04.04 Veterinary system for laboratories and disease control

1.1 Desiree Number: PL0006.04
1.2 Project Name: Veterinary system for laboratories and disease control
1.3 Sector: Agriculture
1.4 Location: Poland

2. Objectives:

2.1 Wider Objective:
To implement national strategy for veterinary laboratories,
To ensure successful animal disease control and implementation of EC-veterinary legislation at all levels by Polish veterinary administration.
To enable the existing veterinary administration react quickly and efficiently in the event of outbreaks of serious contagious diseases or other crisis situations.
To fulfil minimal criteria for contingency planning described in annexes to Directives 91/42 or 92/119. To fulfil Directive 64/432 requirements, to put in place the surveillance network system. To put in place a network of epidemiological surveillance in case of crisis or outbreak of diseases.
To create conditions for development of trade of animals and products of animal origin as well as other biological materials between Poland and the EU Member State.

2.2 Immediate Objectives:
System for laboratories.
Strengthening of the reference laboratories activity and creation of better conditions for:
1. supervising and verification of diagnostic procedures applied in the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories as well as introduction of new diagnostic techniques;
2. permanent training of the personnel of the regional diagnostic laboratories;
3. carrying out inter-laboratory tests to check the competence and proficiency of the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories;
4. participation in international comparative testing verifying the competence of the NVRI;
5. establishing of a central laboratory and local laboratory network for the control of zoonoses responsible for reference diagnostics, monitoring and prophylaxis.
6. collecting and processing data received from regional veterinary diagnostic labs with respect to the epidemiological situation of animal transmissible diseases and food quality.

Disease control
1. Development of uniform procedures within the Polish veterinary service for the control of notifiable animal diseases as listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 82/894/EEC.
2. Preparation of Veterinary services to implement a joint strategy for the activities in the event of outbreak of a notifiable animal disease or other unforeseen far-reaching problems affecting animal production. The joint strategy should apply to all the entities concerned: the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate, Voivodship Veterinary Inspectorates, Poviat Veterinary Inspectorates, the national government, voivods, local government authorities, police, the fire-fighting service and the health service as well as the keepers of animals, traders, dairy and meat industries and other organisations working on behalf of the keepers, in particular, specialised transport establishments and rendering plants.
3. Establishment of crisis management centres at the administrative levels.
4. Development of a system to ensure safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses, especially in respect of financial aspects.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPPM priority
The project is in line with the following the Accession Partnership short and medium term priorities:“...” “Agriculture, continue alignment of veterinary and phytosanitary legislation and upgrade inspection arrangements in particular at the future external border; start to rationalise and upgrade testing and diagnostic facilities...”, “continue alignment of veterinary legislation and upgrade inspection arrangements...” Veterinary laboratory issues are NPPM priority, see chapter 3.4.1. Agriculture task 5 - “Organisation of veterinary diagnostic laboratories”
In the case of disease control the project objectives are fully covered by the NPAA priority, chapter 3.4.1. “task 6 “development of contingency plans the control of infectious diseases”.

3. Description
3.1 Background and justification
Laboratory diagnosis of transmissible animal diseases and protection of consumer’s health requires well-established procedures, proper equipment and properly trained personnel. Frequently, the results of laboratory tests are the basis for decisions taken by official veterinarians, in particular with respect to dangerous diseases included in List A of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and certain diseases included in List B.

Both, the regional veterinary diagnostic stations and the National Veterinary Research Institute, which plays the role of the National Reference Laboratory, are state institutions. Both are liable to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development with one difference: the National Veterinary Research Institute - National Reference Laboratory - reports directly to the Minister of Agriculture, and the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories report through local - voivodship inspectors and the Chief Veterinary Officer also to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The spread of a disease in a crisis may be controlled only on the basis of a joint strategy of the Veterinary Inspectorates and other governmental and private bodies and organisations. This joint strategy must be planned and agreed upon in advance, as well as tested in simulation exercises. Each administrative veterinary unit of the three different levels must be able to put a crisis management centre into operation immediately should the need arise. It needs to function as a specific assigned section of the administration enjoying full executive powers, within which the veterinary service shall co-operate with other services such as the police, in order to ensure the most efficient use of resources available. Assets and manpower must be assigned to these centres in advance.

Work on contingency plans setting forth the procedures to be applied in crisis situations related to outbreaks of infectious animal diseases has been started in Poland. The basis for the development of the relevant strategy is provided by EU Directive 82/894/EEC, EU Directive 90/423/EEC Directive 92/119/EEC and EU Decision 91/42EEC.

Contingency plans should be prepared under Phare 98 twinning project and shall meet the minimum criteria described in annex IV of 92/119 and annex to 91/42.

Reference has also been made to the experience gathered and the strategies applied to actions taken in such situations in France, Belgium, Britain and Germany. The strategy for disposal and processing of animal waste has to meet the requirements of Directive 90/677/EEC and the Decision 1999/534/EC.

Early recognition of these uncommon diseases is most important for the successful combat against a fast spreading disease. Therefore, training of veterinary staff at all levels, as well as the practitioners and to a certain extend other people involved in animal production, in the diagnosis of the notifiable diseases listed in Annex I of Directive 82/894/EEC is indispensable. Emphasis must be placed on foot-and-mouth disease and classical swine fever.

In the event of an epidemic, the status of a region or the country will to a large extent depend on the performance of the veterinary service and on the efficiency of its actions. After preparing guidelines for uniform action and setting up joint strategies and the provision of crisis management centres, it is necessary to train the staff involved in the application the relevant procedures. This should be done both in theory and in practical exercises in simulated outbreak-situations as realistic as possible.

Animal waste, when not disposed of correctly may spread pathogens in the environment and threat animal health. Therefore a system must be developed not only to guarantee proper rendering procedures, but also to ensure the financing of a safe animal waste management system. For disease control reasons a system which exempts the farmer from expenditure for safe disposal of perished animals is desirable.

3.2 Linked activities

3.2.1. Activities linked to the laboratory system.

a. Laboratory equipment for diagnosis of list A diseases.

Some small investment in the National Veterinary Research Institute has been made at the central level. The Multi-Country Programme (M.-CVP) started the process.

b. Residue monitoring programme

Some investment has been made under Phare 95 programme: PL 95-06-01-05 Modernisation of the veterinary system of chemical and biological residues in animal tissues and foodstuffs of animal origin 290,000 ECU.

c. Reference laboratory for milk and dairy products

Local laboratories for milk and dairy products.

Project PL 95060118 National Reference Laboratory for Milk and Dairy Products- purchase of laboratory equipment provided the background for establishing the central laboratory in the National Veterinary
Research Institute in Pulawy - Budget 497,000 ECU. The national reference laboratory at the central level has been established under the project.

d. Reference laboratory for animal reproduction semen ova embryos

Local laboratories for animal reproduction semen ova embryos.

No investment yet. Expertise should be provided by Phare 98 twinning programme. The project proposed should establish a national reference laboratory for semen ova and embryos. The network of local laboratories is provided for in the document Organisation of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories in Poland.

3.2.2 Activities linked to the disease control system

This project is directly linked with Multi-country Veterinary Programme (MCVP), Phare’ 98 twinning project “Reform, reinforcement of veterinary administration” and Phare 99 Border control twinning project. All above-mentioned projects will provide overall guidance to implement Phare 2000. MCVP will provide a model contingency plan. Contingency plans for Poland prepared under Phare 98 programme, in the frames of twinning with the German partner.

The project will concentrate on practical implementation of previous Phare programmes, especially MCVP at the national level, as well as Phare’98. Therefore, the conclusions, reports and training materials (outputs) from these programmes will be taken into account. In 1998 project no implementation of such a plan is foreseen, so investment and practical implementation of above-mentioned plans are planned in Phare 2000.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Expected results for laboratories

- complex range of laboratory tests according to the “Acquis” will be provided
- better use of laboratory equipment at central level will be ensured
- control of infectious diseases in line with “acquis” ensured (see annex 5)
- credibility of laboratory tests will be guaranteed
- better co-operation between Polish veterinary diagnostic laboratories and the relevant services of Member States will be developed.

3.3.2 Expected results for disease control.

- joint strategies are prepared and agreed upon;
- epidemiological security provided;
- provision of foot and mouth vaccines in case of emergency is guaranteed;
- a system of financing the disposal of animal waste is elaborated.
- veterinary control policy revised and updated in line with EC requirements,
- efficient disease monitoring system in place

3.4 Activities

- Technical Assistance in revision of contingency plans and national strategy for official laboratories
- Training of veterinary staff at all levels in the diagnosis of notifiable diseases, laboratory diagnostic techniques, the uniform implementation of disease control procedures and joint strategies as well as the realisation of contingency plans. Training in implementation of procedures in crisis situations. Training will follow recommendations resulting from Phare 98 twinning project.
- Supply of equipment required for laboratories as well as for veterinary administration for effective disease control of these emergency animal diseases.

Phare inputs:

- Technical assistance (IB) including training
- Supply of required equipment for effective laboratory testing and disease control

3.4.1. TA inputs for the laboratory system:

The following IB inputs are envisaged for laboratory system:

- short- and medium-term experts on construction of animal isolation facilities, laboratory construction, equipment, laboratory management , as well as documentation,

The Institution Building part of the project (223 000 Euro for the laboratory system) is necessary for:

- verification of the detailed plan concerning the construction of facilities,
- improvement and implementation of the Polish strategy for official veterinary laboratories,
- assistance in training activities,
- supervision over construction works and purchase of equipment,
- organisation and management of new laboratories.

3.4.2. Equipment inputs for the laboratory system:
The investment part of the project will ensure the relevant supply of equipment for the reference laboratories and part of the local laboratory network.

3.4.3. TA inputs for disease control

- Short and medium-term experts on contingency plans, surveillance systems including animal and disease control data management are required. The experts will provide necessary technical assistance in the framework of Institutional Building component for disease control-500 000 EURO.

. Their tasks will include:
- assistance in working out uniform procedures of action for the diseases of the Council Directives 82/894/EEC, 92/119/EEC with emphasis on foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever in accordance with the specific EC-regulations to those diseases;
- assistance in implementation of surveillance network according to the art. 14 of Dir.64/432/EEC
- submission of proposals or/and development of modification for the existing Polish contingency plans, which are to be developed in Phare 98;
- assistance in creation of the crisis centres, including arrangements with regard to the procurement of equipment;
- assistance in the training activities;
- assistance in elaboration of computer software able to cope with requirements of routine record keeping on farms and livestock as well as monitoring disease outbreaks;
- provision of adequate training for this software;
- assistance in preparation an animal waste disposal plan/system and reviewing system of funding for the payment of compensations.

The Ministry of Agriculture will provide an equipped office and equipment for the experts for the entire project duration

3.4.4. Equipment inputs for disease control:

The following equipment is foreseen for disease control:

The National Crisis Management Centre - The equipment for these tasks mainly consists of communication facilities as fax-machines, computers with Internet access, photocopiers, and vehicles.

The necessity of building up an epizootic reserve (vaccines and disinfectant agents), modernisation of an epizootic centre for dealing with the foot-and-mouth disease, the classical swine fever, together with the capacity for prompt production and/or storage of vaccines or purchasing them abroad, must be looked into. Such equipment as vehicles, telephones and computers, should be purchased by the Polish side and will not be financed from the Phare budget.

Voivodship Crisis Management Centres - The necessary equipment at the Voivodship crisis centre includes considerable amounts of sampling and diagnostic equipment, disinfecting equipment, disinfectants and protective clothing, slaughter equipment like electrical tongs, motor cars, PC computers with internet access, mobile phones, overhead transparency or slides projectors, topographic maps on a scale of 1:25000;

The necessity of building up mobile slaughter columns must be looked into. In case of negative opinion of the EU experts such equipment would not be purchased from the Phare budget.

Poviat Crisis Management Centres shall be provided with the following equipment:
- PC computers with specific software for record-keeping on farmers and animals in the area with a special module which is able of monitoring results and the measures taken as well as the tracing of contacts between herds, keepers and holdings;
- equipment for early sampling suspected cases and disinfecting equipment including protective clothing;
- communication facilities as FAX-machines, mobile phones, motor cars, photocopiers, overhead transparency or slides projectors;
- topographic maps on a scale of 1:25,000;

Telephones, faxes, cars and other office equipment will not be purchased from the Phare budget but covered by the Polish side.

Details of the amounts of required equipment must be identified by the project and can at this stage only be estimated.

NVRI inputs

The goals mentioned under the chapter Immediate Objectives will be reached once the project is implemented. The NVRI will contribute providing highly qualified staff trained in scientific laboratories in western countries. The staff of the Institute is involved in research works. Results of research works are published in Polish and international scientific journals or presented at meetings. Therefore the necessary
experience and expertise to use laboratory equipment properly will be ensured. The NVRI covers almost all of animal diseases, which are included into the EU legislation. There are specialists in the Institute appointed to be in touch with EU or OIE reference laboratories able at any time to handle the diagnostic problems.

4. **Institutional Framework**

Pursuant to the ACT of 13 October 1998 setting forth the implementing provisions related to the legislative acts on the state administration reform (published in the journal of laws Dziennik Ustaw No. 133, 1998, item 872), the new administrative division of Poland was introduced as of 1 January 1999. The new administrative structure consists of 16 voivodships as regional administrative centres and 308 poviat units plus 65 city poviat units at the county level. In regard of the veterinary services, there are 16 Voivod Veterinary Officers and 308 Poviat Veterinary Officer of which some are in charge of more than one administrative poviat unit.

The veterinary services are specialised inspection authorities as structures auxiliary to the voivods or the chief executive officers in poviat units. This ensures close co-operation between the veterinary service and the police, the fire-fighting service and the health service, which is a prerequisite for effective disease control in the event of an outbreak of a dangerous infectious disease such as classical swine fever or foot and mouth disease.

Therefore the project will be implemented in the framework of the National Crisis Management Centre established in General Veterinary Inspectorate, (supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and linked to relevant services in Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs), 16 Voivodship Crisis-Management Centres (on the basis of Voivoda Office) and 308 Poviat Crisis Management Centres (on the basis of Poviat Office). The above mentioned structures will be beneficiary of the project.

Following the Main Veterinary Act of April 24, 1997 - Official Journal of Laws April 26, 1999, No. 66, pos. 752 (Dz.U. z 1999 r. nr. 66, poz.752) art.48 i.1,2; the confirmation of the infectious disease in animal, assessment of meat, assessment of hygienic quality of food products of animal origin, non-edible animal raw materials, biological materials, feeding stuffs and raw materials for feeding stuffs production should be supported by laboratory examination. This examination comprises also the monitoring of biological and chemical agents harmful to humans and animals as referred to the art.43.

The laboratory examination as described in the point 1 are performed by the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories (ZHW) that are the parts of voivodship veterinary inspectorates.

The National Veterinary Research Institute performs the supervision upon the quality of the examinations carried out in the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories (ZHW) which are mentioned in item 2, as well as performs the necessary examinations as the reference laboratory to help to make the decision for the official veterinary inspectors.

4.1 **Target Institution:**

Veterinary Inspection including General Veterinary Inspectorate, Voivod Office and Voivodship Inspectorate, Poviat Office and Poviat Veterinary Inspectorate National Veterinary Institute in Pulawy and selected regional laboratories (ZHW).

4.2 **Project supervision**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will supervise the implementation of the contract. Long-term PAA working in the framework of PHARE 1998 and PHARE 1999 twinning programmes for the veterinary sector will supervise implementation of the project on behalf of European Commission.

4.3 **Owner of the assets**

The Veterinary Inspection on relevant levels will be the owner of the purchased equipment for disease control. National Veterinary Institute and local veterinary laboratories supervised by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be the owner of laboratory equipment.

4.4 **Constraints/changes**

After implementation of the project, veterinary Inspection will be trained and equipped and ready to control diseases according to the acquis. The National Veterinary Institute in Pulawy and selected regional laboratories will be organised and functioning in the framework of institutions indicated and outlined in the Strategy for Official Veterinary Laboratories in Poland (Annex 4 - Organisation of the veterinary laboratory diagnostic in Poland).

5. **Budget**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contract no 1</th>
<th>IB Laboratories</th>
<th>Disease control</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of investment (INV) in EURO</td>
<td>Cost of institution building (IB) in EURO</td>
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<tr>
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<td>223 000+ 500 000= 723 000</td>
<td>723 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract no 2</td>
<td>equipment for laboratories, NVRI Regional lab system Total</td>
<td>1 777 000 + 1 020 000 2 797 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract no 3</td>
<td>equipment for disease control</td>
<td>480 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3 277 000</td>
<td>723 000</td>
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</table>

The Polish authorities have assured that the Government cofinancing is available either through the reserve budget foreseen specifically by the Ministry of Finance for this purpose each year, or directly through the budget of the relevant Ministry.

6. Implementation arrangements

6.1 Implementation Agency:
PAO: P. Samecki, Undersecretary of State at the Office of the Committee for European Integration
Al. Ujazdowskie 9, Warsaw. Tel.: 4822 694 75 42, 4822 694 7195, 4822 694 6064. FAX: 4822 694 7194, 4822 625 0380. CFCU: Foundation “Cooperation Fund”, 6/12 Nowy Swiat St., 00-400 Warsaw.
The CFCU is responsible for handling tendering, contracting and payments of contracts on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which itself shall be responsible for preparing projects and managing their technical implementation.

6.2 Twinning: not foreseen
Phare 98 and 99 twinning projects will provide overall guidance and the Phare MCVP conclusions will be taken into account. Project will be implemented in close consultation and under guidance of the current veterinary Phare 98 and 99 twinning projects with assistance of existing PAAs.

6.3 Non-standard aspects - not applicable

6.4 Contracts: There are three contracts foreseen: (IB 1.423M€, equipment laboratories 4.597M€ and equipment for disease control 1.18M€)

7. Planned Investments and the Schedule of Implementation:
- Start of tendering: January 2001
- Start of project activity: May 2001
- Completion: December 2003

8. Equal Opportunities:
Requirements to be met by personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Veterinary Inspection and the local administration are the same regardless of gender. The participation of women and men will be based on relevant standards of the European Community concerning EOE (Equal Opportunity of Employment) and will also be ensured through an official advertisement published for the recruitment of the project staff.

10. Rate of return: n.a.
11. Investment criteria: n.a.
12. Conditionality and sequencing
The implementation of the project will proceed in the following steps:
- preparation of the technical conditions for the investment (autumn 2000 - spring 2001)
- tender for the construction works financed by the Polish authorities (spring 2001 - autumn 2002)
• the veterinary law in force will be modified according to the EU regulations by the end of 2000 under the Veterinary Twining Project Phare 98
• the veterinary law will be adopted by the Polish Parliament by the autumn 2001.
• tender for the laboratory and disease control equipment (autumn 2001)
• completion of the construction works (end of 2002)
• installation of the laboratory equipment (end of 2002)
## Annex 1: LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT:

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<tr>
<th>Programme Number</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Wider Objectives</th>
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<tr>
<td>PL2000</td>
<td>Veterinary system for laboratories and disease control</td>
<td>1. To ensure successful animal disease control and implementation of EC-veterinary legislation at all levels by Polish veterinary administration. To enable the existing veterinary administration to act fast and efficiently in case of outbreaks of serious contagious diseases or other catastrophies. To fulfil minimal criteria for contingency planning described in annexes to Directives 91/42 or 92/119 (annex 1). To put in place a network of epidemiological surveillance in case of crisis or outbreak of diseases. The NVRI covers the complete range of laboratory activities including: control and surveillance of transmissible animal diseases and control of zoonoses; control of food derived from animals including testing for drug residues, hormones, pesticides and heavy metals.</td>
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<th>Immediate Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
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<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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Achievement of readiness to apply infectious disease procedures in accordance with the procedures applied in the EU Member States. Adjustment to EU standards in terms of the level and effectiveness of activities undertaken by the veterinary service in cooperation with the central and local administration and the police. Achievement of organisation and quality of laboratory diagnostics in accordance with the procedures applied in the EU Member States. Adjustment of reference laboratories to EU standards in terms of the level and effectiveness.

Acquis Communautaire Directives: 82/894, 90/423, 91/42, Art. 14 of 64/632 Documents of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy (MAFE). Reports and expertise by the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate. Reports and expertise provided by EU experts. Acquis Communautaire Documents of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Reports and expertise provided by EU experts.

Sound understanding and involvement by the veterinary service, as well as the central and local government on behalf of adjusting the sector in order to satisfy EU requirements; Sound understanding and involvement by the veterinary service, as well as the central and local government on behalf of adjusting the sector in order to satisfy EU requirements; creation of a system to manage crisis situations.
1. Development of uniform procedures within the Polish veterinary service for the control of notifiable animal diseases as listed in ANNEX I of the Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

2. Development of a joint strategy for the activities in case of an outbreak of a notifiable animal disease or other unforeseen far reaching problems affecting animal production. The joint strategy should apply to all concerned parts: Chief Veterinary Inspectorate, Voivodship Veterinary Inspectorates, Poviat Veterinary Inspectorates, the government, voivods, local government authorities, police, the fire-fighting service and the health service as well as the keepers of animals, traders, dairy- and meat industry and other organisations working on behalf of the keepers, in particular, specialised transport establishments and rendering plants.

3. Establishment of crisis management centres at the three administrative levels.

10. Development of a system to ensure safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses, especially in respect of financial aspects.

Modernization of the laboratories of the NVRI in Pulawy will provide the conditions for present and coming duties:

1) supervising and verification of diagnostic procedures applied in the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories as well as introduction of new diagnostic techniques;
2) permanent training of the personnel of the regional diagnostic laboratories;
3) carrying out inter-laboratory tests to check the competence and proficiency of the regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories;
4) participation in international comparative testing verifying the competence of the NVRI;
5) establishing of a central laboratory for the control of zoonozes responsible for reference diagnostics, monitoring and prophylaxis.
6) Collecting and processing data received from regional veterinary diagnostic labs with respect to the epidemiological situation of animal transmissible diseases and food quality;

11. Uniform procedures written and distributed to all concerned parties; Contingency Plans approved by the European Commission; Joint strategy written and approved; a system of financing the disposal of animal waste is elaborated.

Management crises centres in place, equipped and tested in simulation exercises
300 meetings with farm veterinarian and farmers organised; One information meeting held for practitioners in every poviat Suggestion for financing of animal waste disposal existing

Reference laboratory recognised by EU authority.
Greater effectiveness in identifying and controlling outbreaks of infectious diseases.
Equipment purchased being used in laboratory diagnostics.
Proper application of modern procedures for laboratory procedures in accordance with EU standards.

Proper application of modern procedures for laboratory procedures in accordance with EU standards.

Correct transposition of the models of EU Member States.
Adjustment of the models to local conditions.
Farmers and practitioners cooperate
Correct transposition of the models of EU Member States.
Adjustment of the models to local conditions.
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<th>Results of Projects (9)</th>
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<th>Sources of Information (11)</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks (12)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. joint strategies are prepared and agreed upon;</td>
<td>A new system adopted and operational.</td>
<td>Results of inspection by the EU.</td>
<td>Knowledge of the legal and organisational structures in place in the EU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. provision of foot and mouth vaccines in case of emergency is guaranteed;</td>
<td>Specified equipment purchased</td>
<td>Documents by MARD and the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate.</td>
<td>Correct application of models transposed from EU Member States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. a system of financing the disposal of animal waste is elaborated.</td>
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<td>Adjustment of the models to Polish conditions.</td>
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<td>4. veterinary control policy revised and updated in line with EC requirements,</td>
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<td>5. Efficient disease control monitoring system in place</td>
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<tr>
<td>All the activities explained under the chapter Immediate Objectives will be improved once the project is implemented because the NVRI has the ability to give the following inputs:</td>
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<tr>
<td>The NVRI has highly qualified personnel trained in scientific laboratories in western countries. The staff of the Institute is involved in research work. Results of research are published in Polish and international scientific journals or presented at meetings. This work provides the necessary experience and expertise to use laboratory equipment properly. The NVRI covers almost 90% of animal diseases, which are included into the EU legislation. For the rest there are specialists in the Institute appointed to be in touch with EU or OIE reference laboratories able at any time to handle the problem. So, it can be concluded that it is justified to fund the NVRI in order to improve the equipment and the capacity of the NVRI to act as reference laboratory for the country.</td>
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<td>- readiness to diagnose specified diseases (List “A” and selected diseases from List “B” of OIE);</td>
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<td>- essential supervision of the methods/techniques performed by regional diagnostic labs;</td>
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<td>- evaluation of reliability of the methods and procedures applied by regional diagnostic labs;</td>
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<td>- performing of laboratory diagnostic for the Veterinary Inspection;</td>
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<td>- keeping the records</td>
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1 Voivodships being the largest units of administrative division in Poland.
2 Poviats being the intermediate units of administrative division in Poland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs of projects</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Detailed procedures of action worked out and distributed to all concerned parties,</td>
<td>Written instructions with ever veterinary officer at poviat level;</td>
<td>Results of inspection by the EU.</td>
<td>Sound knowledge of the legal and organisational structures in place in the EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Contingency plans ready to operate</td>
<td>Results of the simulation exercises;</td>
<td>Documents by MARD and the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate.</td>
<td>Correct application of models transposed from EU Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Crisis centres established, under supervision and inspected by EC expert (and twinning partners of Phare 98 and 99)</td>
<td>The centres equipped in accordance to EU requirements.</td>
<td>Project reports.</td>
<td>Adjustment of the models to local conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Equipment supplied in accordance with a proceeding assessment (under Phare 1998) of what is needed at which location and in what amount and which technical specification</td>
<td>Computer software working. Disease control software installed and 350 veterinarians trained to use it</td>
<td>Project monitoring reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Veterinary services trained at all levels in the diagnosis of notifiable diseases, uniform implementation of the above procedures and joint strategies as well as implementation of contingency plans</td>
<td>A new system elaborated</td>
<td>Visits at the inspectorates</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Disease control software is installed and staff is capable to use it effectively (including ADNS system).</td>
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<td>7. Epidemiological surveillance network put in place and operational.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Existing system of funding for the payment of compensations funded from state budget reviewed.</td>
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**Inputs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>(17)</td>
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<td>(16)</td>
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</table>
1. Technical Assistance (short and medium term adviser)
   Technical assistance contracted and provided. Training provided with the use of specialist diagnostic equipment. About 1000 veterinarians responsible for disease control trained; Equipment purchased and ready for use or being used respectively; Equipment supplied in accordance with the technical specification prepared; Equipment supplied in accordance with the technical specification prepared; Laboratory facilities build up or modernise according to the project requirements.

2. Training of veterinary staff at all levels in the diagnosis of notifiable diseases, the uniform implementation of the above mentioned procedures and joint strategies as well as the realisation of contingency plans.
   Reports and expertise by EU experts. Reviews and reports by MAFE and the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate. Project performance reports. Acquis communautaire Reports and expertise by EU experts. Reviews and reports by MARD and the Veterinary Service. Project performance reports.

3. Supply of equipment required for effective disease control of these emergency animal diseases. Preparation of the logistic and administrative support. Supply of equipment for the reference laboratories.

Annex 2: Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedules

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<th>Veterinary system for laboratories and disease control</th>
<th>Date of Drafting</th>
<th>April 2000</th>
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<th>Budget Allocation Cost Estimate in M€ 4,0</th>
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<td>Disbursement schedule</td>
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Legend : D = design of sub-projects / C = tendering and contracting / I = contract implementation and payment

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