reporting system efficacy determined by the expert mission and/or on the spot evaluations etc.</p> <p>Number of drafted and/or updated legal acts</p> <p>Number of drafted and/or updated operational programs (contingency plans and / or multi-annual programmes).</p> <p>At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group Percentage of on the job and/or in-the-field educated and skilful staff</p> <p>Degree of legislation compatibility check procedures implemented</p> <p>Number of updated legal acts</p> <p>At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group Percentage of on the job and/or in-the-field educated and skilful staff</p> <p>At least 30% of staff knowledgeable in relevant EU standards within each identified stakeholder group</p> <p>Evaluation report of the strategic documents Number of designed support documents</p>	<p>EU notification systems (like ADNS, OIE etc.) Reports and records of veterinary authorities in BiH Public health reports Project reports</p>	<p>Insufficient absorption capacities of the stakeholders, both institutional and final beneficiaries</p> <p>Low level of efficiency of implementation, monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<p>Adequate number of staff is assigned in accordance with policy objectives</p> <p>Farmers and agri-businesses, animal holders and operators cooperate and transpose EU aligned standards and practices into their farming and businesses</p>
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Annex 2

Institutional framework

Organisation of the veterinary service in BiH reflects the complex structure of its institutional framework. However, significant steps have been taken with purpose of its quality functioning over the years.

The Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina (VOBiH)

It is established in 2000 and it is under direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoFTER BiH). The VOBiH harmoniously executes legally set jurisdictions and in accordance with the operative activities of the entities' and BDBiH's veterinary services. It is responsible, inter alia, for developing draft regulations (with inputs from the entities) in the area of: animal health, food of animal origin, feeding stuffs imports of animals, products of animal origin, veterinary drugs and animal welfare. Once the legislation has been adopted, the entities (including the CA of BDBiH) are responsible for the implementation/enforcement, including the oversight and coordination by the VOBiH. The aim is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire system of veterinary services in BiH, and to maintain the status of internationally recognised veterinary service of BiH¹⁷

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BIH (MoFTER) is responsible¹⁸ for, foreign trade and customs-tariff policies, relations with international organisations in the field of foreign trade and economic relations etc. It also performs activities and tasks that relate to defining polices, basic principles, coordinating activities and harmonising plans of the entities' authorities and institutions at the international level in the areas of agriculture, energy, environmental protection and use of natural resources as well as tourism.

Entity and BDBiH institutions

Entity Ministries of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry

These Ministries have the primary responsibility for the development and promotion of: plant and animal production; fisheries and hunting; agricultural land and forestry; the food industry and animal feed production; water protection; and veterinary and phytosanitary matters, including public health protection for products of animal origin, up to the point of placing on the market.

RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management performs administrative and other professional tasks related to the protection and use of agricultural land; protection of agricultural plants and products from pathogens, pests and weeds; production and sale of seeds and planting material, training of agricultural producers, production and improvement, breeding and selection of livestock; food industry; animal food industry, beverage industry; veterinary activities; health and animal identification; control of hygiene and quality of raw materials and products of animal origin to the moment of putting into circulation, animal feed, water for animals; improvement of production in forestry, breeding,

¹⁷ More details at the website of Veterinary Office of BiH: www.vet.gov.ba

¹⁸ BiH Law on ministries and other public administration bodies of BiH, Article 9

protection, development and improvement of forest condition the wood stock; exploitation of forests; afforestation of degraded forests and bare lands; communications management; hunting and hunting economy; integrated management of ambient waters; preparation and adoption of plans and grounds; water balance; enforcement of protection against the harmful effects of water; determine the conditions and the issuance of permits for the abstraction and use of water; implementation and organisation of water quality control; taking measures for providing water for water supply to households and industries; watering; functioning of Hydro-meteorological institute and hail protection.

FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry performs administrative, professional and other tasks within the jurisdiction of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina relating to the protection and use of agricultural land; protection of agricultural plants and products from pathogens, pests and weeds; production and sale of seeds and planting material, production and improvement of livestock; animal health protection; food industry; medical control of fresh meat, fish, milk, eggs and animal feed to improve the production in forestry, farming, protection, development and improvement of forest condition wood stock, exploitation of forests; afforestation of degraded forests and bare lands; hunting and hunting nature; water sources, plans, basic and balance water; abstraction and use of water; securing water for the water supply of population and industry, and other tasks.

Within the BD BiH the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, has functions broadly similar to those of the entity MoAFWMs. A sub-department deals with: veterinary certification; veterinary checks on products; animal feed, including labelling; water; farm waste; use of veterinary medicine, including monitoring of effectiveness and adverse reactions; and controls on animal semen, ova and embryos. The sub-department also maintains the registers of farms/animals on a regional and BDBiH area monitors harmful substances/residues in food, and is responsible for the introduction and development of the veterinary information system.

Administrations for inspection affairs:

The inspectorates specifically deal with food and feed safety on farms and food businesses, including border inspection (except for veterinary border inspection which is a part of the VOBiH). In FBiH, inspection tasks may be delegated to the municipality and city administrations and undertaken by the cantonal inspectors (public servants with special authorisations and responsibilities).

in the FBiH, cantons have their own cantonal governments and ministries. There are veterinary sectors within cantonal ministries of agriculture and veterinary inspectorates within independent cantonal administrations for inspection affairs. This structure applies in eight of the ten cantons. In the other two cantons the veterinary inspectorate forms part of the cantonal ministry of agriculture. In some municipalities there are veterinary inspectorates to which cantons have delegated official control tasks. These municipal inspectorates report to the mayors and to the relevant cantons. In municipalities without veterinary inspectorates, cantonal inspectors carry out the official controls. There are four entity level and 56 cantonal veterinary inspectors.

In RS, there are 63 municipalities. Larger municipalities and/or those with greater animal production have municipal veterinary inspectorates. In other municipalities official controls are carried out by republic veterinary inspectors who have powers to carry out official controls throughout

the territory of RS than municipal inspectors which are confined to their own municipalities. Municipal veterinary inspectorates report inter alia to the Veterinary Inspectorate at the entity level. There are nine entity level and 40 municipal veterinary inspectors.

The Veterinary Inspectorate of BD BiH covers the territory of Brčko District. Three veterinary inspectors employed by this inspectorate report to the Mayor's Office of BD BiH.

Veterinary organisations: Veterinary organisations implement primary health care, including vaccination and treatment of animals, as well and identification. In RS, all veterinary organisations are private, while in FBiH, certain number of veterinary organisations is still public.

Veterinary laboratories: The network of authorised veterinary laboratories performs tests related to animal health, control of products and raw materials of animal origin, including residues of veterinary drugs and contaminants.

Legislation: the sector institutional and legal overview in the country that can be found in the country's replies to the Commission's Questionnaire at: http://www.dei.gov.ba/dei/direkcija/sektor_strategija/Upitnik/odgovoriupitnik/Archive.aspx?pageIndex=1&langTag=en-US
